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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.

VOLUME XXII.

HYDERABAD.

PART I.

REPORT.

BY

MIRZA MEHDY KHAN,

HYDERABAD, DECCAN:
A. VENKOOGOPAUL PILLAI & SONS,
PRINTERS TO H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.
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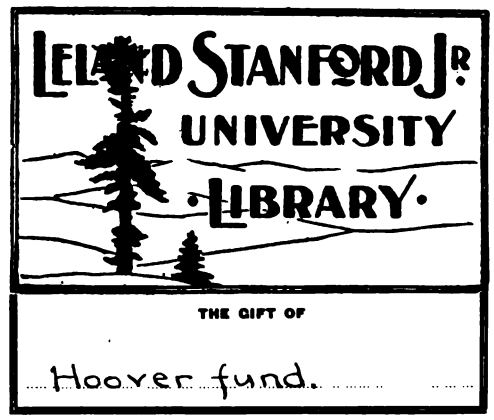
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IN CHARGE CENSUS OPERATIONS.

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INTRODUCTION.

The Census under report was the third of its kind taken in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, synchronously with that taken in the rest of India. This time the first day of March was fixed for censusing the population, though in 1891 the day was the twenty-sixth of February. The reason for the change in the date is given in the following circular of the Census Commissioner for India :—

"The last decennial Census was taken on the night of Thursday, the 26th February 1891, and it is desirable to adopt for the coming Census a date corresponding, as near as possible, to that date. There will be a full moon on the 5th March 1901. The Census should be taken a few days before the full moon, because the light will then be available in the early part of the night and people will not ordinarily have left their homes to attend the lunar bathing festivals."

2. This precaution notwithstanding, it was apprehended that the *Oorus* of "Abdun Nabi Shah" in the City of Hanamkondah and the *Jatras* of Dharmapuri in Elgandal and Narottam-Pahad in Raichur, both of which fell on the night of the 1st March, would interfere with the arrangements made for the satisfactory final enumeration in the Districts of Warangal, Elgandal and Raichur ; but the difficulties were successfully tided over by the officers of the Districts concerned. They devised effective measures and saw that the accuracy of the statistics was in no way vitiated. But their resourcefulness gave no promise of standing them in good stead in the case of Pakhal, a Taluk in the District of Warangal. There the country is wild and, what is more, infested with wild beasts—a circumstance which, being fraught with danger to life, rendered the counting by night out of the question. A day Census there, therefore, became a necessity, and the enumeration was consequently made on the morning of the 2nd March.

3. The methods adopted and the arrangements made to conduct the operations here, were identical with those that obtained in other parts of India. And except for certain unimportant alterations rendered necessary by the peculiar conditions of the country, even our schedules, forms, circulars and tables, not to say the very Code itself, were the same as those that were used in other Provinces.

4. As soon as I took charge of my office, I began making the necessary preliminary arrangements, such as revising the Village Registers of 1891, ensuring proper house numbering, etc.; and this work took me three months to finish.

5. So far as the territorial units for the Census purposes went, we treated the Urban and the Rural areas alike; only the unit in the

former was called the Ward and that in the latter the Taluq. The only tracts dealt with as "Urban" were the Chadarghaut and the Hyderabad City Municipalities as also the Cities of Hanamkonda, Gulbargah and Aurangabad. The rest of His Highness' Territories was treated as " Rural." The whole of the Dominions was divided into 746 Charges; these again were sub-divided into 6,203 Circles, which in their turn were split up into 57,152 Blocks. Each block, which was the unit of the Census administration, had, on an average, 39·9 houses and was placed under an enumerator, whose duty it was to record, in the several columns of the schedules, information touching the people inhabiting his block. Next in rank, and above the block, came the circle, which contained on an average 8·9 blocks. Each circle was under a supervisor; he was responsible for, and it was he who also tested a large portion of, the work of the enumerators in his circle. Last, and above the circle, came the charge. It was placed under a Superintendent, and on him devolved the task of not only testing personally the work of his subordinates, but also seeing that the operations in his charge were properly conducted. Each charge, which generally coincided with a recognized administrative division, contained on an average 4·4 circles. In the majority of cases, each Taluk in the rural tracts was divided into four charges and put under either a *Tahsildar*, a *Peishkar*, a Record-keeper or a *Girdaver* or Revenue Inspector, the *Tahsildar* being responsible for the work of the whole Taluq. These were called Charge Superintendents.

6. The one feature that distinguished the conduct of the operations in the Urban from that in the Rural areas was that, whereas in the City and the Chadarghaut Municipalities, paid agency had to be employed on the enumeration work, in the rural areas the literate portion of the public willingly came forward and co-operated with the Government officials in the enumeration and the supervision work. And this they did without expecting any remuneration therefor. The Village *Patwaris* too, and the literates among the *Patels*, were pressed into service; and they did their alloted portion of the work with no small credit to themselves and profit to Government.

7. As was the case in the rest of India, and was also the practice at the previous Censuses, the work of enumeration this time too was done in two stages. The first was known as the "Preliminary Enumeration," which gave us only a provisional record of the persons habitually residing in every house. The second was known as the "Final Enumeration"; and it was at this stage that the preliminary record was compared with things as they then presented themselves, corrected where necessary and brought up to date.

8. In the rural areas, the work of the preparation of the preliminary record was taken in hand on the 14th January 1901, answering to 12th Isfandar 1310 Fasli; and except in the Districts of Elgandal and Mahbubnagar, where it took a fortnight more, it was brought to a close by the end of January.

In cities and towns, where the population is generally of a shifting character, the work was commenced on the 5th and finished about the 20th of February. No reckoning, it must be remembered, was made of such visitors as were not likely to be present on the night of the Census; but entries were made of such of the absent members of families as were likely to be present in the house on the Census night. The preliminary record was as correctly prepared as it could be, the correctness being due to the inspection so regularly made and the check so carefully exercised.

9. The Census was taken on the night of the 1st of March. The work then consisted in the itinerant enumerators finding out if the persons mentioned in the schedule were present in their houses and if there were any additions or subtractions to be made in the number of persons shown there. Whatever additions, alterations or removals were then found necessary to be made, were made in red ink.

10. On the 2nd of March, all the enumerators along with their supervisors, met at an appointed place and prepared what are called the "First Totals", which told us the number of houses occupied and the number of males and females each block contained. These totals were then checked by two other enumerators and passed on to the Supervisors in charge of circles. These men, after making the totals for their respective circles, passed them on to the Charge Superintendents, who, in their turn, submitted the totals for their charges, through the *Tahsildar*, to their District Officers. At the headquarters of the Districts, and under the supervision of the officers specially deputed for the Census work, all these totals for charges were added together, and, according to instructions previously given, were telegraphed by the District officers direct to the Census Commissioner at Simla. These District totals were, at the same time, sent by wire to my office for information.

11. The 7th of March was fixed as the last day for the transmission of these totals; and so far as this State was concerned, all the District officers except those of Warangal and Oosmanabad despatched their results by wire on or before the date prescribed. The totals for Warangal and Oosmanabad were wired on the following day. The *Atraf-i-Balda* District, having sent up the results on the 4th March, was the first in the field. Nalgonda telegraphed them on the 5th, while the City of Hyderabad, and the Districts of Lingsugur, Birh, Sirpur-Tandur and Raichur transmitted their results on the 6th. The remaining Districts of Elgandal, Gulbargah, Mahbubnagar, Bidar, Indur, Parbhani, Nander and Aurangabad forwarded their figures on the 7th March.

12. According to the first totals, the population of the Dominions is 11,176,903 and the number of occupied houses 2,275,845; whereas the final results obtained, after passing the first totals through various tests, bring the fact to light that the figures are 11,141,142 in the case of

population and 2,283,447 in that of houses. This means a decrease of 35,761 in the strength of the population and an increase of 7,602 in the number of houses. The difference in the population represents only ·32 per cent or 3 in every 1,000 persons. And this is very small indeed, considering that, in 1891, the difference between the first totals and the final results for the whole of India was about ½ per cent or 5 in 1,000 persons.

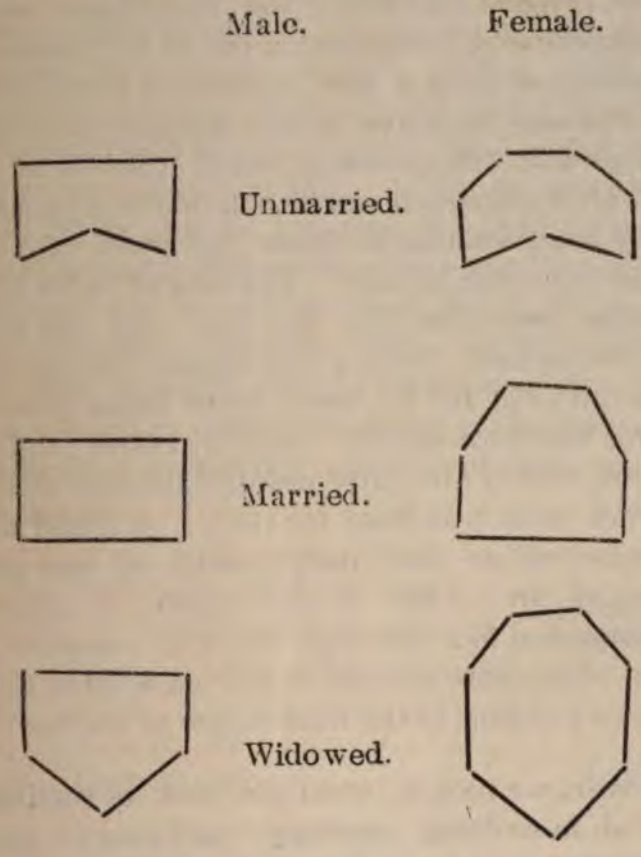
13. The anaylsis of the District results reveals a noticeable difference in the number of persons found in the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda* Elgandal, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Bidar, Birh and Gulbargah. In Gulbargah there is a decrease of 37,784 as against an increase of 56,854 in Bidar. This is due to the incorrect inclusion, in the first totals, of the figures of a Jaghir in the Bidar District in those for Gulbargah. And this mistake was rectified only at the time of abstraction. Similar remarks apply also to the figures for Warangal and Nalgonda on the one hand, and Atraf-i-Balda and Medak on the other. The increase in Birh is due to the omission of the figures for a Jaghir from the first totals. Speaking generally the difference between the first totals and the final results is due to the wrong use made of the Jaghir totals; and for this the Jaghirdars alone are responsible.

14. I shall now proceed to explain, in order, the several methods adopted to obtain the materials for the construction of the Tables required by the Census Commissioner for India. First and foremost came abstraction, which consisted in abstracting the information required from the schedules on to slips of paper supplied to the abstractors. Next came "sorting", which consisted in arranging the slips in convenient groups so as to readily afford us the information required. Then came tabulation and compilation, which consisted in arranging and compiling this information in the forms prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India. Both the abstraction and the compilation work for the whole of the Dominions were conducted in my office at Hyderabad, and under the supervision of myself and my Assistants.

15. The one novel feature in connection with the Census of 1901 was the substitution of the method of " Abstraction by slips " for that of " Abstraction by strokes or ticks," which had been in vogue ever since the Census came to be taken in India. The slip-method was for the first time introduced in the Bavarian Census of 1871; and the credit of its adoption in India is solely due to Mr. Risley. The tick-method was condemned by prominent statisticians as " a clumsy, untrustworthy and antiquated method of procedure ;" whereas the slip-method is credited with being a great improvement upon it. It guarantees accuracy of results and insures economy of time, labour and money.

16. The introduction in India of a modified form of the Bavarian method of abstraction is a novelty; and the skill with which the original

method was modified so as to suit the peculiar wants of India, reflects the highest credit on the adaptive genius of its learned author. Under the Bavarian method, the colour of the slip denoted the sex of the person abstracted; whereas under the modified method it was the shape of the slip that pointed out the sex. And this change has in no small measure contributed towards the expedition with which information relating to religion, sex and civil condition was abstracted from the schedules. At first we were asked to set apart two slips for each person abstracted, though subsequently we were given the option of reducing the number to one. But we stuck to the original proposal and adopted two slips throughout the process of Abstraction.



17. A free hand having been given to us in the selection of the colour and the shape of the slips to denote religion, sex and civil condition, I chose the brown colour to denote Hinduism, the green Islam, the pink Christianity, the blue Jainism, and the white other religions. And instead of cutting the slips into different shapes to denote the sex or the civil conditions, I made the marginally noted diagrams, printed on the slips themselves, do work for us.

18. The use of the two slips had advantages all its own. One slip was set apart for the abstraction of particulars relating to Age, Caste, Literacy, Knowledge of English and Infirmity (cols. 7, 8, 14, 15, and 16 respectively), and the other for Occupation, Birthplace and Language (Cols. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 respectively). These were termed A and B slips respectively. The A slips were cut out of coloured papers, each colour denoting a particular religion; whereas the B slips, which contained no record of religion on them, were all made of brown paper with only a diagram printed on them to show the sex of the person abstracted. The one great advantage derived from having two slips instead of one, was that one slip acted as a check on the number of the other, thus ensuring the abstraction of the details of every entry made in the schedules.

19. I wanted all the schedules to be in my office by the 16th of March the latest; but, for reasons which need not be detailed here, it was the end of the second week of April before I received them from the *Diwani* and the other *Ilaquas*.

20. The interval thus offered was, however, employed in organizing a large yet competent staff of employees. I began by appointing in the last week of March a small batch of men for abstracting, for the City of Hyderabad, information from schedules recorded in Urdu. And on the 1st of April, we took into service three more batches of men to work at schedules received from the Telugu, the Marathi and the Canarese Districts. The first totals enabled us to have a rough idea of the number of persons inhabiting the Dominions; and the experience gained at the experimental abstraction put in our possession the knowledge of the amount of work a man could do in a day of 7 hours. Armed with these it was easy to arrive at the decision that the employment of 540 Abstractors and 105 Checkers would place us in a position to complete the work of Abstraction and Tabulation in a period of three months. And actually we were able to finish the work of Abstraction and Tabulation by the 1st week of July. The rate of work for a poster was fixed at 550 slips per diem for the first and 650 for the second fortnight of the 1st month. During the second month, it was raised to 800 for A slips and 700 for B; these were again raised to 1,000 and 900 respectively for the third month. And whatever might have been the case at the outset, with a few days' practice the men were able to turn out much more work than was fixed for them; so much so that in some cases men heaped up to their daily credit no less an average than that represented by 1,800 A and 1,500 B slips. The work of abstraction was subjected to a thorough check by a superior class of men, called Checkers, whose rate of work rose from 5,000 in the beginning to 10,000 slips per pair per diem in the final stages of the work.

21. The abstraction over, we took in hand the work of sorting and tabulating the results; and in so doing we took the Taluq as our unit and not the Block as in the case of abstraction. We did so on account of the instruction received upon the subject from the Census Commissioner for India. Said the Imperial Commissioner:

"It has been assumed up to this point that the village will be the unit of tabulation; whether this need be the case appears to depend on the administrative requirements of the various local Governments. If statistics by Villages were required only for Table VI (to which a column for the number of houses might perhaps be added), then after that had been tabulated, the slips might be worked for larger units, such as Thana "or Tahsils."

The establishment for tabulation was not so large as that for abstraction; it was only 480 strong and it took 3½ months to complete the work.

22. Last, though not least, came the work of compilation, which consisted in bringing together under different heads the results so far secured, and marshalling them in forms prescribed by the Government of India. In their Resolution in the Home Department No. 137, dated 3rd August, 1900, that Government prescribed 18 Tables based upon both territorial and administrative requirement for purposes, Imperial and Provincial. The District is taken as the unit of compilation; but Cities find a place devoted all to themselves in both the cases. All the Imperial Tables are bound up in one volume entitled the Volume Imperial.

23. It is impossible to state, with any degree of exactness, what the total cost of the Census of 1901 will be, inasmuch as the work is not yet come to an end. But a rough calculation, based upon the charges already incurred and those which will hereafter be needed, shows that it will not exceed Rs. 2,46,404 as against Rs. 4,24,496 spent over the Census of 1891. It must, however, be observed here that the latter figure includes Rs. 32,680, the amount spent in 1891 by the *Jaghirdars* and *Samasthaniks* themselves on account of the Census enumeration; and should this sum be excluded, as it was not spent by the Government Agency, the actual expenditure will be reduced to Rs. 3,01,816. The expenditure for 1891 and 1901, which may be classified under the three main-heads, (A) Enumeration, (B) Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation, and (C) Supervision, is detailed below:—

	The Census of 1891.	The Census of 1901.	Difference.
(A). Enumeration	49,358	47,437	— 1,921
(B). Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation	2,37,866	1,26,968	—1,10,898
(C). Supervision	1,04,592	71,999	— 32,593
Total ...	3,91,816	2,46,404	—1,45,412

24. It will thus be seen that the expenditure in connection with the Census of 1901, is 1,45,412 Rupees less than what it was in the case of 1891 Census. The decrease under the head of "Abstraction and Compilation," is one which invites more than ordinary attention. The "Enumeration" charges of 1891, as pointed out in the preceding para, do not include in them the sum of Rs. 32,680 spent by *Jaghirdars* and others; or the difference under this head would be not Rs. 1,921, but Rs. 34,601.

25. It now remains for us to consider how the expenditure incurred in connection with the several minor details under each main-head compares with that of 1891.

26. *A.—Enumeration.* There is a net saving of Rs. 1,921 under this head. The saving would have been more but for an increase of expenditure under "House-Numbering." If the District and the Municipal Establishments cost Rs. 5,505 less than what they did in 1891, the House-Numbering charges and contingencies increased by Rs. 3,582, showing only a reduction of Rs, 2,880 as shown under sub-head 1. Under sub-head II, there is a small increase of Rs. 959 on account of the enhanced cost of paper and printing. This small increase is due to the introduction of a larger variety of forms, abstracts, etc., this time, than was the case in 1891.

Thus the net result of sub-heads I and II is a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 1,921, compared with the expenditure of 1891.

27. *B.—Abstraction and Compilation.* Under this head, the cost of the Census of 1901 is small indeed compared with that of 1891; and this great decrease in cost is due, first and foremost, to the adoption of the "slip" in lieu of the "tick" system. The net decrease under this head is Rs. 1,10,898, the details of which are as given below:—

	The Census of 1891.	The Census of 1901.	Difference.
(1). Staff for the work of Abstraction and Compilation including Supervision	1,99,525	1,06,968	— 92,557
(2). Paper for forms and printing ...	38,341	20,000	— 18,341
Total ...	2,37,866	1,26,968	—1,10,898

In 1891, the entire cost of the abstraction staff amounted to Rs. 1,99,525; but this time the work of abstraction, tabulation and supervision cost only Rs. 1,06,968. The abstraction establishment alone cost Rs. 86,742 less than what it did in 1891, while the up-keep of the menials cost less by Rs. 3,086. The saving in office rent amounted to Rs. 595, the "Travelling allowance" and "Contingencies" being responsible for a saving of Rs. 3,737. Against these savings, there should be debited Rs. 1,462, the cost of furniture and Rs. 141, the cost of the maintenance of the Record establishment. This gives a total net saving of Rs. 92,557 as shown above. The cost of paper for abstration slips, tabulation, working-Registers and compilation sheets has also come down from Rs. 38,341 to Rs. 20,000, showing a saving of

Rs. 18,341. This large saving is due to the fact that the printing of the slips for abstraction, the working-sheets for tabulation and the registers for compilation was done at the Government Central Jail Press, which involved no payment on the part of this office. Thus it is that we find we have saved Rs. 1,10,898 under this head.

28. *C.—Superintendence.* The cost of Superintendence for the Census of 1901 was only Rs. 71,999 as against Rs. 1,04,592 in 1891, showing a saving of Rs. 32,593. The two minor heads under which expenditure was incurred are :—

(1) the personal charges of the Superintendent,

(2) the Establishment and office charges.

The expenditure under these heads for the last two Censuses is given below :—

	As per Census of 1891.	As per Census of 1901.	Difference.
(1) Personal charges ...	71,618	48,529	—23,089
(2) Establishment and office charges	32,974	23,470	— 9,504
Total ...	1,04,592	71,999	—32,593

The decrease in the personal charges of superintendence was due to the shorter period in which the work was brought to an end this time; whereas the fall in the Establishment charges was due to the fact that the staff employed was smaller than the one entertained in 1891. On the whole the expenditure incurred on the Census of 1901 is Rs. 2,46,404 as against Rs. 3,91,816 expended by Government alone in 1891 or against Rs. 4,24,496, if we include Rs. 32,680 spent by *Jaghirdars* and *Samasthaniks* on Enumeration. In other words, the expenditure in 1901 is less than 58 per cent of the amount expended in 1891. This gives Rs. 22-2-0 as the cost per 1,000 people censused at the present census, though the cost was Rs. 33-15-5 or 36-13-0 in 1891, according as we exclude from, or include in, the total expenditure, the amount spent by the *Jaghirdars* and the *Samasthaniks*.

29. In conclusion, it may be pointed out that the aforesaid amounts have all been quoted in Halli Sicca Rupees; and taking Rs. 100 (British Currency) as equivalent in value to H. S. Rs. 125 (for this was the rate of exchange that ruled in the market during the period in which the expenditure was incurred), the total expenditure comes, in British Currency, to Rs. 1,97,123-2-3 as against Rs. 3,13,452-12-9

in 1891. This means that the cost for censusing a population of 1,000 persons was Rs. 17-11-2 in 1901 and Rs. 27-2-8 in 1891; and if we leave out of account the cost of the superintendence and the printing of the report, the cost of enumeration, abstraction and compilation alone comes to H. S. Rs. 14-12-1 or Rs. 11-12-10 (British Currency).

CHAPTER I.

The Distribution of Population.

Section A.—Area.

This Chapter is based upon the materials furnished by the Imperial Tables I, III, IV and V, printed in the Second Volume of this Report. They show the distribution by sex and religion of the urban and the rural population of the State.

2. At the outset, we shall discuss the figures of the Imperial Table I, which tells us what the area of the territories is, what number of towns, villages and occupied houses the State contains, and how many men and women inhabit the Dominions.

3. The area of the Dominions, comprising, as it does, the *Khalsa* or Government, the *Sarf-i-Khas* or Crown, the *Paigah* and the *Jaghir*, and the *Inam* and the *Muktah* lands, is 82,698 square miles. It is now just what it was full ten years ago, though the same cannot be said of the area of individual districts, owing to the interchange that has taken place between the villages of some. This interchange, effected on administrative grounds, accounts for the variation we find in the areas of certain *Khalsa* districts as compared with those recorded in 1891.

4. The Statement No. I, printed along with others at the end of this Chapter, shows not only the number of villages transferred from one district to another but also the extent of the area so transferred. It will be seen from the above statement that all the districts, save Indur, Sirpur-Tandur, Birh and Oosmanabad, were affected by these inter-territorial changes; *Atraf-i-Balda*, Nander and Parbhani gaining in all 81 square miles, and Elgandal, Bidar and Aurangabad losing only 20 square miles. As regards other districts, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar and Gulbargah gained 86 square miles, and Warangal, Medak, Raichur and Lingsugur lost 61.

5. The Statement No. II shows at a glance the relative rank of each district in respect of area, and the ratio which the area of each district bears to the total area. In point of area, the Warangal District occupies the first rank, Medak brings the rear, and Aurangabad takes a position which is about midway between the two.

6. *Difference in the areas of Districts as compared with those of 1891.*—The difference in the areas of districts as they now stand and as they stood in 1891, is set forth in Statement No. III. What we learn from this statement is that while the *Atraf-i-Balda* District has *gained* the most, the Raichur and the Warangal Districts have *lost* the most.

7. The Survey Department having completed its operations in all the districts save two and published the areas of all the *Khalsa* Districts except Elgandal and Sirpur Tandur, it is now possible to estimate, though approximately, the extent of our *Khalsa*, *Jaghir*, *Paigah* and *Sarf-i-Khas* lands. And as the total area of the Dominions is 82,698 square miles, and 76,128 of these, represent the area of the *Diwani* and the *Jaghir* lands, the *Sarf-i-Khas* lands alone may therefore be said to contain 6,570 square miles.

8. Inasmuch as the surveyed area of the *Khalsa* lands of all districts except Elgandal and Sirpur Tandur, is 44,091 square miles, and the sum of this area and the area of the *Jaghir* lands is 64,004 square miles, the area of the *Jaghir* lands alone may roughly be said to contain 20,000 square miles. From this it is plain that the area of the *Diwani*, the *Jaghir* and the *Sarf-i-Khas* lands is 56,200, 20,000 and 6,500 square miles, respectively. It may not be out of place to mention here that our *Jaghir* lands do not lie in one place or in any one particular district, but are scattered in areas of smaller or larger extent throughout the Dominions.

9. As for the present extent of the Dominions; it is the same as it was in, 1891; and this circumstance obviates the necessity of indulging once; again in provincial comparisons. But we may as well observe here that this State is larger in extent than the Bombay Presidency excluding Sindh, or the United Provinces excluding Oudh, or even the Madras Presidency excluding Coimbatore and the Coromandel Coast. And to compare it with the European countries, it is equal in extent to England and Scotland put together.

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing transfers of villages from one District to another during the decade 1891-1901.

District.	Loss.				Gain.				
	Taluk or village transferred.		To what District transferred.	Total area.	Taluk or village transferred.		From what District transferred.	Total area.	Net gain or loss.
	Number of village.	Area.			Number of village.	Area.			
Atraf-i-Balda ...	...	...	...	...	14 villages	38·58	6 Warangal.	70·99	+ 71
						4·29	1 Nalgonda.		
						5·78	2 Bidar.		
						3·18	1 Medak.		
						19·16	4 Mahbubnagar		
Elgandal ...	1 village ...	4	Warangal ...	...	...	...	...	...	— 4
Nalgonda ...	9 villages	4·29	1 Mahbubnagar.	38·61	8 villages	45·01	7 Warangal.	49·80	+ 12
		4·29	1 Atraf-i-Balda.			4·79	1 Mahbubnagar		
		30·03	7 Warangal.						
Warangal ...	13 villages	38·58	7 Nalgonda.	83·59	8 villages	4	1 Elgandal.	34·03	— 50
		45·03	6 Atraf-i-Balda.			30·03	7 Nalgonda.		
Bidar	4 villages	5·78	2 Atraf-i-Balda.	11·56	...	...	...	...	— 12
		5·78	2 Nander						
Mahbubnagar ...	10 villages	19·16	4 Atraf-i-Balda.	47·9	25 villages	4·29	1 Nalgonda.	93·4	+ 46
		19·16	4 Raichur.			32·94	9 Gulbargah.		
		4·79	1 Nalgonda.			43·45	11 Raichur.		
		4·79	1 Medak.			12·72	4 Medak.		
Medak ..	5 villages	12·72	4 Mahbubnagar.	15·9	1 village ...	4·79	1 Mahbubnagar.	4·79	— 11
		3·18	1 Atraf-i-Balda.						
Aurangabad ...	1 village ...	3·36	1 Parbhani ...	3·36	...	...	..	...	— 4
Nander ...	...	...	...	...	2 villages ...	5·78	2 Bidar.	5·78	+ 6
Parbhani ...	...	...	...	...	1 village ...	3·36	1 Aurangabad....	3·36	+ 4
Gulbargah ...	13 villages	14·64	4 Lingsugur ...	47·58	19 villages	67·15	17 Raichur.	74·81	+ 27
		32·94	9 Mahbubnagar.			7·66	2 Lingsugur....		
Raichur ...	28 villages	67·15	17 Gulbargah ...	110 6	13 villages	19·16	4 Mahbubnagar..	53·63	— 57
		43·45	11 Mahbubnagar			34·47	9 Lingsugur.		
Lingsugur ...	11 villages	34·47	9 Raichur ...	42·13	4 villages ..	14·64	4 Gulbargah ...	14·64	— 28
		7·66	2 Gulbargah ...						

STATEMENT No. II.

Showing the relative percentage of the area of each District to the provincial area.

No.	District.	Area.	Percentage of area of each District to Provincial area.	Remarks.
1	Warangal	9,729	11·76	
2	Elgandal	7,203	8·71	
3	Mahbubnagar ...	6,543	7·91	
4	Aurangabad ..	6,172	7·46	
5	Parbhani	5,091	6·15	
6	Sirpur Tandur ...	5,029	6·08	
7	Lingsugur	4,879	5·89	
8	Indur	4,822	5·83	
9	Birh	4,460	5·40	
10	Bidar	4,168	5·04	
11	Nalgonda	4,143	5·01	
12	Gulbargah	4,092	4·95	
13	Oosmanabad (Naldrug)...	4,010	4·85	
14	Raichur	3,604	4·38	
15	Atraf-i-Balda including the Hyderabad City and Suburbs ...	3,399	4·11	
16	Nander	3,349	4·05	
17	Medak	2,005	2·42	
	Total ...	82,698	100·0	

STATEMENT No. III.

Showing the variation in the areas of Districts in the the Census figures of 1901 and 1891.

	District.	Area 1901.	Area 1891.	Variation +increase —decrease
	Atraf-i-Balda	3,399	3,328	+ 71
Eastern.	Elgandal	7,203	7,207	— 4
Eastern.	Nalgonda	4,143	4,131	+ 12
Eastern.	Warangal	9,729	9,779	— 50
Northern.	Bidar	4,168	4,180	— 12
Northern.	Indur	4,822	4,822	...
Northern.	Mahbubnagar	6,543	6,497	+ 46
Northern.	Medak	2,005	2,017	— 12
Northern.	Sirpur Tandur	5,029	5,029	...
N. Western.	Aurangabad	6,172	6,176	— 4
N. Western.	Birh	4,460	4,460	...
N. Western.	Nander	3,349	3,343	+ 6
N. Western.	Parbhani	5,091	5,087	+ 4
Southern.	Gulbargah	4,092	4,064	+ 28
Southern.	Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	4,010	4,010	...
Southern.	Raichur	3,604	3,661	— 57
Southern.	Lingsugur	4,879	4,907	— 28
	Total ...	82,698	82,698	...

Section B.—Occupied Houses.

10. On previous occasions, the word "house" was left undefined; and that circumstance was responsible for the endless length of controversy that raged round the question of the correct definition. But that controversy was this time set at rest by the precaution taken to give in the Census Code the definition of the word "house."

11. The number of the "Occupied Houses" in the Dominions as distinguished from the unoccupied ones, which are not shown in Table I, is 2,283,447. The Statement No. IV details the districts in the order of the number of houses they contain, and the percentage the houses in each district bear to the total number returned. It will be seen from this that Elgandal heads the list of districts with its 8·87 per cent of the total number of houses, closely followed by Warangal and Bidar with their percentages of 7·95 and 7·14, respectively. Gulbargah with its 6·76 per cent occupies a position between the first and the last. Aurangabad, Mahbubnagar, Lingsugur, Indur, Parbhani, Nalgonda, Oosmanabad, Birh, Nander, Hyderabad City, Raichur, Atraf-i-Balda and Medak bear the percentages of 6·45, 6·36, 6·10, 5·92, 5·61, 5·57, 4·96, 4·95, 4·75, 4·47, 4·46, 3·94 and 3·44, respectively. And Sirpur-Tandur occupies the last place with its 2·17 per cent of the number of houses.

12. Statement No. V shows the number of occupied houses per square mile as well as the average number of persons per house in each district. In these Dominions, the average number of occupied houses per square mile is 27·7, and that of persons per house 4·9. The Hyderabad City left out of account, these averages stand at 26·4 and 4·9 respectively. From the stand point of the number of occupied houses per square mile, Medak and Bidar with their 39·2 and 39·1 per cent of houses respectively top the list, closely followed by Gulbargah with its 37·7 per cent. Of the remaining districts, Nander (32·4), Nalgonda (30·7), Lingsugur (28·5), Raichur (28·4), Oosmanabad (28·2), Elgandal (28·1) and Indur (28·0) bear percentages rising above the average; while Atraf-i-Balda (26·7), Birh (25·3), Parbhani (23·1), Aurangabad (23·9), Mahbubnagar (22·2), Warangal (18·6) and Sirpur-Tandur (9·9) support percentages falling below it. As regards the density per house, the districts of Sirpur-Tandur and Nalgonda contain the highest average of 5·5 persons per house. Lingsugur and Aurangabad contain just the Provincial average; whereas Warangal (5·2), Elgandal (5·1), Parbhani (5·0), and Raichur (5·0) go above, and Gulbargah (4·8), Mahbubnagar (4·8), Oosmanabad, Bidar, Indur, Medak and Atraf-i-Balda (4·7 each), Nander (4·6) and Birh (4·3) fall below that standard. The City of Hyderabad contains 3,926 houses per square mile and 4·4 persons per house.

13. *Variation between 1891 and 1901.*—Statement No. VI sets forth the extent of the variation in the number of houses as returned in 1891 and that as returned in 1901. The variation does not appear to be great, seeing that the difference consists of only a small decrease of 340 or ·15 per cent. The total in 1891 was 2,283,787 houses, whereas in 1901 it was 2,283,447. Viewed by districts we find that, during the last decade, there has been an increase in the districts of Atraf-i-Balda (including the Hyderabad City), Elgandal, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Indur, Mahbubnagar, Sirpur Tandur, Gulbargah and Lingsugur to the extent of 19,575 (24·26), 5,629 (2·86), 18,330 (16·84), 25,065 (16·02), 3,741 (4·99), 6,632 (5·16), 14,165 (10·79), 8,069 (19·39), 17,750 (13·07) and 14,358 (11·49) houses respectively. The rest showed a decrease: Bidar, 17,251 (9·56), Aurangabad, 16,573 (10·11), Birh, 15,570 (12·10), Nander, 35,713 (24·78), Parbhani, 32,096 (20·03), Oosmanabad, 16,862 (12·95) and Raichur, 541 (·63). The larger percentage of increase, 19·39, was seen in the most thinly populated district of Sirpur Tandur, though the largest number of increase of 25,065 houses was found in that of Warangal. The greatest decrease of 35,713 (24·78) per cent was noticed in the district of Nander. It is enough for our purpose to observe here that the districts in which the decrease is appreciable are the very districts in which people suffered from the ravages of the famine of 1900.

STATEMENT IV.

Showing the District in the order of the number of houses they contain.

No.	District.	Occupied Houses.	Percentage.
1	Elgandal	202,616	8·87
2	Warangal	181,468	7·95
3	Bidar	163,039	7·14
4	Gulbargah	154,219	6·76
5	Aurangabad	147,367	6·45
6	Mahbubnagar ...	145,336	6·36
7	Lingsugur	139,352	6·10
8	Indur	135,093	5·92
9	Parbhani	128,132	5·61
10	Nalgonda	127,178	5·58
11	Osmanabad (Naldrug) ...	113,367	4·96
12	Birh	113,044	4·95
13	Nander	108,394	4·75
14	Hyderabad City ...	102,077	4·48
15	Raichur	101,851	4·46
16	Atraf-i-Balda	90,043	3·94
17	Medak	78,680	3·44
18	Sirpur Tandur ...	49,666	2·17
19	Railways	2,525	·11
	Total ...	2,283,447	100·0

STATEMENT No. V.

Showing the number of occupied houses per square mile.

No.	District.	Occupied house per square mile.	Average number of persons per house.	Remarks.
1	Hyderabad City ...	3926·0	4·4	
2	Atraf-i-Balda ...	26·7	4·7	
3	Elgandal ...	28·1	5·1	
4	Nalgonda ...	30·7	5·5	
5	Warangal ...	18·6	5·2	
6	Medak ...	39·2	4·7	
7	Indur ...	28·0	4·7	
8	Mahbubnagar ...	22·2	4·8	
9	Bidar ...	39·1	4·7	
10	Sirpur Tandur ...	9·9	5·5	
11	Aurangabad ...	23·9	4·9	
12	Birh ...	25·3	4·3	
13	Nander ...	32·4	4·6	
14	Parbhani ...	25·1	5·0	
15	Gulbargah ...	37·7	4·8	
16	Osmanabad (Naldurg) ...	28·2	4·7	
17	Raichur ...	28·4	5·0	
18	Lingsugur ...	28·5	4·9	
19	Railways. ...	...	4·7	
	Average including the City of Hyderabad ...	27·7	4·9	
	Do. excluding the City of Hyderabad ...	26·4	4·9	

STATEMENT No. VI.

Showing the number of occupied houses as they stood in 1891 and in 1901.

No.	District.	Occupied houses in 1891.	Occupied houses in 1901.	Variation (+) increase (—) decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
1	Hyderabad City ...	96,668	102,077	+ 5,409	+ 5·59
2	Atraf-i-Balda ...	75,877	90,043	+ 14,166	+ 18·67
3	Elgandal ...	196,987	202,616	+ 5,629	+ 2·86
4	Nalgonda ...	108,848	127,178	+ 18,330	+ 16·84
5	Warangal ...	156,403	181,468	+ 25,065	+ 16·02
6	Medak ...	74,939	78,680	+ 3,741	+ 4·99
7	Indur ...	128,461	135,093	+ 6,632	+ 5·16
8	Mahbubnagar ...	131,171	145,336	+ 14,165	+ 10·79
9	Bidar ...	180,290	163,039	— 17,251	— 9·56
10	Sirpur Tandur ...	41,597	49,666	+ 8,069	+ 19·39
11	Aurangabad ...	163,940	147,367	— 16,573	— 10·11
12	Birh ...	128,614	113,044	— 15,570	— 12·10
13	Nander ...	144,107	108,394	— 35,713	— 24·78
14	Parbhani ...	160,228	128,132	— 32,096	— 20·03
15	Gulbargah ...	136,469	154,219	+ 17,750	+ 13·07
16	Oosmanabad (Naldrug).	130,229	113,367	— 16,862	— 12·95
17	Raichur ...	102,392	101,851	— 541	— ·53
18	Lingsugur ...	124,994	139,352	+ 14,358	+ 11·49
19	Railways ...	1,573	2,525	+ 952	+ 60·52
	Total ...	2,283,787	2,283,447	— 340	— ·15

Section C.—Population.

14. *General Statistics.*—The population of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions is 11,141,142; of which 5,673,629 or 50·92 per cent are males and 5,467,513 or 49·08 per cent females. The males are in excess of the females by 1·84 per cent.

15. *Comparison of the District with the Provincial population.*—Statement No. VII shows the districts arranged in the order of the density of the population as also the proportion, which the population of each district bears to the Provincial total. Elgandal with its 9·29 per cent of the entire population leads the van, Sirpur-Tandur with its 2·45 per cent brings up the rear, and Gulbargah with its 6·67 per cent occupies a position which is midway between the two. Of the remaining Districts Warangal and Bidar, with their 8·55 and 6·88 per cent respectively, take up a position which is *above* the mean; Aurangabad, Mahbubnagar Nalgonda, Lingsugur, Parbhani, Indur, Oosmanabad, Raichur, Nander, Birh, Atraf-i-Balda and Medak with their 6·48, 6·33, 6·28, 6·07, 5·79, 5·69, 4·80, 4·57, 4·52, 4·42, 3·78, 3·29 per cent respectively, occupying a position which is *below* it.

16. *Density of population per square mile.*—Statement No. VIII while giving the average number of persons per house, shows the density of the population per square mile, both for the Districts individually and for the State as a whole. The Statement also tells us that the density of the population per square mile for the whole State is 129·34 or 134·72, according as we take into, or leave out of our calculation the population of the City of Hyderabad. The average number of persons per house for the State, both inclusive and exclusive of the population of the City, is 4·9.

17. Taking the density per square mile for individual Districts, we find that Bidar with its 183·81 per cent. occupies the place of honour and Sirpur-Tandur with its 54·25 per cent. takes the last place on the list. The difference between the figures of the first and the last District, 129·56, exceeds even the Provincial density. Of the remaining 15 Districts, nine support a figure which falls above, and six below the average number for the Dominions. The former include Medak (182·90), Gulbargah (181·51), Nalgonda (168·90), Nander (150·39), Elgandal (143·77), Raichur (141·29), Lingsugur (138·51), Oosmanabad (133·42) and Indur (131·60); and the latter, Parbhani (126·84), Atraf-i-Balda (124·72), Aurangabad (116·88), Birh (110·37), Mahbubnagar (107·87) and Warangal (97·92). The City of Hyderabad has a density of 17,248·69 persons per square mile and supports an average of 4·4 persons per house.

18. The Subsidiary Table I fully corroborates the remarks made above. Reviewed by Natural Divisions, it will be seen that the Eastern and the Southern Divisions showed a steady progress in the matter of the

density of the population. In the Eastern Division, which stands first in this respect, the density was 105·1 in 1881, 127·1 in 1891 and 133·8 in 1901, showing a net increase of 28·7. The Southern Division came next with a net increase of 13·7, the density having risen from 135·0 in 1881 to 146·9 in 1891 and to 148·7 in 1901. In 1881 the density in the Northern Division was 125·6; and this increased to 135·8 in 1891. During the last decade, it again came down to 132·1; though during the last twenty years, the net result was an increase of 6·5. During the last twenty years, the density in the North-Western Division fell from 138·8 to 126·1, showing a decrease of 12·7. And during the decade commencing from 1881, the density of this Division rose to 17·6; though there was a fall, subsequently due to the effect of the last famine. Analysed by Districts, it will be seen that all the Districts in the Eastern Division except *Elgandal*, showed a decided tendency to increase in density, Nalgonda increasing by 49·1, Atraf-i-Balda by 18·8 and Warangal by 28·8. In Elgandal also, the density increased from 125·6 in 1881 to 151·9 in 1891; it, however, fell in 1901 to 143·8. Of the Districts of the Northern Division, Indur, Mahbubnagar and Sirpur-Tandur exhibited a steady increase; Indur rising from 120·4 to 131·6, Mahbubnagar 84·2 to 107·9 and Sirpur-Tandur 42·7 to 54·2. On the contrary, the density of Bidar and Medak showed a decrease, the former dropping from 187·1 to 183·8 and the latter from 193·5 to 182·9. All the Districts comprising the North-Western Division also showed a fall; Nander falling from 154·2 to 150·4, Parbhani from 158·0 to 126·8, Aurangabad from 118·5 to 116·9 and Birh from 124·4 to 110·3. Famine, it goes without saying, is responsible for this state of things. It should, however, be noted here that in 1891 the density in the aforesaid four Districts stood so high as 189·2, 158·3, 134·2 and 144·1 respectively. During the last two decades, there was an increase in density in all the Districts of the Southern Division, except Oosmanabad; Gulbargah increasing from 158·0 to 181·6 and Lingsugur from 103·0 to 138·5. But Raichur remained stationary, while Oosmanabad fell from 136·8 to 133·4, though in 1891 the figure was 161·9. In the City of Hyderabad, the density increased steadily from 14,131·4 in 1881 to 15,963·0 in 1891 and to 17,248·7 in 1901.

19. *Comparison of the population returned in 1901 with that returned in 1891.*—In Statement No. IX, a comparison is made of the population of the Dominions as ascertained at the last Census with that as counted in 1891. A reference to it reveals the fact that the population has decreased by 395,898 (11,537,040 —11,141,142) or 3·43 per cent.

Analysing the figures for each District, we find that the *net* result is a decrease in the population of 395,898 souls or 3·43 per cent. The Districts of Atraf-i-Balda (including the City of Hyderabad), Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Mahbubnagar, Sirpur-Tandur, Gulbargah and Lingsugur showed an increase of 64,345, 75,162, 99,517, 1,987

31,076, 41,061, 93,487 and 55,799 persons respectively, yielding a total increase of 462,434 or 4·1 per cent; while the remaining Districts exhibited a decrease of 863,782 souls or 7·5 per cent, the details of the decrease being as follow :—

Elgandal	...	...	59,019
Indur	...	...	5,010
Bidar	...	...	135,855
Aurangabad	...	...	107,568
Birh	...	...	150,464
Nander	...	...	128,845
Parbhani	...	...	159,570
Oosmanabad	...	...	114,245
Raichur	...	...	3,206

Of these Districts, Indur and Raichur do not call for any special remarks, as the decrease therein amounted only to 5,010 and 3,206 souls, respectively. The cause of the decrease in the other Districts save Elgandal is not far to seek : it is due to the havoc played by famine and scarcity. According to the Famine Report for this State for the year 1899-1900, the area most affected by famine comprised the Districts of Parbhani, Nander, Aurangabad, Birh, Bidar and Oosmanabad. Relief operations were started here on an extensive scale, which cost the Government nearly eighty lakhs of rupees. Between the months of January and July of the year 1900, 21,788 persons emigrated from the Districts mentioned above, as against 9,207, persons who immigrated into them from other Provinces.

The details of this emigration and immigration are shown below : —

		Emigration.	Immigration.
Aurangabad	...	14,661	2,037
Birh	...	1,958	4
Nander	...	212	319
Parbhani	...	300	308
Oosmanabad	...	4,248	78
Bidar	...	35	12
Other Districts	...	314	6,449
Total	...	21,728	9,207

It will be seen from the above that, within the first six months of 1900, over 20,000 persons emigrated from the aforesaid Districts.

STATEMENT No. VII.

Showing the population and its percentage in of each District.

No.	District.	Population.	Percentage.
1	Elgandal ...	1,035,582	9·29
2	Warangal ...	952,646	8·55
3	Bidar ...	766,129	6·88
4	Gulbargah ...	742,745	6·67
5	Aurangabad ...	721,407	6·48
6	Mahbubnagar ...	705,725	6·33
7	Nalgonda ...	599,779	6·28
8	Lingsugur ...	675,813	6·07
9	Parbhani ...	645,765	5·79
10	Indur ...	634,588	5·69
11	Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	535,027	4·80
12	Raichur... ...	509,249	4·57
13	Nander ...	503,684	4·52
14	Birh ...	492,258	4·42
15	Hyderabad City ...	448,466	4·02
16	Atraf-i-Balda ...	420,702	3·78
17	Medak ...	366,722	3·29
18	Sirpur-Tandur ...	272,815	2·45
19	Railways	12,040	·11
	Total ...	11,141,142	100·0

STATEMENT No. VIII.

Showing the density of population per square mile and per house.

No.	District.	Density per square mile.	Density per house.	Remarks.
1	Hyderabad City ...	17,248·69	4·4	
2	Atraf-i-Balda ...	124·72	4·7	
3	Elgandal	143·77	5·1	
4	Nalgonda	168·90	5·5	
5	Warangal	97·92	5·2	
6	Medak	182·90	4·7	
7	Indur	131·60	4·7	
8	Mahbubnagar ...	107·87	4·8	
9	Bidar	183·81	4·7	
10	Sirpur-Tandur ...	54·25	5·5	
11	Aurangabad	116·88	4·9	
12	Birh	110·37	4·3	
13	Nander	150·39	4·6	
14	Parbhani	126·84	5·0	
15	Gulbargah	181·51	4·8	
16	Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	133·42	4·7	
17	Raichur	141·29	5·0	
18	Lingsugur	138·51	4·9	
19	Railways		4·7	
	Average including the City.	134·72	4·9	Density including the City.
	Average excluding the City.	129·34	4·9	Density excluding the City.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Showing the Density of Population.

	District.	Mean Density per square mile.			Variation. Increase (+) or Decrease (—).		
		1901.	1891.	1881.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	Net.
Eastern.	Nalgonda	168·9	151·2	119·8	+17·7	+31·4	+49·1
	Elgandal	143·8	151·9	125·6	— 8·1	+26·3	+18·2
	Atraf-i-Balda	124·7	118·1	105·9	+ 6·6	+12·2	+18·8
	Warangal	97·9	87·2	69·1	+10·7	+18·1	+28·8
	Total Eastern Division ...	133·8	127·1	105·1	+ 6·7	+22·0	+28·7
Northern.	Bidar	183·8	215·7	187·1	—31·9	+28·6	— 3·3
	Medak	182·9	180·8	193·5	+ 2·1	—12·7	—10·6
	Indur	131·6	132·6	120·4	— 1·0	+12·2	+11·2
	Mahbubnagar	107·9	103·8	84·2	+ 4·1	+19·6	+23·7
	Sirpur Tandur	54·2	46·0	42·7	+ 7·4	+ 3·3	+10·7
	Total Northern Division ...	132·1	135·8	125·6	— 3·7	+10·2	+ 6·5
North-Western.	Nander	150·4	189·2	154·2	—38·8	+35·0	— 3·8
	Parbhani	126·8	158·3	158·0	—31·5	— 0·2	—31·7
	Aurangabad	116·9	134·2	118·5	—17·4	+15·7	— 1·7
	Birh	110·3	144·1	124·4	—33·8	+19·7	—14·1
	Total N. W. Division ...	126·1	156·4	138·8	—30·3	+17·6	—12·7
Southern.	Gulbargah	181·6	159·7	158·0	+21·8	+ 1·6	+23·4
	Raichur	141·3	139·9	142·3	+ 1·4	— 2·4	— 1·0
	Lingsugur	138·5	126·3	103·0	+12·2	+23·2	+35·4
	Osmanabad (Naldrug) ...	133·4	161·9	136·8	—28·5	+25·1	+ 3·4
	Total Southern Division ...	148·7	146·9	135·0	+ 1·8	+11·9	+13·7
	Total Hyderabad City including suburbs ...	17,248·7	15,963·0	14,131·4	+1,285·7	+1,831·6	+3,117·3
	Grand Total Hyderabad State ...	134·7	148·5	132·4	—13·8	+16·1	+ 2·3

STATEMENT No. IX.

Statement showing the difference between the population of 1891 and 1901 and the percentage of the difference.

No.	District.	Population in 1891.	Population in 1901.	Variation. (+) Increase (—) Decrease.	Percentage.
1	Hyderabad City	415,039	448,466	+ 33,427	+ 8·05
2	Atraf-i-Balda	389,784	420,702	+ 30,918	+ 7·93
3	Elgandal	1,094,601	1,035,582	— 59,019	— 5·39
4	Nalgonda	624,617	699,779	+ 75,162	+ 12·03
5	Warangal	853,129	952,646	+ 99,517	+ 11·66
6	Medak	364,735	366,722	+ 1,987	+ ·54
7	Indur	639,593	634,588	— 5,010	— ·78
8	Mahbubnagar	674,649	705,725	+ 31,076	+ 4·60
9	Bidar	901,984	766,129	— 135,855	— 15·06
10	Sirpur-Tandur	231,754	272,815	+ 41,061	+ 17·71
11	Aurangabad	828,975	721,407	— 107,568	— 12·97
12	Birh	642,722	492,258	— 150,464	— 23·41
13	Nander	632,529	503,684	— 128,845	— 20·37
11	Parbhani...	805,335	645,765	— 159,570	— 19·81
15	Gulbargah	649,258	742,745	+ 93,487	+ 14·40
16	Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	649,272	535,027	— 114,245	— 17·59
17	Raichur	512,455	509,249	— 3,206	— ·63
18	Lingsugur	620,014	675,813	+ 55,799	+ 8·99
19	Railways	6,590	12,040	+ 5,450	+ 82·70
	Total ...	11,537,040	11,141,142	— 395,898	— 3·43

Section D.—Towns and Villages.

20. The signification which we were asked to put upon the words, "town" and "village", is best understood by a reference to Article 29, Chapter I of the "Imperial Code of Census Procedure for 1901." According to the Code

"(1) Every Municipality of whatever size,

"(2) All Civil lines not included within Municipal limits,

"(3) Every Cantonment,

"(4) Every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendents may decide to treat as a town for Census purposes,—all these are towns. And "where the term village has been defined by law, where the boundaries of village have been determined by survey," there, says the Code, "the statutory definition should be adopted or the survey village should be recognized as the Census unit. Here then the task was easy enough, for villages were already found defined and demarcated for administrative purposes. And even for Census purposes, all the existing revenue villages save those classified as towns, were dealt with as such, just as was the case in other places.

21. In the light of the definitions given above, we find that we have in all 20,011 villages and 78 towns. A list of these by Districts is given in Statement No. X, printed with other statments at the end of this section; and a reference to this statement will show that

the Eastern Division has	13	towns and	4,823	villages.
the Northern Division	20	,,	5,576	,,
the North-Western Division	20	,,	5,490	,,
and the Southern do.	25	,,	4,122	,,

22. We find that in a District we have on an average 1,177 villages and 4 towns. The largest number of villages, 1,825, is found in the Aurangabad District and the smallest, 631, in the Medak District. Next to Aurangabad ranks Elgandal with its 1,516 villages, followed by Parbhani, Warangal, Bidar and Mahbubnagar, with their 1,495 1,488, 1,457 and 1,353 villages, respectively. The only other District, which contains 1,267 villages, a number larger than the Provincial average, is Lingsugur. As for the remaining Districts they stand in the following order:—

Nander (1,170), Indur (1,152), Gulbargah (1,102), Birh (1,000), Sirpur-Tandur (983), Nalgonda (972), Raichur (893), Oosmanabad (860), Atraf-i--Balda (847) and Medak (631).

The largest number of towns found in any one District is 7; and this number is seen in the Districts of Elgandal, Indur, Bidar, Parbhani and Gulbargah. The smallest number, which is 1, is found in the Districts of Sirpur-Tandur and Atraf-i-Balda. The Districts of Oosmanabad, Raichur and Lingsugur contain 6 towns each; Aurangabad contains 5 towns; Birh and Nander 4 each; Warangal and Medak 3 each; and Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar 2 each.

23. Compared with the figures of 1891, we find that there is no numerical change in the number of towns in the Districts of Atraf-i-Balda, Mahbubnagar, Bidar, Sirpur-Tandur, Aurangabad and Raichur. All the remaining Districts underwent a change in the number of their villages. And if the five Districts of Elgandal, Birh, Nander, Parbhani and Oosmanabad *lost* one each, the other five Districts of Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Indur and Lingsugur *gained* one each. The District of Galbargah has two more towns to its credit in 1901 than what it had in 1891.

24. These changes are due to the fact that certain places classified as "towns" in 1891, were treated as "villages" in 1901, in conquence of a fall in their population; while certain other places, classified as "villages," were treated as "towns," because of a rise in their population. For instance, Khandar (7,709) in Nander, Chitapur (6,435) in Gulbargah, Paddappalli (5,995) in Elgandal, Wasi (5,370) in Oosmanabad, Walur (5,236) in Parbhani, Akeli (5,133) in Bidar, Matwada (5,112) in Warangal and Jabpalli (5,002) in Raichur treated as "towns" in 1891, lost their urban character in 1901, owing to a fall in their population. Similarly, Tandur, Seram and Shahabad in Gulbargah, Hassanparthi and Yellandlapad in Warangal, Kallur in Raichur, Allikher in Bidar, Bhongir in Nalgonda, Sindhnur in Lingsugur, Balkonda in Indur and Lingampett in Medak, whose population was less than 5,000 in 1891, earned for themselves the designation of "towns" in 1901. The *net* increase of two towns to the credit of the Gulbargah District was brought about by the elimination of one town, which lost its rural character in 1891 by a fall in its population, and the addition of three villages which entitled themselves to the appellation of "towns" owing to a rise in their population.

25. As regards villages, Mahbubnagar alone retains the number it had in 1891; all other Districts having undergone a change in this respect. Warangal, having lost 29 villages since 1891, heads the list of losses, followed immediately by Elgandal and Raichur, which were the poorer in 1901 by 27 and 26 villages, respectively. And if the Districts of Birh, Parbhani, Aurangabad, Lingsugur, Atraf-i-Balda, Gulbargah and Medak have lost some villages, while those of Indur, Sirpur-Tandur, Bidar, Nalgonda, Oosmanabad and Nander have gained some.

26. Taken by Natural Divisions, the Eastern, the Northern, the North-Western and the Southern Divisions contained 13, 20, 20 and 25 towns, and 4,823, 5,576, 5,490 and 4,122 villages, respectively in 1901, as against 12, 18, 23 and 23 towns, and 4,870, 5,480, 5,510 and 4,151 villages respectively, in 1891. The net result was an increase of one town in the Eastern, two towns in the Northern and two in the Southern Divisions, and a gain of 96 villages in the Northern and a loss of three towns and 20 villages in the North-Western Divisions, to say nothing of the loss of 47 villages in the Eastern and 29 in the Southern Divisions.

27. We shall now consider what proportion of "towns" and "villages" in each District, falls under each of the nine groups indicated in Imperial Table III. The first of these groups deals with a population whose number is below 500, and the last with that whose number exceeds 100,000, the intermediate ones covering the periods, 500-1,000, 1,000-2000, 2,000-5,000, 5000-10,000, 10,000-20,000, 20,000-50,000, and 50,000-100,000. An idea of these proportions may be had from Statement No. XI, in which the proportionate distribution of 100 villages over the several groups is exhibited. Supposing the total number of villages in the State to be 100, we find that 99·61 of them are village with a population ranging from 1 to 4,999, leaving only ·39 per cent of the number to represent "towns" with a population exceeding 5,000 souls. At the last Census *about* the same proportions were observed, with this difference that towns were found to be 1 per cent less and villages 1 per cent more than what they were in 1891. Again, with regard to villages, 66·16 per cent are those whose population is less than 500, and 21·62 per cent those having a population ranging from 500 to 999. In the "1,000-2,000" group there are 9·27, and in the 2,000—5,000 group only 2·56. Of ·39, which represents the proportion of towns, ·29 come under the group 5,000—10,000, ·07 under the third group 20,000—50,000 and the remaining ·01 under the last group of 100,000 and over. None, it should be noted, fall in the last group but one, whose population ranges between 50,000 and 100,000. The Districts of Aurangabad, Gulbargah and Raichur alone contain four towns which come under the third group, 20,000—50,000.

28. The largest proportion of villages in the first two groups, and the third and the fourth groups,is found in the Sirpur-Tandur, the Elgandal and the Nalgonda Districts, which contain 85·47 and 31·19 per cent, and16·84 per cent and 4·72 per cent of the total number of villages, respectively. As for "towns," the Districts of Oosmanabad, Birh and Aurangabad show the high percentages of ·69, ·20 and ·11 under the first, the second and the third groups respectively. The City of Hyderabad, situated in the *Atraf-i-Balda* District, is the only "Town" in the Dominions, whose population exceeds the limit of 100,000 persons; and this one town represents only ·01 per cent of the total number of villages and towns in the State. Taken by Divisions, the North-Western

Division shows the highest percentage, 76·64, of villages under group 1; the Eastern Division with its percentages of 28·16 and 15·24 does the same under the second and the third groups, respectively. The largest proportion under the fourth group, 3·47 per cent, is found in the Southern Division. The Southern, the Northern and the North-Western Divisions contain, in order, the largest proportions of towns under the first, the second and the third groups. And the Eastern Division has the largest number under the last group.

29. Having thus reviewed the proportions which the number of villages and towns falling under each group, bears to the total number *first* in each District, *next* in each Division and *lastly* in the State as a whole, we shall now endeavour to show the proportions which the population coming under each of these groups bears to the total population of the each of the aforesaid three areas. Given that the total population is 100, its distribution under the different groups will be as is exhibited in Statement No. XII. A reference to this will show that 89·87 per cent inhabit villages, coming under groups 1, 2, 3 and 4; the remaining 10·13 per cent residing in "towns." These figures, when compared with the 90·6 per cent for villages and 9·4 per cent for towns of the Census of 1891, show an increase of 1·9 per cent in the urban, and a decrease of ·19 per cent in the rural population.

Of the 89·87 per cent of persons living in villages, 27·59 per cent live in those whose population is below 500; 26·80 per cent in those whose population is between 500 and 1000; 22·72 per cent in those whose population ranges between 1000 and 2000; and 12·76 per cent in those whose population is above 2000, but below 5000. Roughly speaking, a fourth of the population may be said to inhabit villages falling under the first three groups, and only an eight part of it in those coming under the fourth.

30. The proportion of the population inhabiting the "towns" is, as above stated, 10·13 per cent; and this works out to a figure which represents about one-tenth of the entire population. Of this, the largest share of 4·03 per cent or nearly one-twenty fifth goes to the credit of towns coming under the last group, in which is included the Hyderabad City whose population is 448,466. The next largest, 3·55 per cent or roughly one-thirtieth, forms the strength of towns which come under the first group. The remainder, nearly one-fortieth of the urban population, falls under the second and the third groups, with 1·57 and ·98 per cent respectively, to their credit.

31. Turning to the rural population by Districts, we find that Sirpur-Tandur, with its 51·14 per cent, heads the list of villages under the first group; while the Districts of Elgandal and Warangal, with their 32·90 and 33·99 per cents respectively, occupy the front rank among villages under the second and the third groups. Among the villages

coming under the fourth group, Gulbargah with its 19·39 per cent, claims the place of honour. The *Atraf-i-Balda* brings up the rear in the case of villages falling under the first three groups; Sirpur Tandur doing the same in the case of those coming under the fourth group. With regard to the urban population, the Districts of Oosmanabad, Birh and Aurangabad with their 8·74, 6·15 and 7·91 per cents respectively, occupy the foremost places among "towns" coming under the first three groups; while *Atraf-i-Balda* enjoys the unique honour of posssessing a town coming under the last group with a population exceeding 100,000.

32. Taken by Divisions, we see that all the four Divisions claim the first place, each in one of the four classes into which the villages are grouped. The Eastern Division stands first in the third group, the Northern in the second, the North-Western in the first, and the Southern in the fourth. The case is the same with towns or urban areas: the Southern Division occupies the place of honour in the first group; the North-Western does the same in the second and the third; and the Eastern heads the list in the fourth.

33. Having thus far reviewed the proportion which the number of towns and villages in each class bears to the total number of towns and villages, as also the ratio which the population of each bears to the total population, we shall next proceed to notice what the density of the population of a village is, *first* in each District and *next* in the whole State. Statement No. XIII exhibits the average population per village (1) for each District, (2) for each Division and (3) for the Province as a whole. The rural population of 10,014,194 is seen distributed over 20,011 villages, giving 500 persons as the average for a village; but the density for towns and villages taken together is 555. So far as the averages for Divisions go, we find that the Eastern Division tops the list with an average of 626 per village as against 582 in 1891. The Southern Division, with an average of 545 persons per village as against 566 in 1891, comes next, followed by the Northern Division which has an average of 465 per village as against 479 in 1891. The North-Western Division, with an average of 390 per village as against 497 in 1891, comes at the bottom of the list.

34. As for Districts taken individually, Nalgonda with a village density of 708 stands first, and Sirpur-Tandur with 271, stands last. The density exceeds the Provincial average in the case of the eight of the remaining Districts, Elgandal (650), Warangal (621), Gulbargah (611), Oosmanabad (568), Medak (549), Mahbubnagar (507), Raichur(505) and Indur (504). In Lingsugur, the density just comes up to the Provincial average (500); while in *Atraf-i-Balda* it is less than that by three. In Bidar (489), Birh (449), Nander (401), Parbhani (392) and Aurangabad (350), the density is below the average for the Dominions.

35. The average density for a village discussed, we shall now endeavour to show what the average density is for *each group* of villages. These groups, separately reviewed, usher the fact to our notice that, so far as density goes, the last group stands first and the first last. The highest Provincial density under the village groups, 2764, is seen in group IV. Group III with its 1,358, comes next, followed by group 11 with its 687. Group I stands last with 231. The same order obtains even among the Divisions. The highest Divisional mean under groups I and IV, (262 and 2857), is seen in the Southern Division; and that under-groups II and III, (715 and 1369), is found in the Eastern Division.

36. Taking Districts one by one and considering each Class separately, we find that the highest average under class I is seen in the Gulbargah District, whose density is 288, and that the lowest is observable in Sirpur-Tandur, where the average population of the village is 166. The density of Elgandal, Nalgonda, Medak, Bidar, Birh, Nander, Oosmanabad, Raichur and Lingsugur, exceeds the Provincial mean ; while that of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Warangal, Indur, Aurangabad and Parbhani falls below it. The density of Mahbubnagar is just as much as the Provincial average, which is 231 under group I. Warangal heads the list with an average village density of 719 ; and Sirpur Tandur, where it is only 509, comes last. The density of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Elgandal, Nalgonda, Indur and Bidar exceeds 687, the Provincial average; while that of Aurangabad, Birh, Nander, Parbhani, Gulbargah, Oosmanadad, Raichur and Lingsugur falls below it. The average strength of the population per village in the Districts of Medak and Mahbubnagar, 688 and 701, approximates the Provincial mean. The Provincial average under group 111 is 1,358. The highest village density, 1,407, is found in the *Atraf-i-Balda* ; and the lowest in Raichur, where it is only 1,313. The average number of persons per village in the Districts of Elgandal, Mahbubnagar, Aurangabad. Birh and Parbhani exceeds the Provincial mean, the reverse being the case in the Districts of Indur, Bidar, Sirpur Tandur, Nander and Oosmanabad. The density of the districts of Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Gulbargah and Lingsugur approaches the Provincial average. Under group IV the Provincial village density is 2,764. This is exceeded in the districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Nalgonda, Birh, Parbhani, Oosmanabad, Raichur, Lingsugur and Medak, the last containing the highest average of 2,985. In the Districts of Elgandal, Warangal, Indur, Mahbubnagar, Nander and Sirpur-Tandur, the density falls below the Provincial mean, the lowest, 2,309, being in Sirpur-Tandur. The density of Bidar, Aurangabad and Gulbargah approaches the average for the Dominions.

37. The total urban population of 1,126,948 persons is distributed over 78 towns. This gives an average of 14,448 souls or 51 per cent per town. This is the case only when the population of the City of Hyderabad is taken into account ; otherwise the average density for a town will be only 8811·45. Compared with the density of 1891, which

is 14,257 including the figures for the City of Hyderabad and 8,913 excluding it, the present density is in excess of the past by 191 or less than that by 101, according as the figures for the City of Hyderabad are either taken into or left out of account. Taking the individual Districts, we find that next to the *Atraf-i-Balda*, District, which contains the Hyderabad City, comes the Aurangabad District, the density of whose population is 16,471. It is followed by the districts of Birh (10,821·50), Gulbargah (9,889), Mahbubnagar (9,808), Raichur (9,685·50) and Waranalg (9,414), whose density exceeds the average density for the Dominions.

The density of the following Districts falls below the Provincial standard :—

Nander (8593·75), Parbhani (8521·14), Oosmanabad (7790·50), Indur (7686·57), Bidar (7655), Elgandal (7053·14), Lingsugur (6972·50), Medak (6761·66), Sirpur-Tandur (6303), and Nalgonda (5847·50).

Considered by Divisions, the Eastern Division in which the, *Atraf-i-Balda* District is situated, heads the list with an average density of 41,367·31 per town. The North-Western Division comes next with 10,983·20 per town, followed by the Southern Division with 8,636·56. The Northern Division comes last with an average density of 7,679·75 per town.

38. We shall now see what proportion of the entire urban population is contributed by each District and what proportion the urban population of each District bears to its total population. Statement No. XIV exhibits these proportions. It will be seen from this that the *Atraf-i-balda* District, with the City of Hyderabad in its bosom naturally heads the list with a contribution of 39·8 per cent, followed by the districts of Aurangabad, Gulbargah, Parbhani, Raichur, Indur and Bidar with their 7·3, 6·1, 5·3, 5·1, 4·8 and 4·8 per cents, respectively.

All these, save Indur, are either Cantonments or Cities as classified for Census purposes, or both.

As for the remaining Districts, they stand in the following order :—

Elgandal (4·4 per cent), Oosmanabad (4·1 per cent), Birh (3·8 per cent), Lingsugur (3·7 per cent), Nander (3·05 per cent), Warangal (2·5 per cent), Medak (1·8 per cent), Mahbubnagar (1·7 per cent), Nalgonda (1·04) and Sirpur-Tandur (·6 per cent).

Taken by Divisions, the Eastern Division, in which lies the Hyderabad City, comes first with 47·7 per cent. The North-Western Division comes next with 19·5 per cent, followed by the Southern Division with 19·1 per cent. The Northern Division with its 13·6 per cent comes last.

39. Even with regard to the proportion, which the urban population of each District bears to *its* total population, it is interesting to note that several of our Districts follow the very order in which we find them ranged with regard to the proportion borne by their urban population to the population of the whole Dominions. The *Atraf-i-Balda* District has the largest proportion of the urban propulation (51·6 per cent); the districts of Aurangabad, Raichur, Gulbargah and Parbhani coming next with 11·4, 11·4, 9·3 and 9·2 per cent, respectively. These are followed by the Districts of Birh, Oosmanabad, Indur, Bidar, Nander and Lingsugur, where 8·8, 8·7, 8·5, 6·9, 6·8 and 6·2 per cent of the population respectively, are urban. The remaining Districts figure in the following order :—

Medak (5·5 per cent), Elgandal (4·8 per cent), Warangal (2·9 per cent), Mahbubnagar (2·8 per cent), Sirpur-Tandur (2·3 per cent) and Nalgonda (1·7 per cent).

40. The strength of our towns under each group is shown in paragraph 27 *supra*.

Imperial Table III, printed in Volume II, shows that there are in all 78 towns in this State. Of these 57 fall in the first class, where the population, while exceeding 5,000, falls below 10,000; 16 fall in the second class, where the population is over 10,000, but less than 20,000; 4 fall in the third class, where the population is above 20,000, but under 50,000. The last falls in the fourth class where the population exceeds 100,000. The solitary town in the fourth class is none other than the Hyderabad City itself, which had a population of 448,466 souls in 1901 as against 415,039 in 1891 and 367,417 in 1881. Thus the population of the City of Hyderabad has, during the last two decades, increased by 81,049. It must, however, be mentioned here that the City of Hyderabad includes the City and the Chadarghat Municipalities, the Secunderabad and the Bolarum Cantonments and the Residency Bazaars, whose population stands as detailed below :—

	1901.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.
The City Municipality	209,805	180,957	+ 28,848
The Chadarghat Municipality ...	125,319	126,624	— 1,305
Secunderabad	83,550	80,626	+ 2,924
Bolaram	12,888	12,123	+ 765
The Residency Bazaars.	16,904	14,709	+ 2,195
Total ...	448,466	415,039	+ 33,427

The four towns in the third class are—

Aurangabad with a population of	26,537	as against	23,587	in	1881	shows an increase of	2,950	persons.
Gulbargah	„	29,228	„	29,206	„	„	1,125	„
Raichur	„	22,165	„	23,174	„	a decrease of	1,009	„
Jalna	„	20,270	„	19,128	„	an increase of	1,142	„

Aurangabad, Raichur and Jalna are Cantonments, besides being Municipal towns. Gulbargah, like Aurangabad, is not only a Municipality, but also the head-quarters of a Division (Suba) and, therefore, of a District. Both are centres of commercial activity like Raichur, also the head-quarters of a District. The population of these three towns has increased since 1881.

The 16 Towns in the second group and the variation in their poulation since 1891, are shown below.

Birh with a	population of	17,671	as against	18,994	in 1891	shows a decrease of	1,323	souls.
Hingoli	„	17,256	„	11,955		an increase of	5,290	„
Nander	„	14,134	„	13,105		„ of	1,079	„
Indur	„	12,971	„	11,482		„ of	1,389	„
Ambajogai	„	12,628	„	13,923		a decrease of	1,295	„
Yellandlapad	„	12,377						
Narayenpett	„	12,011	„	11,888		an increase of	123	„
Bidar	„	11,367	„	11,315		„ of	52	„
Kalyani	„	11,191	„	13,026		a decrease of	1,835	„
Jagtial	„	11,181	„	9,538		an increase of	1,643	„
Kadrabad	„	11,159	„	11,402		a decrease of	243	„
Oosmanabad	„	10,607	„	10,511		an increase of	96	„
Hanamkondah	„	10,487	„	11,484		a decrease of	997	„
Lathur	„	10,479	„	9,063		an increase of	1,416	„
Gadwal	„	10,195	„	14,672		a decrease of	4,477	„
Aland	„	10,130	„	9,538		an increase of	592	„

All but Yellandlapad, Kalyani, Jagtial, Lathur, Gadwal and Aland are either Municipalities, or Municipalities and Cantonments; while Hingoli and Ambajogai are both Cantonments and Municipalities.

In spite of the havoc played by the late famine in the District of Parbhani, Hingoli has gained in population, a circumstance worthy of some note. Birh, Nander, Indur, Narayenpett, Bidar, Kadrabad, Oosmanabad (Dharaseo) and Hanamkondah are Municipal towns, being the Head Quarters of Districts and centres of commerce and trade. All these, except Birh, Kadrabad and Hanamkondah, have shown an increase in population, the largest increase, 1,389, being in Indur. The largest fall in numbers is seen in Birh, which is doubtless due to the ravaging work of the last famine. The remaining six towns are neither Municipalities nor Cantonments. Of these, one Yellandlapad which is just rising into importance, because of its Coal Mines, which provide employment to hundreds of men. Gadwal, the head-quarters of a Hindu *Samasthanam*, shows a decrease in population of 4,477 souls. The population of Kalyani has gone down by 1,835; while that of Jagtial, Lathur and Aland has gone up by 1,643, 1,416 and 592, respectively.

There are 57 towns in the first class in which the strength of the population ranges between 5,000 and 10,000. The names of these towns, their population according to the Censuses of 1901 and 1891, and the difference between the figures for the two Censuses, are given below:—

Name of Town.	Population in 1901.	Population in 1891.	Difference (+) or (—).
Yadgir	6,271	6,767	— 496
Manvi	6,253	5,669	+ 584
Gangawati	6,245	6,138	+ 107
Mukhair	6,148	6,019	+ 129
Mudhol	6,040	6,624	— 584
Owsa	6,026	6,091	— 65
Udgir	5,984	6,722	— 738
Tandur	5,930	4,278	+ 1,652
Nalgonda	5,889	5,906	— 17
Pathri	5,828	6,726	— 898
Bhongir	5,806	4,938	+ 868
Bhalki	5,788	5,383	+ 405
Sonepett	5,759	8,090	— 2,331
Karimnagar	5,752	6,348	— 596
Allikher	5,740	4,345	+ 1,395
Mazalgaon	5,698	5,556	+ 142
Morum	5,692	5,874	— 182
Koratla	5,524	5,892	— 368
Seram	5,503	4,245	+ 1,258
Vaijapur	5,451	5,411	+ 40
Sagar	5,445	5,435	+ 10
Hassanparthi	5,378	3,849	+ 1,529
Vemalwada	5,372	6,511	— 1,139

Name of Town.	Population in 1901.	Population in 1891.	Difference (+) or (—).
Sindhnur	5,242	4,763	+ 974
Balkonda	5,118	4,565	+ 553
Shahabad	5.105	3,452	+ 1,653
Lingampett	5,102	4,719	+ 383
Kodangal	5,099	5,296	— 197
Gangakhair	5,007	6,653	— 1,646
Parbhani	9,958	10,102	— 144
Armur	9,031	7,015	+ 2,016
Koppal	8,903	6,991	+ 1,912
Paithan	8,638	8,788	— 150
Medak	8,511	7,556	+ 955
Basmat	8,445	11,361	— 2,916
Siddippet	8,302	7,671	+ 631
Shorapur	8,271	9,754	— 1,483
Kosgi	8,228	8,480	— 190
Nirmal	7,751	10,932	— 3,181
Mudgal	7,729	6,641	+ 1,088
Mahbubnagar	7,605	6,222	+ 1,383
Manwat	7,395	10,912	— 3,517
Thair	7,327	8,015	— 688
Parli	7,289	7,659	— 370
Homnabad	7,136	7,736	— 600
Bhaisa	7,126	7,688	— 562
Deglur	6,917	6,578	+ 339
Deodurg	6,773	7,213	— 440
Manthani	6,680	6,046	+ 634
Sadaseopet	6,672	7,350	— ,678

Name of Town.	Population in 1901.	Population in 1891.	Difference (+) or (—).
Tuljapur	6,612	6,861	— 250
Chennur...	6,561	5,719	+ 842
Kondalwadi	6,557	5,936	+ 621
Kallur	6,456	3,653	+ 2,803
Bodhan	6,438	5,841	+ 597
Kohir	6,379	6,557	— 178
Edlabad	6,303	6,084	+ 219

There is not a town in this class, but has undergone a change in the strength of its population. If 28 towns are the poorer for the change by 24,104 souls, 29 others are the richer on that account by 25,227 persons. The highest increases of 2,016 and 2,803 are seen in Armur and Kallur respectively, and the largest decreases of 3517, 3181, 2,916 and 2,331, are noticed in Manwat, Nirmal, Basmat and Sonepett respectively. The variation in the strength of the population of other towns is so insignificant, that no notice need be taken of it. Note must, however, be taken of the fact that the towns in which the population has shown a fall, are all situated in the Districts falling within the famine zone of 1900.

STATEMENT No. X.

Showing the variation in number of Towns and Villages in each District, since 1891.

	District.	Towns.			Villages.		
		1891.	1901.	Variation.	1891.	1901.	Variation.
Eastern Division.	Atraf-i-Balda including the City ...	1	1	...	850	847	— 3
	Elgandal	8	7	— 1	1,543	1,516	— 27
	Nalgonda	1	2	+ 1	960	972	+ 12
	Warangal	2	3	+ 1	1,517	1,488	— 29
	Total ...	12	13	+ 1	4,870	4,823	— 47
Northern Division.	Medak	2	3	+ 1	632	631	— 1
	Indur	6	7	+ 1	1,113	1,152	+ 39
	Mahbubnagar	2	2	...	1,353	1,353	...
	Bidar	7	7	...	1,437	1,457	+ 20
	Sirpur Tandur	1	1	...	945	983	+ 38
	Total ...	18	20	+ 2	5,480	5,576	+ 96
North-Western Division.	Aurangabad	5	5	...	1,831	1,825	— 6
	Birh	5	4	— 1	1,008	1,000	— 8
	Nander	5	4	— 1	1,169	1,170	+ 1
	Parbhani	8	7	— 1	1,502	1,495	— 7
	Total ...	23	20	— 3	5,510	5,490	— 20
Southern Division.	Gulbargah	5	7	+ 2	1,104	1,102	— 2
	Oosmanabad (Naldrug)... ...	7	6	— 1	855	860	+ 5
	Raichur	6	6	...	919	893	— 26
	Lingsugur	5	6	+ 1	1,273	1,267	— 6
	Total ...	23	25	+ 2	4,151	4,122	— 29
	Grand Total ...	76	78	+ 2	20,011	20,011	...

STATEMENT No. XI.

	District.	Proportion of the number of towns and villages in each class to the total number of towns and villages.											
		Class I—under 500 population.	Class II—population 500—1,000.	Class III—population 1,000—2,000.	Class IV—population 2,000—5,000.	Total Class I—IV—Villages.	Class V—population 5,000—10,000.	Class VI—population 10,000—20,000.	Class VII—population 20,000—50,000.	Class VIII—population 50,000—100,000.	Class IX—population over 100,000.	Total Class V—IX Towns.	Total.
Eastern Division.	Atraf-i-Balda including the City ...	66·39	21·11	10·38	2·00	99·88	...	...	...	...	·12	·12	100
	Elgandal ...	48 92	31·19	16·22	3·22	99·55	·39	·06	...	...	...	·45	100
	Nalgonda ...	48·15	30·08	15·84	4·72	99·79	·21	...	...	...	...	·21	100
	Warangal ...	52·58	27·83	15·96	3·42	99·79	·07	·14	...	...	...	·21	100
	Total ...	52·96	28·16	15·24	3·37	99·73	·19	·06	...	...	·02	·27	100
Northern Division.	Medak ...	61·04	25·71	10·25	2·52	99·52	·48	...	...	...	...	·48	100
	Indur ..	66.35	19·84	10·44	2·76	99·39	·52	·09	...	...	...	·61	100
	Mahbubnagar ...	65·09	22·29	10·33	2·14	99·852	·074	·074	...	...	...	·148	100
	Bidar	67·97	22·06	7·10	2·39	99·52	·34	·14	...	...	...	·48	100
	Sirpur Tandur ...	85·47	9·25	4·67	·51	99·90	·10	...	...	...	...	·10	100
	Total ...	69·23	19·81	8 51	2·09	99·64	·29	·07	...	...	...	·36	100
North-Western Division.	Aurangabad ...	79·07	15·25	4·21	1·20	99·73	·11	·05	·11	...	...	·27	100
	Birh	72·31	19·42	5·28	2·59	99·60	·20	·20	...	...	...	·40	100
	Nander	75·55	16·44	6·30	1·36	99·65	·26	·09	...	...	...	·35	100
	Parbhani	77·43	15·05	5·33	1·73	99·54	·40	·06	...	...	...	·46	100
	Total ...	76·64	16·21	5·15	1·63	99·63	·24	·09	·04	...	...	·37	100
Southern Division.	Gulbargah	59·78	24·53	10·37	4·69	99·37	·45	·09	·09	...	...	·63	100
	Osmanabad (Naldrug)...	60·86	24·13	10·86	3·46	99·31	·46	·23	...	...	...	·69	100
	Raichur	64·51	24·13	8·23	2·46	99·33	·45	·11	·11	...	...	·67	100
	Lingsugur	67·80	22·15	6·44	3·14	99·53	·47	...	...	...	...	·47	100
	Total ...	63·49	23·63	8·80	3·47	99·39	·51	·05	·05	...	...	·61	100
	Grand Total ...	66·16	21·62	9·27	2·56	99·61	·29	·07	·02	...	·01	·39	100

STATEMENT No. XII.

Showing the proportion of the population of each class of village to the total population.

	District.	Class I containing population under 500 inhabitants.	Class II containing population from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants.	Class III containing population from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants.	Class IV containing population from 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants.	Class I–IV—Villages.	Class V containing population from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.	Class VI containing population from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.	Class VII containing population from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.	Class VIII containing population from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.	Class IX containing population over 100,000 inhabitants.	Class V—IX—Towns.	Total.
Eastern Division.	Atraf-i-Balda including the City ...	13·68	14·76	14·25	5·71	48·40	...	...	...	...	51·60	51·60	100
	Elgandal ...	17·35	32·90	32·68	12·30	95·23	3·69	1·08	...	...	...	4·77	100
	Nalgonda ...	18·13	29·87	31·94	15·89	98·33	1·67	...	...	...	...	1·67	100
	Warangal ...	17·51	31·34	33·99	14·19	97·03	·57	2·40	...	...	...	2·97	100
	Total ...	16·64	27·36	28·38	12·49	84·87	1·56	·96	...	...	12·61	15·13	100
Northern Division.	Medak ...	26·76	30·58	24·09	13·02	94·45	5·55	...	...	...	...	5·55	100
	Indur ...	27·42	25·75	25·19	13·17	91·53	6·45	2·02	...	...	...	8·47	100
	Mahbubnagar ...	28·89	30·02	27·20	11·11	97·22	1·08	1·70	...	...	...	2·78	100
	Bidar ...	32·17	30·03	18·17	12·63	93·00	4·05	2·95	...	...	...	7·00	100
	Sirpur Tandur ...	51·14	19·68	22·65	4·23	97·70	2·30	...	...	...	...	2·30	100
	Total ...	31·39	28·08	23·35	11·58	94·40	3·87	1·73	...	...	...	5·60	100
North-Western Division.	Aurangabad ...	39·59	25·92	14·64	8·44	88·59	1·95	1·55	7·91	...	...	11·41	100
	Birh ...	34·74	26·76	14·97	14·74	91·21	2·64	6·15	...	...	...	8·79	100
	Nander ...	41·55	23·88	19·66	8·10	93·19	4·00	2·81	...	...	...	6·81	100
	Parbhani ...	40·11	22·39	17·04	11·23	90·77	6·56	2·67	...	...	...	9·23	100
	Total ...	39·14	24·69	16·43	10·44	99·70	3·80	3·08	2·42	...	...	9·30	100
Southern Division.	Gulbargah ...	25·69	24·48	21·11	19·39	90·67	4·02	1·37	3·94	...	...	9·33	100
	Osmanabad (Naldrug)...	24·87	27·27	23·29	15·83	91·26	4·80	3·94	...	...	...	8·74	100
	Raichur ...	28·03	29·06	19·08	12·42	88·59	5·06	2·00	4·35	...	...	11·41	100
	Lingsugur ...	33·21	26·54	16·41	17·65	93·81	6·19	...	...	...	...	6·19	100
	Total ...	28·06	26·60	19·87	16·70	91·23	5·85	·83	2·09	...	...	8·77	100
	Grand Total ...	27·59	26·80	22·72	12·76	89·87	3·55	1·57	·98	...	4·03	10·13	100

STAEMENT No. XIII.

Showing the average village density in each class of villages and towns.

	District.	All classes.	Class I—under 500.	Class II—500—1,000.	Class III—1,000—2,000.	Class IV—2,000—5,000.	Total class—I—IV—Villages.	Class V—5,000—10,000.	Class VI—10,000—20,000.	Class VII—20,000—50,000.	Class VIII—50,000-100,000.	Class IX—100,000 and over.	Total Class-V-IX—Towns.
Eastern Division.	Atraf-i-Balda including the City ...	1,025	211	717	1,407	2,921	497	...	...	...	...	448,466	448,466
	Elgandal ...	680	241	717	1,370	2,599	650	6,365	11,181	...	...	...	7,053
	Nalgonda ...	718	270	701	1,363	2,873	708	5,848	...	...	...	...	5,848
	Warangal ...	639	213	719	1,360	2,651	621	5,378	11,432	...	...	...	9,414
	Total ...	736	231	715	1,369	2,726	626	6,140	11,348	...	...	448,466	41367·31
Northern Division.	Medak ...	578	254	688	1,359	2,985	549	6,762	...	...	...	...	6,762
	Indur ...	548	226	710	1,321	2,611	504	6,823	12,871	...	...	...	7,687
	Mahbubnagar ...	521	231	701	1,371	2,704	507	7,605	12,011	...	...	...	9,808
	Bidar ...	523	248	712	1,338	2,765	489	6,205	11,279	...	...	...	7,655
	Sirpur Tandur ...	277	166	509	1,343	2,309	271	6,303	...	...	...	...	6,303
	Total ...	491	222	695	1,347	2,719	465	6,635	11,860	...	...	...	7679·75
North-Western Division.	Aurangabad ...	394	197	673	1,370	2,767	350	7,045	11,159	28,554	...	...	16,471
	Birh	490	236	676	1,388	2,790	449	6,494	15,150	...	...	...	10,822
	Nander	429	236	623	1,337	2,551	401	6,730	14,184	...	...	...	8,594
	Parbhani	430	223	640	1,375	2,787	392	7,065	17,256	...	...	...	8,521
	Total ...	429	219	653	1,367	2,742	390	6,897	14,579	28,554	...	...	10983·20
Southern Division.	Gulbargah	670	288	669	1,363	2,770	611	5,973	10,130	29,228	...	...	9,889
	Osmanabad (Naldrug)..	618	252	695	1,325	2,824	568	6,414	10,543	...	...	...	7,791
	Raichur	566	246	682	1,313	2,906	505	6,438	10,195	22,165	...	...	9,686
	Lingsugur	531	261	636	1,352	2,983	500	6,973	...	...	...	...	6,973
	Total ...	596	262	680	1,341	2,857	545	6,866	10,163	25,696	...	...	8636·56
	Grand Total ...	555	231	687	1,358	2,764	500	6,699	12,336	27,125	...	448,466	14448·51

STATEMENT No. XIV.

Showing the Proportion of the Urban population in each District and Division.

	District.	Proportion of the Urban population to the total population of each District.	Proportion of the Urban population of each District to the total Urban population of the Province.
Eastern Division.	Atraf-i-Balda including the City.	51·6	39·8
	Elgandal	4·8	4·4
	Nalgonda	1·7	1·04
	Warangal	2·9	2·5
	Total ...	15·1	47·7
Northern Division.	Medak	5·5	1·8
	Indur	8·5	4·8
	Mahbubnagar	2·8	1·7
	Bidar	6·9	4·8
	Sirpur Tandur	2·3	·6
	Total ...	5·6	13·6
North-Western Division.	Aurangabad	11·4	7·3
	Birh	8·8	3·8
	Nander	6·8	3·05
	Parbhani	9·2	5·3
	Total ...	9·3	19·5
Southern Division.	Gulbargah	9·3	6·1
	Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	8·7	4·1
	Raichur	11·4	5·1
	Lingsugur	6·2	3·7
	Total ...	8·8	19·1
	Grand Total ...	10·1	100·0

DIAGRAM

ILLUSTRATING RELATIVE AREAS OF DISTRICTS BY SQUARES

HYDERABAD CENSUS REPORT 1901.

WHOLE STATE.

Medak

Nander

Atraf-i-Balda

Raichur

Osmanabad

Gulbarga

Nalgonda

Bidar

Birh

Warangal

Elgandal

Mahbubnagar

Aurangabad

Parbhani

Sirpur Tandur.

Lingsugur

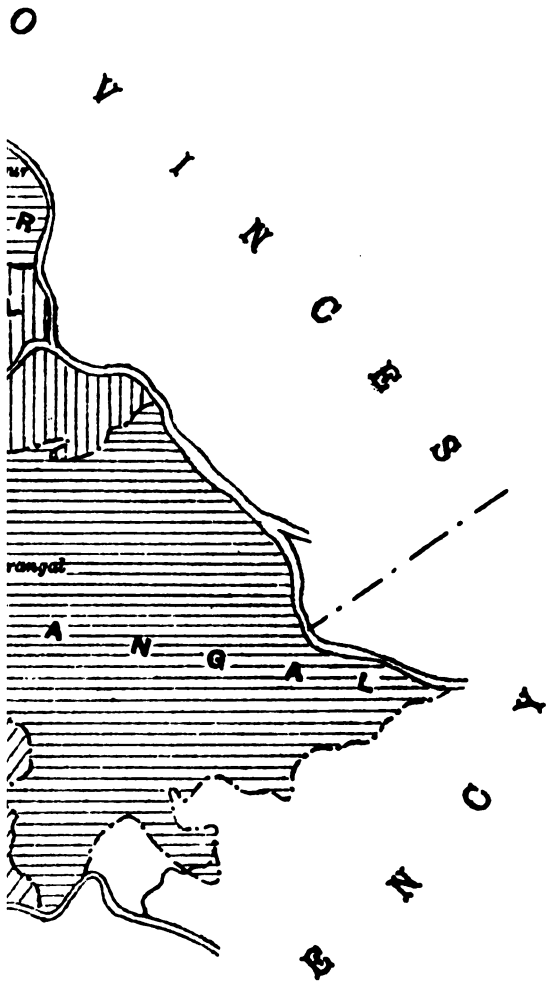
Indur

MAP

TO ILLUSTRATE THE DENSITY OF POPULATION

PER SQUARE MILE.

Scale 48 Miles to 1 Inch.



Noor-e-deccan Press Secunderabad

CHAPTER II.

The Movement of the Population.

In this Chapter we propose to discuss the statistics relating to the movement of the population, that is, the increase or the decrease that has taken place in the population, since the Census of 1891.

2. In 1901, the population was 11,141,142 as against 11,537,040 in 1891 and 9,845,594 in 1881. It was made up of 50·92 per cent of males and 49·08 per cent of females, the former being in excess of the latter by 1·84 per cent. In 1891, the proportion of males to females was as 50·9 to 49·1, or, in other words, the males exceeded the females in number by 1·8 per cent. In 1881 also, the male population exceeded the female population by 1·62, as the proportion of males to females was as 50·81 to 49·19. Thus it is plain that, at the last three Censuses, the proportions between males and females were almost identical.

3. Subsidiary Table I shows what the "percentage of variation," was (1) in each district and (2) in the State as a whole, since the decennium beginning with "1881." And comparing this with Imperial Table II, which shows the actual variation, we find that, in spite of the fact that the population of the whole State has decreased, that of the undermentioned districts, which are arranged in the descending order of their percentage—magnitude, has increased during the last ten years; and the increase is to the extent noted below.

Sirpur-Tandur	...	...	41,061 or 17·76	per cent.
Gulbargah	...	...	93,487 or 14·40	,,
Nalgonda	...	...	75,162 or 12·03	,,
Warangal	...	...	99,517 or 11·66	,,
Lingsugur	...	...	55,799 or 9·00	,,
Hyderabad City	...	...	33,427 or 8·05	,,
Atraf-i-Balda	...	...	30,918 or 7·93	,,
Mahbubnagar	...	...	31,076 or 4·61	,,
Medak	...	...	1,987 or ·54	,,

The total increase in the above districts is 9·5 per cent of the population of 1891.

On the contrary, there has been a fall in the following districts to the extent shown below.

Birh	...	...	150,464 or 23·42	per cent.
Nander	...	...	128,845 or 20·37	,,
Parbhani	...	...	159,570 or 19·81	,,
Oosmanabad	...	...	114,245 or 17·60	,,
Bidar	...	...	135,855 or 15·06	,,
Aurangabad	...	...	107,568 or 12·98	,,
Elgandal	...	...	59,019 or 5·39	,,
Indur	...	...	5,010 or ·78	,,
Raichur	...	...	3,206 or ·63	,,

The total decrease in the aforesaid districts comes to 12·9 per cent. of the population of 1891.

It will thus be seen that there has been a net decrease of 3·4 per cent. in the population of 1891.

4. At the outset, we will see if there has been any changes made in the boundaries of our districts since 1891, to bring about a change in the strength of their population. A reference to Statement No. III, printed at the end of Chapter I—A, will show that the areas of the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Nander, Parbhani and Gulbargah have increased since 1891 by 71, 12, 46, 6,4 and 28 square miles, respectively ; and this was due to the transfer made of certain villages. But as there is no corresponding increase either in the population or in the number of occupied houses they support, it is unnecessary to consider the question of the increased area with respect to the Districts of Nander and Parbhani, all that is needed being to consider how far the increase in area contributed towards the increase, if any, in the population.

5. The inclusion of these additional areas in the territorial units of the aforesaid districts, except Nander and Parbhani, has tended to increase the number of their houses. And from Statement No. VI, printed at the end of Chapter I—B, we find that the number of houses has increased as shown below.

In *Atraf-i-Balda*	the number	has	increased	by 14,166 or 18·67	per cent.
,, Nalgonda	,,	,,	,,	18,330 or 16·84	,,
,, Mahbubnagar	,,	,,	,,	14,165 or 10·79	,,
,, Gulbargah	,,	,,	,,	17,750 or 13·07	,,

6. It cannot, however, be contended that the increase in all these augmented numbers is due to the mere transfer of areas. For, the splitting up of families become unduly large, or the settling of persons newly come into the districts, may be responsible for a portion of the increase. However, a large number of the houses come into existence, since 1891, may be put to the credit of the enlargement of the geographical limits of the districts themselves. Therefore, calculating from the data supplied by Statement No. V, printed at the end of Chapter I—B, we find that the increased areas have contributed to the following increase in the population in the undermentioned Districts.

Atraf-i-Balda	...	... 71×27×5=9,585
Nalgonda ...	...	... 12×31×6=2,232
Mahbubnagar	...	... 46×22×5=6,060
Gulbargah	...	... 28×38×5=5,320

7. It is thus manifest that the increase of population in the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda* (including the Hyderabad City), Nalgonda,

Mahbubnagar and Gulbargah is partly due to the transfer of fresh villages to within their geographical limits.

8. Statement No. I, printed at the end of this Chapter, furnishes us with interesting and instructive particulars regarding the movement of the population. It shows that, since the enumeration of 1891, there is a decrease of 403,021 persons under the following heads :—

(*a*)	Born in districts within the State ...	341,713	persons.
(*b*)	,, India	61,069	,,
(*c*)	,, Countries adjacent to India ...	121	,,
(*d*)	,, Africa and America... ...	118	,,
	Total ...	403,021	,,

Against this there is a nominal increase of 8,690 persons under the heads of—

(*e*)	Born in districts contiguous to their native districts ...	5,891	persons.
(*f*)	,, other Asiatic countries ...	488	,,
(*g*)	,, European countries ...	2,311	,,
	Total ...	8,690	,,

The net result is a fall of 395,898 souls in 1901 from the population of 1891. The analysis of the results by Districts, as given in the aforesaid statement, throws further light on the matter, and I propose to discuss these results here only in so far as they relate to the district-born population and the Indian immigrants; for the numbers under the other items, being small, call for no special remarks.

9. So far as the district-born population goes, the result is an increase of 508,523 persons in the non-famine districts, as shown below.

The Hyderabad City	37,502	where the total increase is ...	33,427	
Atraf-i-Balda	49,791	do.	... 30,918	
Nalgonda	83,257	do.	... 75,162	
Warangal	109,303	do.	... 99,517	
Medak	14,585	do.	... 1,987	
Mahbubnagar	26,087	do.	... 31,076	
Sirpur-Tandur	36,371	do.	... 41,061	
Gulbargah	88,701	do.	... 93,487	
Lingsugur	62,926	do.	... 55,799	
Total	508,523 persons.	Increase ...	462,434	persons.

In the Famine affected areas, however, the result is quite the reverse, being a decrease of 665,031 souls as set forth below.

Bidar ...	126,066	where the total decrease is ...	135,855
Aurangabad	86,221	do. ...	107,568
Birh ...	127,497	do. ...	150,464
Nander ...	100,187	do. ...	128,845
Parbhani ...	140,682	do. ...	159,570
Oosmanabad	84,378	do. ...	114,245
Total	665,031 souls.	Decrease ...	796,547 souls.

10. Besides the above, there is the nominal decrease of 5,872 *plus* 2,930, or 8,802 persons in all in the Districts of Indur and Raichur, to say nothing of the abnormal decrease of 176,403 souls in the District of Elgandal, where both famine and plague were conspicuous by their absence. It will thus be seen that the total decrease under the head of the district-born in the aforesaid nine districts amounts to 850,236 as against the increase of 503,523 as detailed above. And the net result of all this is a decrease under this head of 341,713 persons, as pointed out at paragraph 8 (*a*) *supra*.

11. Apart from this, Subsidiary Table IV shows the variation in the percentages of the district-born population of 1891 and 1901; and according to this table, the fall under the head is 3·59, the decrease in the gross population being 3·4.

12. We shall first deal with the districts in which there is a net increase. From the statement given above, it will be seen that the net increase is more than covered by the increase in the district-born population of all the districts, except Mahbubnagar, Sirpur-Tandur and Gulbargah, where each shows a further increase of nearly 5,000 persons. All this is due to immigration. In the case of Mahbubnagar and Sirpur-Tandur, the increase is accounted for by the circumstance of the rise in the influx of people born in the adjoining districts of the State; while in the case of Gulbargah, it is due to the incoming of people born in other parts of India.

13. We shall next take the districts in which there is a net decrease. From the table given above, it will be seen that in no case is the entire fall wholly covered by the fall in the district-born population. And roughly speaking, the difference between the two falls may, in the case of the following Districts, be stated to be as follows :—

Bidar	10,000
Aurangabad	21,000
Birh	23,000
Nander	28,000
Parbhani	19,000
Oosmanabad	30,000

This decrease is solely due to the fall in the number of immigrants. In the case of Bidar, Nander and Parbhani, the fall is due exclusively to the meagreness in the number of immigrants from the other districts of the State; while in the case of Aurangabad, it is due to the paucity in the number of immigrants from other parts of India. So far as Birh and Oosmanabad go, it is due to both the above cited causes. As regards Elgandal, there is an abnormal increase in the number of immigrants from other districts of the State (118,205), though the decrease is equally abnormal (176,403) in the population of district-born. This increase in the number of immigrants, it must be remembered, helped to reduce the decrease to 59,019.

14. We shall now proceed to consider how far immigration has affected the movement of the population in the several districts of the State. Out of the population of 11,141,142, only 10,815,945 persons are indigenous or are born in the State, the remaining 325,197 being immigrants. The indigenous population, which represents 97·08 per cent., is made up of 5,504,470 or 50·89 per cent. of males and 5,311,475 or 49·11 per cent. of females, the latter outnumbering the former by ·13 per cent. And of the immigrants representing 2·92 per cent. of the population, 169,159 or 52·02 per cent. are males and 156,038 or 47·98 per cent. females. In 1891 the proportion of the indigenous to the immigrant population was as 96·7 to 3·3 per cent., 96·68 and 96·64 per cent. representing the males and the females of the indegenous population and 3·32 and 3·36 per cent. representing the males and the females of the immigrant population. There was thus an increase of ·38 per cent. in the indigenous and a corresponding decrease of ·38 per cent. in the immigrant population.

15. The immigrant population, representing 2·92 per cent, may roughly be classified as hereunder :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
I. From countries in India beyond the Hyderabad State	312,314	157,849	154,465 (2·80) per cent.
II. From countries adjacent to India	1,530	1,358	172 (·01) ,,
III. From other Asiatic countries	5,489	4,915	574 (·05) ,,
IV. From countries in Europe	5,829	5,011	818 (·05) ,,
V. From Africa	16	12	4
VI. From America	19	14	5
Total	325,197	169,159	156,038

It will thus be seen that out of a total of 325,197 immigrants, 312,314 come from parts of India outside the Hyderabad State, the rest hailing from the other quarters of the globe. The number of females come from countries beyond India, compared to the number of males come from the same countries, represents only a small fraction.

16. We shall next see from what countries, and in what numbers people came to settle among us. A brief analysis of these details, culled from Imperial Table XI, will be found in Statement No. II. Imperial Table XI also furnishes detailed statistics under the several groups. Taking group I first, we find that 90·88 per cent of its strength is contributed by the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, the United Provinces, the Berar and the Central Provinces; these contributing 164,185 or 52·57 per cent., 53,569 or 17·73 per cent., 24,390 or 7·81 per cent., 23,084 or 7·39 per cent., and 16,787 or 5·38 per cent. of immigrants, respectively. As for the other Provinces and States, they contribute the numbers noted hereunder.

The Central India Agency	...	4,347 or 1·39	per cent.
Marwar	...	3,434 „ 1·10	„
The Panjab	...	2,429 „ 0·78	„
Bengal including Calcutta	...	1,602 „ 0·51	„
Mysore State...	...	1,360 „ 0·44	„
Baroda State	...	156 „ 0·05	„
Burma State	...	114 „ 0·03	„
Goa (Portuguese Settlement)	...	18 „ 0·00	„
Ajmer	...	83 „ 0·03	„
Baluchistan	...	13 „ 0·00	„
Kashmir State	...	1 „ 0·00	„
India (Unspecified) ...	...	1,084 „ 0·35	„

The Rajputana Agency sends in the largest number of our immigrants, 13,851 or 4·44 per cent.

17. Distributed by sex, we find that of the 164,185 persons come from Bombay, 86,577 or 52·73 per cent. are females, and only 7 7,608 or 947·27 per cent males. The United Provinces send us 14,491 or 59·43 per cent. males, and only 9,899 or 40·57 per cent. females. This is, perhaps, due to the fact that many a Hindustanee who comes here in search of the means of livelihood, is either unmarried, or, if married, finds it convenient to leave his wife behind. As for Madras and Berar, they contribute an equal number of persons of both the sexes.

18. Looking at the distribution of the Indian immigrants over the several districts of the State, we find that those from the Bombay Presidency are settled in each and every district, the largest number, 37,340 or 22·74 per cent., being found in the Gulbargah District. Lingsugur comes next in rank with 29,966 (18·25 per cent.), followed by Oosmanabad with 26,486 (16·13 per cent.), Aurangabad with 21,258 (12·95 per cent.), Birh with 13,408 (8·17 per cent.) and Parbhani with 12,685 (7·73 per cent). The Districts of Sirpur-Tandur and Raichur contain 5,745 and 5,136 persons respectively; while the City of Hyderabad claims 3,787. Like the immigrants from Bombay, those from Madras are also found in all the districts. The largest number of these, 16,921 (30·56 per cent.), is found in the City of

Hyderabad. Warangal with 13,332 (24·08 per cent.) takes the second place, and Lingsugur follows it with 9,112 (16·45 per cent.), while Raichur with its 8,015 (14·47 per cent.) brings up the rear. The people of the United Provinces are also found scattered all over the State, except the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Medak, Mahbubnagar and Lingsugur. The largest number (8,124) is found in the Hyderabad City. Warangal also contains almost the same number, though Aurangabad has only 2,755. The Berar immigrants are found only at the Hyderabad City, the District of *Atraf-i-Balda* and the Mahrattwara Districts; and they are conspicuous by their absence in the Telingana Districts. Parbhani contains the largest number, 11,244, and is followed by Sirpur-Tandur, which has 5,669. Aurangabad comes next to it with 3,614, the Hyderabad City owning 1,560. People from the Central Provinces too, are scattered over all the districts of the State, except Nalgonda. The largest number, 5,184, however, is found in the Aurangabad District. The Hyderabad City supports the next largest number, 3,957, and is followed by Nander, which has 2,686.

19. The immigrants, who demand our attention next, are those that come under group II and belong to countries lying adjacent to India, such as, Afghanistan, Turkestan, Nepal and Ceylon, whence come 886, 601, 25 and 18 persons, respectively. As already observed, the smallness of the number of females from Afghanistan cannot fail to attract attention, in that there are only 114 females in a population of 886 souls. Similarly, 551 of the immigrants from Turkestan are males, only 50 being females. Nepal and Ceylon contribute 1 and 7 females, while their males number 24 and 11, respectively. The Afghan immigrants are found in all the districts, except Elgandal, Nalgonda and Warangal. Their largest number, 504, is found in the City of Hyderabad; Aurangabad claiming the next largest number, 101. The Ceylonese are found only in the Hyderabad City; though the Nepalese are to be seen, not only in the Hyderabad City, but also in the Aurangabad and the Parbhani Districts.

20. Group III, coming next, embraces immigrants hailing from other Asiatic countries, such as, Arabia, Persia, China and Java, from which come 4,291, 1,195, 2 and 1 persons, respectively. Like Afghanistan and Turkestan, these Asiatic countries also send a very small number of female immigrants, their number being only 574 as against 4,915 males. The Arabs, from whom a portion of His Highness' Irregular Troops are recruited, are found in all districts, except Nalgonda and Birh, the largest number, 2,026, being found in the Hyderabad City. All the Persians, 1,159, except 7, are also found in the Hyderabad City. The Chinese and the Javanese are seen in the Aurangabad and the *Atraf-i-Balda* Districts.

21. The European immigrants included in Group IV, number 5,829, of whom 5,011 are males and 818 females. Whence they came and

in what number they came, are seen from the following:—

England	...	5,267	or 90·36	per cent.
Scotland	...	232	„ 3·9	„
Ireland	...	229	„ 3·9	„
Germany	...	23	„ 4	„
Portugal	...	19	„ ·3	„
France	...	12	„ ·2	„
Russia in Europe	...	12	„ ·2	„
Spain	...	11	„ ·2	„
Italy	...	8	„ ·1	„
Austria	...	7	„ ·1	„
Turkey in Europe	...	6	„ ·1	„
Belgium	...	2	„ ·05	„
Holland	...	1	„ ...	
Total	...	5,829		

It will thus be seen that 90·36 per cent. of the number of immigrants from the European countries, 5,267, come from England. A majority of these 5,176, reside in the Hyderabad City; because of the fact that the British Troops are stationed in the Cantonments of Secunderabad, Bolarum and Trimulgherry. A few were, however, enumerated in the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Nalgonda, Medak, Indur, Aurangabad, Birh, Parbhani, Gulbargah and Raichur. All the Scotch and the Irish immigrants, save a few, were enumerated in the City of Hyderabad. The other European immigrants too, were censused at the Capital of the Dominions.

22. Groups V and VI show 16 African and 19 American immirants. Save 2 African immigrants in Nalgonda, and 4 and 5 American immigrants in Bidar and Raichur respectively, all were enumerated in the City of Hyderabad.

23. There is another species of immigration which demands our attention; and this may be called the "internal immigration." In paragraph 14 *supra*, it is pointed out that the indigenous population numbers 10,815,945 persons. But it must, however, be borne in mind that all these were not enumerated in the districts in which they were born, some having migrated into districts adjoining theirs. But to ascertain the whole extent of the immigration, it is necessary to treat such " internal immigration" into contiguous districts also as immigration proper. And inasmuch as the "internal immigrants" number 704,388, the total number of immigrants comes up to (325,197 + 704,388) or 1,029,585 or 9·3 per cent. of the total population. This leaves the population clinging to its native districts at 10,815,945. The distribution of the " internal immigrants" over the several districts

stands as set forth in Statement No. I referred to at paragraph 8 *supra*. How the immigrant population is found distributed over the several districts is set forth in Subsidiary Table II. This statement, besides showing in addition the proportion which the immigrant population in each district bears to every 10,000 people it contains, also exhibits the percentages of immigration by sexes.

24. A reference to the above statement shows that out of every 10,000 persons enumerated, 9,708 were born within and 292 without the Dominions. The percentage of immigrants is 9·3, 4·7 per cent. being males and 4·6 per cent. females. A retrospect of the individual districts, however, shows that the highest percentage of the male (15·75 per cent.) and the female (10·66 per cent.) immigrants, the "internal immigrants" included, is found in the City of Hyderabad; this is followed by *Atraf-i-Balda* and Elgandal with their 16·57 per cent. of males and 13·53 per cent. of females, respectively. The smallest percentage of 3·66, is found in the Bidar District; the Nalgonda District with its 4·56 per cent. securing a place just one above it. The remaining Districts range themselves in the following order: Parbhani (11·55), Sirpur Tandur (10·97), Oosmanabad (9·44), Gulbargah (9·19), Raichur (9·03), Nander (8·67), Birh (7·96), Lingsugur (7·57), Medak (6·70), Mahbubnagar (6·52), Warangal (6·24), Indur (5·37) and Aurangabad (5·33).

25. Over the immigrant population of 1891, that of 1901 shows an increase of 644,312 persons (1,029,585—385,273) or 59·6 per cent. These details bear testimony to the fact of the abnormal increase of 11·4 per cent. of immigrants found in the Elgandal District, notwithstanding the net fall seen there of 5·39 per cent. In the Districts of Indur, Mahbubnagar, Sirpur-Tandur and Oosmanabad, we find a small increase of ·2, ·4, ·1 and 2·9 per cent. respectively; and this we do, in spite of a net loss sustained by the first and the last named Districts. As for other districts, they all, without a single exception, come in for a share of loss. The largest fall of 5·7 is in Aurangabad; Medak ranks next with 3·5, followed by Nander with 2·7. The Districts of Warangal, Nalgonda, Lingsugur, Birh and *Atraf-i-Balda* lost 1·9, 1·8, 1·8, 1·7, and 1·3 per cent, respectively; while Bidar, Parbhani, Gulbargah and Raichur suffered by ·7, ·1, ·6 and ·2 per cent. respectively. Of these, the Districts of Medak, Warangal, Nalgonda, Lingsugur, *Atraf-i-Balda*, Gulbargah and Raichur showed an increase of population, their loss by immigration notwithstanding.

26. A comparative analysis of the variation in the immigrant population of each district will not altogether be shorn of interest. The Elgandal District, where there was an increase of 11·4 per cent in 1901, supported only 22,713 immigrants in 1891; and of these as many as 17,278 were from districts lying contiguous to the districts of Warangal, Indur, Medak, *Atraf-i-Balda* and Sirpur-Tandur. In 1901, the number of immigrants in the Elgandal District rose to 140,097; of which as many

as 139,034 came from districts contiguous to it. These include all the districts of the State, notably Warangal, whence 106,908 persons came in 1901 as against 8,390 in 1891; Nalgonda, whence 16,920 came in 1901 as against not a single soul in 1891; Indur, whence 7,590 came in 1901 as against 4,238 in 1891. The slight increase in the districts of Indur, Mahbubnagar, Sirpur-Tandur and Oosmanabad calls for no remarks. As regards decrease, the largest, which is 5·7 per cent, is, as stated already, found in the Aurangabad District. In 1891, this district claimed 91,134 immigrants; of whom 20,741 came from the adjoining Districts of Birh and Parbhani, 39,450 from Bombay, 11,082 from Berar and a few from other parts of India, or 50,582 persons in all, as against 69,787 enumerated in 1901. And of these 69,787, persons 14,967 are from Hyderabad, 11,199 from Birh and 6,011 from all other districts save Nalgonda; while 21,258 are from Bombay, 5,184 from the Central Provinces, 3,614 from Berar, 2,795 from the United Provinces and 4,463 from other parts of India. The Medak District shows a decrease of 3·5 per cent. In 1891 the immigrants numbered 37,160, of whom 27,453 were from the "other districts of the State," as against 24,562 in 1901, of whom, 22,825 came from the "other districts of the State." The largest portion of the latter was from the *Atraf-i-Balda* District, which contributed 5,734 persons as against 10,207 souls in 1891. It will thus be seen that the decrease in the immigrant population in the aforesaid districts was brought about by the diminution in the number of immigrants that came from the other districts of the State.

Statement No. I shows that though, on the whole, the number of internal immigrants increased from 693,712 to 704,388; yet it decreased considerably in the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Medak, Bidar Birh, Nander, Parbhani, Gulbargah, Oosmanabad and Lingsugur. On the contrary, there was a marked influx into the City of Hyderabad and the Districts of Elgandal, Mahbubnagar and Sirpur-Tandur. The case with the immigrants from other parts of India was also the same. In 1891, these immigrants numbered 373,383 as against 312,314 in 1901, showing a fall of 61,069. This is due to the diminution in the number of immigrants from Madras, Berar and the Rajputana Agency to the tune of 36,000, 20,000 and 6,000 persons, respectively. The decrease in the number of the Madras immigrants materially affected the strength of the population in the Districts of Warangal (16,000), Nalgonda (6,000), Raichur and Lingsugur (8,000) and the Hyderabad City (4,000). The reduction in the strength of the Berar immigrants interfered with the strength of the Districts of Aurangabad (8,000), Parbhani (4,000), Nander (5,500) and Sirpur-Tandur (3,000). The fall in the numerical strength of immigrants from the Rajputana Agency also told upon the strength in numbers of the Mahrattwara Districts. Thus it is that there was a considerable fall, during the last decade, in the Maharattwara Districts of Bidar, Aurangabad, Birh, Parbhani, Nander and Oosmanabad, in the number of both internal immigrants and immigrants from other parts of

India. In some of the Telingana Districts, however, there was an augmentation in the number of immigrants.

27. So much for immigration; and now to come to emigration. We find, from information received from the different Census centres, that 296,291 persons, consisting of 136,242 males and 160,049 females, emigrated from His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, as against 312,314, consisting of 157,849 males and 154,465 females, who immigrated into them. This means that in a population of 10,000 persons, the proportion of emigrants to immigrants is as 265·9 to 280·3. The net result, therefore, is a gain of 16,023 persons or 14·4 per cent. for every 10,000 persons enumerated. There were, as already pointed out, 157,849 male and 154,465 female immigrants, or 50·5 and 49·5 per cent., respectively. As for emigrants, they numbered 136,242 males (45·9 per cent) and 160,049 females (54·1 per cent), the females exceeding the males by 8·2 per cent.

Statement No. III shows the details of immigration and emigration by Provinces and States, and Subsidiary Table III gives the proportion of emigration in a population of 10,000 persons. Other Census centres not having furnished us with particulars of emigration by Districts, I am only in position to state that 296,291 persons, or 266 out of every 10,000 people emigrated from the State.

28. Subsidiary Table III tells us that out of every 10,000 persons, 641·6 emigrated from the districts in which they were born; while Subsidiary Table II tells us that, on an average, 639·9 persons immigrated into each district of the State. From this it is plain that, on an average, the internal emigration numerically exceeded the internal immigration by 1·7 per cent.

29. Reviewed by districts, we find that the percentage proportion of emigrants to the population born in the District is highest in the Hyderabad City and the *Atraf-i-Balda* District with their 13·8 and 13·4 per cent, respectively. These are followed by the Districts of Warangal, Medak and Birh with their 12·5, 9·9 and 9·4 per cent, respctively. The smallest percentage of ·09 is noticeable in the Sirpur-Tandur District. And what is significant in this connection is that, in the Districts of Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Indur, Bidar and Birh, the percentage of emigrants exceeds that of immigrants.

30. A comparative study of the figures relating to the district-born population censused in 1901 and 1891, as also a study of the statistics relating to immigration and emigration bring to prominence the following facts :—

(*a*) That there is an increase in the percentage of the district-born population in all the districts, except Elgandal, Indur, Mahbubnagar and Sirpur-Tandur.

(*b*) That with the decrease in their district—born population, the Districts of Elgandal and Indur show a corresponding decrease in their total population ; whereas the Districts of Mahbubnagar and Sirpur-Tandur show, on the contrary, an increase in their "net population."

(*c*) That the Districts of Bidar, Aurangabad, Birh, Nander and Oosmanabad show, in their total population, a fall of 15·6, 12·97, 23·41, 20·37, and 17·59 per cent. respectively ; though the number of their district-born population increased by ·5, 1·3, 1·7, 2·8, and 3·0 per cent respectively.

(*d*) That there is a fall of 19·81 per cent in the population of the District of Parbhani, in spite of the fact that it continues to maintain its old strength of its district-born population.

(*e*) That the population of the City of Hyderabad and the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Gulbargah and Lingsugur increased by 8·05, 7·93, 12·03 11·66 ·54, 14·40 and 8·99 per cent. respectively ; notwithstanding the fact that their district-born population increased by only 3, 6·3, 1·8, 1·81 3·4, ·6 and 3·1 per cent. respectively.

These facts, in their turn, draw our attention to the following points :—

(1) That the decrease of 5·39 per cent. in the population of the Elgandal District is small; that that smallness is entirely due to the fact of the number of births being less than that of deaths ; and that the great influx of persons into the District tended to reduce the otherwise abnormal decrease of 11·5 per cent.

(2) That almost a moiety of the increase in the Hyderabad City and the Lingsugur District, and the whole of the increase in the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda* and Medak, are due to "gain by birth," the fall in the number of their immigrants notwithstanding.

(3) The increase in the Sirpur-Tandur District is solely due to the growth in internal immigration.

31. The decrease in population in the nine districts named in paragraph 3 *supra*, amounted to 863,782 persons, or 12·9 per cent. of the population of 1891. It was due to famine and scarcity, which, during the last decade, visited these Dominions more than once. Since the Census of 1891, we have hardly had more than two favourable seasons, a circumstance, which affected the population of these districts more than it affected the population of any others.

32. An insight into the state of the seasons can be easily had by an examination of the statistics relating to the rainfall and the Land Revenue remission. In a normal year, the average rainfall for the Dominions is 34 inches; the average for the last six years of the period under reference being 31·24, 22·22, 28·89, 31·02, 15·49 and 30·40 inches respectively. The average rainfall for 1899, the year preceding the famine year of 1900, was only 15·49 inches; and though this deficiency in the rainfall extended, more or less, to every District in the State, yet it was strikingly large in all the districts, which form the Marathi portion of the Territory.

33. In a normal year, the average amount of money granted by way of remissions, is 23 lakhs of Rupees; the only years during the decennium under review, in which the amount did not exceed the aforesaid figure, being 1303 and 1305 Fasli. In other years, the amounts far exceeded this, so much so that in 1306 Fasli it nearly doubled (42½ lakhs) and in 1309 Fasli it almost trebled itself (68½ lakhs). Another striking feature, which demands attention, is that, in normal years and under ordinary circumstances, no remissions are granted in the Mahrattwara Districts, where the assessment levied is permanent; any remission granted, under extraordinary circumstances and in exceptional cases, being granted with the express sanction of Government. This rule notwithstanding, the collection of land revenue of over 20 lakhs of Rupees, about one-fourth of the gross revenue, was, during the last famine, suspended in the Mahrattwara Division, which formed our famine zone. These facts prove to a demonstration that, famine of a severe type raged in the Mahrattwara Districts and that the loss in population under these circumstences, was both natural and inevitable.

34. It will thus be seen that, of the ten years that intervened the Censuses of 1891 and 1901, the Fasli years of 1303 and 1308 were the only two good years, we had from an agriculturist's point of view, the rest being bad and unfavourable. The year 1306 Fasli (1896) was a particularly bad one and was known as the year of "scarcity," if not of "famine." The area affected by this was the South-Western portion of the Territory, comprising the Districts of Lingsugur, Raichur and parts of Oosmanabad, Gulbargah and Birh. Later on, the Districts of Elgandal, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda also formed a part of the affected area. The Fasli years of 1309 and 1310 were again famine years, the famine zone comprising the Districts of Aurangabad, Birh, Parbhani and Oosmanabad and parts of Nander, Bidar and Gulbargah. The famine of 1900 was as was only natural under the circumstances, worse than any of its predecessors, because it followed in the wake of the scarcity of 1896, from the effects of which the State had not yet wholly recovered then. Therefore, the districts most affected by bad and indifferent seasons, and particularly by the scarcity and the famine of 1896 and 1899, were Aurangabad, Birh, Parbhani, Oosmanabad and parts of Nander and Bidar; though some other Districts or parts thereof were partially affected. The Districts of Indur, Warangal and Elgandal were, no doubt,

free from affection; but distress was there all the same, owing to the great influx of people from the affected area.

35. Of the aforesaid districts, Oosmanabad suffered the most, because of the repeated failure of crops in late years. Besides, this was the very district that was much affected by the Plague of 1897, which broke out immediately after the scarcity of 1896. The highest mortality from plague, 2,760, occurred in this District, though the number of deaths from plague in the whole Dominions was only 7,776. The other plague affected areas were on the Western frontier, comprising the Districts of Aurangabad, Gulbargah, Lingsugur and the Jaghir of Koppal.

36. The statistics relating to famine, published in the Famine Report of 1309 Fasli (1899-1900), afford further evidence of the enormity of the distress, that prevailed in the districts named above. And if the number of persons to whom relief was granted in each District will in any way serve to throw sufficient light upon the intensity of the distress that prevailed, then a perusal of the following will leave no room to doubt the intensity of it:—

The District of	Oosmanabad	gave	relief	to 22,662,653	persons.
Do.	Aurangabad	do.	do.	22,187,662	,,
Do.	Parbhani	do.	do.	14,167,818	,,
Do.	Birh	do.	do.	13,600,565	,,
Do.	Bidar	do.	do.	5,348,172	,,
Do.	Nander	do.	do.	3,177,297	,,

It will thus be seen that Oosmanabad headed the list of sufferers, followed by Aurangabad, Parbhani, Birh, Bidar, Nander and Gulbargah. The average ratio of persons to whom relief was afforded in each district in the famine-stricken area, goes a long way to support my contention. In the Oosmanabad District the ratio was 20·30 per cent., in Aurangabad 16·20, in Birh 13·45, in Parbhani 10·84, in Bidar 10·18 and in Nander 8·96. It may be remarked here *en passant* that, until the year 1900, it was generally thought that 15 per cent of the population of a famine-striken district was about the number that would apply for relief from the pangs of famine; but that calculation was upset everywhere during the famine of 1900. So far as this State went, the rate of relief had exceeded even that of Bombay and Berar, where it averaged only 15·5per cent.

37. Having proved that it was the population of the districts lying within the famine zone that suffered the most, I shall now endeavour to localize the fall still further with special reference to age. Imperial Table VII furnishes details by Age for the population of 1891 and 1901, and a comparison of these two Tables affords data for the

localization of the fall in the population bv Age periods, each being a period of ten years. And distributing the population of 1891 over these Age periods we find that

the period	0-10	contains	3,268,913	persons.
,,	10-20	,,	2,001,583	,,
,,	20-30	,,	2,117,436	,,
,,	30-40	,,	1,641,178	,,
,,	40-50	,,	1,153,963	,,
,,	50-60	,,	693,253	,,
,,	60 and over	,,	650,159	,,

Supposing the whole of the above population were immune from death, the above figures would fall under the age periods, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60 and 60 and over, respectively, the last two sets conjointly falling under 60 and over. But on a reference to Table VII, printed in Volume II, we find a different state of things. And with, a view to enable the reader to have an idea of the real extent of the decrease and see under what age periods the decrease is to be found the following figures are given :—

——	10—20.	20—30.	30—40.	40—50.	50—60.	60 & over.
As per the figures of 1891	3,268,913	2,001,583	2,117,436	1,641,178	1,153,963	1,343,412
As per actuals of 1901	2,202,710	1,945,530	1,700,815	1,175,733	736,708	570,951
Difference ...	—1,066,203	— 56,053	— 416,621	— 465,445	— 417,255	— 772,461

38. From the above it will be seen that, during the interval between the Censuses of 1891 and 1901, there was a decrease in the population returned under all ages ; and that over 60 per cent of the population, which fell under the age periods, "0-10," "50-60" and "60 and over" in 1891, fell under the age periods, "10-20" and "60 and over." It will also be seen that nearly one-third of the population of 1891, that returned its age as between "0-10" and "50 and over", disappeared ; though there was a similar disappearances under other ages too. To put more clearly, what we learn from the above table is that mortality was the greatest among children under 10 years and old men above 50 years of age, and the least among people, whose ages were returned as being between 10 and 30 years. Another striking feature, which the statistics of 1901 reveal, is the fact that, in spite of deaths under all ages, there were also births in all districts including those affected by famine.

The extent of births is indicated by the number of people returned under the age period "0-10," and it comes in all to 2,808,521.

The details of this number by districts are as follow :—

Districts.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hyderabad City	92,654	45,045	47,609
Atraf-i-Balda	103,329	49,786	53,543
Elgandal	298,507	157,286	141,221
Nalgonda	207,469	100,976	106,493
Warangal	263,187	127,053	136,134
Medak	89,230	44,098	45,132
Indur	150,673	74,461	76,212
Mahbubnagar	184,614	90,181	94,433
Bidar	184,681	90,578	94,103
Sirpur-Tandur	79,085	38,298	40,787
Aurangabad	178,324	86,675	91,649
Birh	118,367	56,987	61,380
Nander	115,693	56,748	58,945
Parbhani	153,355	74,397	78,958
Gulbargah	132,763	94,580	38,183
Oosmanabad	134,001	65,470	68,531
Raichur	133,070	67,544	65,526
Lingsugur	187,140	93,444	93,696
Railways	2,379	1,213	1,166
Total ...	2,808,521	1,414,820	1,393,701

It will be seen from the above that 68·5 per cent of the strength belonged to the non-affected areas comprised by the Hyderabad City, and the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Elgandal, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Indur, Mahbubnagar, Sirpur-Tandur, Gulbargah, Raichur and Lingsugur; the remaining 31·5 per cent belonging to the famine-stricken area comprised by the Districts of Bidar, Aurangabad, Birh, Nander, Parbhani and Oosmanabad.

39. Subsidiary Table V. refers to migration from and into the British Territory. And in the absence of full particulars relating to emigration by Districts, it is really impossible to enter into anything like a full discussion of the subject. All that is, therefore, now possible to say, is that 136,242 males and 160,049 females or 296,291 persons in all emigrated *from* the State as against 312,314 persons, who immigrated *into* it. The net result then is a gain to the State of 16,023 persons.

40. Subsidiary Table VI, which deals with the population as it *stood*, and as it *should have stood* in 1901, is of special interest to us. The difference in the population between the actuals of 1891 and 1901, having been explained away, nothing more remains to be done in that respect now. But it is as necessary as it is important that we should know the difference between the strength of the population as it stood in 1901, and that as it should have then stood, if it had increased at the usual rate without any let or hindrance. And calculating at the normal rate of increase obtaining in these Dominions, the population of the State should, in the natural course of things, have stood at 13,519,056 in 1901; but instead of this, what we find is that it stood at 11,141,142, presenting a fall of 2,377,914 persons. (*Vide* Statements published at pages 126-128, Volume I, Hyderabad Census Report 1891).

41. The figures by Districts of the "estimated" population according to the normal rate of increase, together with the difference between the estimated and the actual population are exhibited in the forthcoming statement. An examination of this will show that all the high percentages of decrease are only found in the districts comprising the famine zone; whereas all the small percentages are seen in all the other districts except Elgandal. The percentage of decrease in the estimated population is 58·5, in the case of the Districts of Bidar, Aurangabad, Birh, Nander, Parbhani and Oosmanabad; whereas it is only 43·2 in the case of the remaining Districts, which were affected neither by famine nor by scarcity.

Districts.	Actual population at the Census of 1901.	Population in 1901 as estimated from the rate of increase supplied by the Census figures of 1881 and 1891.	Difference between the estimated and the actual population.	Percentage which each District bears to the total difference.
The Hyderabad City ...	448,466	468,833	— 20,367	— ·9
Atraf-i-Balda ...	420,702	427,029	— 6,327	— ·3
Elgandal ...	1,035,582	1,275,273	— 239,691	— 10·1
Nalgonda ...	699,779	789,465	— 89,686	— 3·3
Warangal ...	952,646	1,077,074	— 124,428	— 5·2
Medak ...	366,722	407,172	— 40,450	— 1·7
Indur ...	634,588	708,672	— 74,084	— 3·1
Mahbubnagar ...	705,725	831,030	— 125,305	— 5·3
Sirpur-Tandur ...	272,815	250,292	+ 22,523	+ ·9
Gulbargah ...	742,745	804,706	— 61,961	— 2·7
Raichur ...	509,249	658,530	— 149,281	— 6·3
Lingsugur ...	675,813	799,676	— 123,863	— 5·2
Total ...	...	...	...	— 43·2
Bidar ...	766,129	1,031,373	— 265,244	— 11·1
Aurangabad ...	721,407	940,878	— 219,471	— 9·2
Birh ...	492,258	739,319	— 247,061	— 10·1
Nander ...	503,684	629,055	— 125,371	— 5·3
Parbhani ...	645,765	946,670	— 300,905	— 12·7
Oosmanabad ...	535,027	775,767	— 240,740	— 10·1
Total ...				58·5
Railways ...	12,040	...	...	...
Total (including Railways).	11,141,142	13,519,056	— 2,377,914	100

42. While on this subject, I may as well state that in my Report on the Census of 1891, I deplored the absence of any arrangements made here for the registration of births and deaths; but since then, it is satisfactory to observe, steps have actually been taken to collect vital statistics both in the Metropolis and in the Mofussil.

43. Though no special Act has yet been passed in this behalf by the Local Legislature; yet provision has been made in the *Majmua-i-Kawanin Kotwali* for the maintenance by the Police authorities of a Register of Births and Deaths. And in pursuance of this provision, the City Kotwal collects the vital statistics for the City of Hyderabad. "Births are registered" says he, in one of his communications on the subject, "in column 14 of the Police Diary, while general deaths and corpses without heirs are registered in columns 9 and 10 respectively. This Diary is first posted in the Circle Amin's office which sends it on to the respective Sadar Amins, who submit them, after necessary action in their offices, to this office. These several diaries are daily incorporated into one in my office where it is registered, and a monthly return, prepared from these daily diaries, is submitted to His Highness the Nizam's Daftar-i-Mulki. An annual statement is also prepared and embodied in my Annual Administration Report."

"Despite all these measures, it is not possible to obtain accurate information regarding births. The return of mortality is more reliable. The reason for this is that the Police have no means of acquainting themselves with the births in the houses of the local noblemen in which the Zennana system is rigidly observed."

The Secretary of the Local Municipal Committee fully corroborates the statement thus made by the Police Commissioner of the Hyderabad City.

44. The system in vogue of collecting the vital statistics in the rural areas, is different from the one described above. There the Police Patel of each village maintains a Register of births and deaths occurring in his jurisdiction, and submits a monthly return of the same to the Thanadar of his Circle. The Thanadar of his circle, in his turn, prepares an abstract for his area from the statements submitted by the several Patels of his circle, and forwards the same to the Amins. These Amins, in their turn, consolidate all the circle returns received by them and transmit the Abstract thus prepared to the Mohtamims of the Districts. And it is these District Superintendents that maintain a monthly Register of vital statistics for their respective Districts.

45. These Registers are periodically inspected and checked by the Inspecting Police Officers. They are also subjected to the

scrutiny of a Judge of the High Court, on the occasion of his periodical visits to the District Police Offices. And the errors and inaccuracies detected at these inspections are, with a view to prevent their recurrence in the future, made subjects of special circulars by the Inspector General of the District Police.

46. In the light of the facts above revealed, it is easy to see that the system of vital statistics now in vogue here is defective to a degree. Attempts are, however, being made to make these returns more correct and useful than they are at present; but success in this direction is out of the question, until the whole system is placed on a sound legal basis. And it is some consolation to learn that this matter is now engaging the serious attention of His Highness' Government.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Variation in relation to Density since 1881.

	Natural Division and District.	Percentage of Variation. Increase (+) or Decrease (—). 1891 to 1901.	Percentage of Variation. Increase (+) or Decrease (—). 1881 to 1891.	Net variation in period 1881–1901. Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	Mean Density of Population per square mile. 1901.	1891.	1881.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1. Hyderabad City	+ 8·05	+12·96	+ 81,049	...	...	...
Eastern.	2. Atraf-i-Balda	+ 7·93	+ 9·55	+ 64,915	255·7	241·8	213·6
Eastern.	3. Elgandal	— 5·39	+16·50	+ 96,043	143·8	151·9	125·6
Eastern.	4. Nalgonda	+12·03	+26·39	+205,589	168·9	151·2	119·8
Eastern.	5. Warangal	+11·66	+26·25	+276,900	97·9	87·2	69·1
		...	...	...	166·3	158·0	132·0
Northern.	6. Medak	+ ·54	+11·64	+ 40,002	182·9	180·8	193·5
Northern.	7. Indur	— ·78	+10·80	+ 57,324	131·6	132·6	120·4
Northern.	8. Mahbubnagar	+ 4·61	+23·18	+158,031	107·9	103·8	84·2
Northern.	9. Bidar	—15·06	+14·34	— 22,698	183·8	215·7	187·1
Northern.	10. Sirpur Tandur	+17·76	+ 7·96	+ 58,141	54·2	46·0	42·7
		...	...	...	132·1	135·7	125·6
North-Western.	11. Aurangabad	—12·98	+13·50	— 8,973	116·9	134·2	118·5
North-Western.	12. Birh	—23·42	+15·03	— 66,487	110·3	144·1	124·4
North-Western.	13. Nander	—20·87	— ·55	—132,339	150·4	1 9·2	154·2
North-Western.	14. Parbhani	—19·81	+17·55	— 39,334	126·8	158·3	158·0
		...	...	...	126·1	156·4	138·8
Southern.	15. Gulbargah	+14·40	+23·94	+218,907	181·6	159·7	158·0
Southern.	16. Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	—17·60	+19·48	— 8,375	133·4	161·9	136·8
Southern.	17. Raichur	— ·63	+28·51	+110,467	141·3	139·9	142·3
Southern.	18. Lingsugur...	+ 9·00	+28·98	+195,098	138·5	126·3	103·0
		...	...	...	148·7	146·9	135·0
	Mean for the Province ...	— 3·43	...	...	134·7	139·5	119·1

SUBSIDIARY

Immigration per

District.	Born in India.		
	In Natural Division, District or City where enumerated.	In contiguous Districts or States.	In non-contiguous Territory.
1	2	3	4
1. Hyderabad City	7,359·6	1,471·1	945·5
2. Atraf-i-Balda	8,343·8	1,579·4	61·5
3. Elgandal	8,647·2	1,342·6	9·6
4. Nalgonda	9,543·9	398·8	57·0
5. Warangal	9,375·7	383·0	241·3
6. Medak	9,330·2	622·4	47·0
7. Indur	9,462·7	514·4	21·2
8. Mahbubnagar	9,347·9	624 0	27·1
9. Bidar	9,633·6	323·1	41·9
10. Sirpur Tandur	8,903·1	606·4	488·9
11. Aurangabad	9,032·6	446·0	516 0
12. Birh	9,203·9	456·1	338·0
13. Nander	9,132·2	751·2	113 9
14. Parbhani	8,845·2	682·0	470·3
15. Gulbargah	9,080·2	381·0	536·9
16. Oosmanabad (Naldrug)	9,056·0	374·3	557·3
17. Raichur	9,086·6	622·7	279·4
18. Lingsugur	9,243·4	166·2	588·8
19. Railways	...	6,520·7	3,435·2
Total (10,000) ...	9,068·1	639·9	280·3

TABLE II.

10,000 of population.

Born in Asia beyond India.		Born in other Continents.	Percentage of immigrants to total population.		
Contiguous countries.	Remote countries.		Total.	Males.	Females.
5	6	7	8	9	10
25·0	71·0	127·5	26·41	15·75	10·66
·8	14·4	·1	16·57	8·47	8·10
...	.7	...	13·53	6·62	6·91
...	...	·2	4·56	1·83	2·73
...	·2	...	6·24	3·44	2·80
·1	·2	·1	6·70	3·72	2·98
·2	1 5	·1	5·37	2·60	2·77
·1	·9	...	6·52	3 23	3·29
·8	·5	·1	3 66	1·79	1·87
·1	1·4	...	10·97	5·57	5·40
1·4	3·4	·4	5·33	·48	4·85
1·3	·6	·1	7·96	3·54	4·42
·2	2·4	...	8·67	4·24	4·43
·8	1·5	·1	11·55	5·68	5·87
·4	1·2	·1	9·19	4·68	4·51
·2	12·2	...	9·44	4·43	5·01
·3	·5	·3	9·03	4·64	4·39
...	1·5	...	7·57	3·62	3·95
4·2	·8	39·0	99·99	61·41	38·58
1·4	4 9	5·2	9·3	4·7	4·6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Emigration per 10,000 of population.

District of birth.	Enumerated in			Percentage of Emigrants to Population born in Districts.		
	Natural Divisions, Districts or Cities where born.	Other Districts of Province.	Other Provinces in India.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Hyderabad City	8624·6	1375·4	...	13·8	14·9	12·6
2. Atraf-i-Balda	8658·3	1341·7	...	13·4	14·1	12·7
3. Elgandal	9590·5	409·5	...	4·1	3·8	4·4
4. Nalgonda	9267·1	732·9	...	7·3	7·4	7·3
5. Warangal...	8746·1	1253·9	...	12·5	11·8	13·3
6. Medak	9005·5	994·5	...	9·9	10·2	9·6
7. Indur	9287·8	712·2	...	7·1	6·5	7·7
8. Mahbubnagar	9514·0	486·0	...	4·8	5·0	4·7
9. Bidar	9356·2	643·8	...	6·4	6·3	6·6
10. Sirpur-Tandur	9910·03	89·7	...	0·9	1·1	·7
11. Aurangabad	9674·4	325·6	...	3·3	3·4	3·1
12. Birh	9062·5	937·5	...	9·4	8·2	10·6
13. Nander	9240·9	759·1	...	7·6	7·5	7·7
14. Parbhani	9688·9	311·1	...	3·1	3·0	3·2
15. Gulbargah	9520·3	479·7	...	4·8	4·8	4·8
16. Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	9643·7	356·3	...	3·6	3·4	3·8
17. Raichur	9651·4	348·6	...	3·5	3·8	3·2
18. Lingsugur	9647·4	352·6	...	3·5	3·6	3·5
19. Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9091·7	641·6	265·9	6·6	6·5	6·7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Variation in Migration since 1891.

No.	District.	Percentage of District-born.		Percentage of increase among	
		1901.	1891.	District-born.	Total Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hyderabad City ...	86·25	...	...	+ 8·1
2	Atraf-i-Balda ...	86·58	77·1	+ 9·57	+ 7·9
3	Elgandal ...	95·90	97·9	— 2·0	— 5·4
4	Nalgonda ...	92·67	93·6	— 9·3	+ 12·1
5	Warangal ...	87·46	91·9	— 4·44	+ 11·6
6	Medak ...	90·05	89·9	+ ·15	+ ·6
7	Indur ...	92·88	94·8	— 1·92	— ·8
8	Mahbubnagar ...	95·14	93·9	+ 1·24	+ 4·6
9	Bidar ...	93·56	95·8	— 2·24	— 15·1
10	Sirpur-Tandur ...	99·10	89·1	+ 10·0	+ 17·7
11	Aurangabad ...	96·74	89·0	+ 7·74	— 12·9
12	Birh ...	90·63	90·3	+ ·33	— 23·4
13	Nander ...	92·40	88·5	+ 3·90	— 20·4
14	Parbhani ...	96·89	88 4	+ 8·49	— 19·8
15	Gulbargah ...	95·20	90·2	+ 5·0	+ 14·4
16	Oosmanabad (Naldrug).	96 44	87·6	+ 8·84	— 17·6
17	Raichur ...	96·51	90·8	+ 5·71	— ·6
18	Lingsugur ...	96·47	90·6	+ 5·87	+ 8·9
	Total ...	93·41	97·0	— 3·59	— 3·4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Migration to and from British Territory.

No.	District.	Gives to British Territory.		Receives from British Territory.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	* 3	* 4	5	6
1	Hyderabad City ...			23,773	18,632
2	Atraf-i-Balda ...			1,604	985
3	Elgandal			427	565
4	Nalgonda			2,207	1,783
5	Warangal			12,164	10,819
6	Medak			1,018	706
7	Indur			886	457
8	Mahbubnagar ...			1,000	916
9	Bidar			1,726	1,486
10	Sirpur Tandur ...			6,296	7,043
11	Aurangabad ...			19,115	18,109
12	Birh			7,243	9,397
13	Nander			2,453	3,283
14	Parbhani			16,026	14,344
15	Gulbargah			19,849	20,026
16	Oosmanabad (Naldrug)..			14,041	15,776
17	Raichur			7,278	6,950
18	Lingsugur... ...			18,211	21,584
19	Railways			2,532	1,604
	Total ...	136,242	160,049	157,849	154,465

* NOTE.—Details by Districts cannot be entered in Columns 3 and 4 in the absence of such information in Copies of Imperial Table XI received from other Provinces and States.

STATE-

Districtwar Comparative Statement of Immigration

District.		Details of				
		District-born.	Born in contiguous Districts.	Born in India.	Born in countries adjacent to India.	Born in other Asiatic countries.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Hyderabad City ...	1891	292,552	53,978	60,681	404	2,863
	1901	330,054	65,978	42,405	1,122	3,185
	Difference ...	+ 37,502	+ 12,000	— 18,276	+ 718	+ 322
Atraf-i-Balda ...	1891	301,234	85,007	3,349	21	168
	1901	351,025	66,446	2,589	34	604
	Difference ...	+ 49,791	— 18,561	— 760	+ 13	+ 436
Elgandal	1891	1,071,888	20,829	1,693	6	175
	1901	895,485	139,034	992	...	71
	Difference ...	— 176,403	+ 118,205	— 701	— 6	— 104
Nalgonda	1891	584,608	30,527	9,419	7	54
	1901	667,865	27,908	3,990	...	...
	Difference ...	+ 83,257	— 2,619	— 5,429	— 7	— 54
Warangal	1891	783,865	37,525	31,696	2	18
	1901	893,168	36,479	22,983	...	16
	Difference ...	+ 109,303	— 1,046	— 8,713	— 2	— 2
Medak	1891	327,575	34,545	2,371	14	222
	1901	342,160	22,825	1,724	4	6
	Difference ...	+ 14,585	— 11,720	— 647	— 10	— 216
Indur	1891	606,365	31,351	1,550	76	254
	1901	600,493	32,642	1,343	10	96
	Difference ...	— 5,872	+ 1,291	— 207	— 66	— 158
Mahbubnagar ...	1891	633,620	37,701	3,133	24	164
	1901	659,707	44,035	1,916	7	60
	Difference ...	+ 26,087	+ 6,334	— 1,217	— 17	— 104
Bidar	1891	864,125	34,295	3,352	93	113
	1901	738,059	24,755	3,212	57	42
	Difference ...	— 126,066	— 9,540	— 140	— 36	— 71
Sirpur-Tandur ...	1891	206,521	10,534	14,617	10	72
	1901	242,892	16,544	13,339	2	38
	Difference ...	+ 36,371	+ 6,010	— 1,278	— 8	— 34

MENT No. I.

from other places for 1891 and 1901.

persons born.

Born in countries in Europe.	Born in Africa.	Born in America.	Born in Australia.	Not stated.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
3,370	94	18	7	1,072	415,039
5,701	12	9	...	...	448,466
+ 2,331	— 82	— 9	— 7	— 1,072	+ 33,327
5	...	...	...	...	389,784
3	1	...	...	...	420,702
— 2	+ 1	...	...	...	+ 30,918
10	...	...	...	...	1,094,601
...	...	...	...	...	1,035,582
— 10	...	...	...	...	— 59,019
2	...	...	...	...	624,617
14	2	...	...	...	699,779
+ 12	+ 2	...	...	...	+ 75,162
20	...	3	...	...	853,129
...	...	...	...	...	952,646
— 20	...	— 3	...	...	+ 99,517
6	...	...	...	2	364,735
3	...	...	...	...	366,722
— 3	...	...	...	— 2	+ 1,987
2	...	...	...	...	639,598
4	...	...	...	...	634,588
+ 2	...	...	...	...	— 5,010
2	1	4	...	...	674,649
...	...	...	...	...	705,725
— 2	— 1	— 4	...	...	+ 31,076
6	...	...	...	...	901.984
...	...	...	4	...	766,129
— 6	...	...	+ 4	...	— 135,855
...	...	...	...	...	231,754
...	...	...	...	...	272,815
...	...	...	...	...	+41,061

Districtwar Comparative Statement of Immigation

District.		Details of				
		District-born.	Born in contiguous Districts.	Born in India.	Born in countries adjacent to India.	Born in other Asiatic countries.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Aurangabad	1891 ...	737,841	29,112	61,564	246	190
	1901 ...	651,620	32,177	37,224	102	252
	Difference ...	—86,221	+3,065	—24,340	144	+62
Birh	1891 ...	580,566	32,966	29,049	84	49
	1901 ...	453,069	22,450	16,640	64	31
	Difference ...	—127,497	—10,516	—12,409	—20	—18
Nander	1891 ...	560,162	63,234	8,879	67	184
	1901 ...	459,975	37,838	5,736	12	123
	Difference ...	—100,187	—25,396	—3,143	—55	—61
Parbhani	1891 ...	711,875	67,135	26,078	126	116
	1901 ...	571,193	44,044	30,370	54	97
	Difference ...	—140,682	—23,091	+4,292	—72	—19
Gulbargah	1891 ...	585,781	41,520	21,438	346	173
	1901 ...	674,482	28,257	39,875	33	92
	Difference ...	+88,701	—13,263	+18,437	—313	—81
Oosmanabad (Naldurg)	1891 ...	568,897	39,670	40,524	57	101
	1901 ...	484,519	20,028	29,817	10	653
	Difference ...	—84,378	—19,642	—10,707	—47	+552
Raichur	1891 ...	465,411	31,710	14,956	23	61
	1901 ...	462,481	31,713	14,228	13	24
	Difference ...	—2,930	+3	—728	—10	—37
Lingsugur	1891 ...	561,756	22,073	35,924	31	17
	1901 ...	624,682	11,235	39,795	1	98
	Difference ...	+62,926	—10,838	+3,871	—30	+81
Railways	1891 ...	...	3,413	3,110	14	7
	1901 ...	...	7,851	4,136	5	1
	Difference ...	...	+4,438	+1,026	—9	—6
Total	1891 ...	10,444,642	707,125	373,383	1,651	5,001
	1901 ...	10,102,929	713,016	312,314	1,530	5,489
	Difference ...	—341,713	+5,891	—61,069	—121	+488

MENT No. I.

from other places for 1891 and 1901—(concluded).

persons born.

Born in countries in Europe.	Born in Africa.	Born in America.	Born in Australia.	Not stated.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
21	...	1	...	...	828,975
31	1	...	...	...	721,407
+10	+1	—1	...	...	—107,568
4	4	...	...	...	612,722
4	...	...	...	...	492,258
...	—4	...	...	...	—150,464
3	...	...	...	...	632,529
...	...	...	...	...	503,684
—3	...	...	...	...	—128,845
5	...	...	...	...	805,335
7	...	...	...	...	645,765
+2	...	...	...	...	—159,570
...	...	...	...	...	649,253
6	...	...	...	...	742,745
+6	...	...	...	...	+93,487
...	...	23	...	...	649,272
...	...	...	...	...	535,027
...	...	—23	...	...	—114,245
12	...	1	...	281	512,455
8	...	5	...	...	509,249
—4	...	+4	...	+496	—3,206
6	...	2	...	205	620,014
2	...	...	...	...	675,813
—4	...	—2	...	—205	+55,799
44	...	2	...	...	6,590
46	...	1	...	...	12,040
+2	...	—1	...	...	+5,450
3,518	99	54	7	1560	11,537,040
5,829	16	19	...	...	11,141,142
+2311	—83	—35	—7	...	—395,889

STATEMENT

Showing the extent of Immigration into the several Districts

DISTRICT.	Born in India outside the Hyderabad State.			Bombay including Marwar and Goa.			Madras.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hyderabad City	42,405	23,773	18,632	3,787	2,091	1,696	16,921	8,937	7,984
Atraf-i-Balda	2,589	1,604	985	254	178	76	725	378	347
Elgandal	992	427	565	108	48	60	160	91	69
Nalgonda	3,990	2,207	1,783	249	129	120	2,495	1,461	1,034
Warangal	22,983	12,164	10,819	409	295	114	13,332	6,900	6,432
Medak	1,724	1,018	706	117	65	52	438	260	178
Indur	1,343	886	457	735	446	289	51	36	15
Mahbubnagar	1,916	1,000	916	912	495	417	683	357	326
Bidar	3,212	1,726	1,486	2,061	1,132	929	38	30	8
Sirpur-Tandur	13,339	6,296	7,043	5,745	2,170	3,575	7	6	1
Aurangabad	37,224	19,115	18,109	21,753	10,572	11,181	540	271	269
Birh	16,640	7,248	9,397	13,562	5,348	8,214	205	180	25
Nander	5,736	2,453	3,283	1,750	1,007	743	38	22	16
Parbhani	30,370	16,026	14,344	15,362	8,468	6,894	149	112	37
Gulbargah	39,875	19,849	20,026	37,340	17,935	19,405	815	681	134
Osmanabad (Naldrug) ...	29,817	14,041	15,776	26,487	11,419	15,068	41	26	15
Raichur	14,228	7,278	6,950	5,136	2,585	2,551	8,015	3,976	4,039
Lingsugur	39,795	18,211	21,584	29,966	14,488	15,478	9,112	3,290	5,822
Railways	4,136	2,532	1,604	1,904	1,151	752	1,604	964	640
Total ..	312,314	1,57,849	1,54,465	1,67,037	80,022	87,615	55,369	27,978	27,391

No. II.

of the State from other Provinces and States.

North-West Provinces.			Berar.			Central Provinces.			Rajputana Agency.			Other Countries in India.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
8,124	4,817	3,307	1,560	909	651	3,957	2,216	1,741	4,852	2,865	1,987	3,204	1,938	1,266
...	...	...	51	15	36	341	201	140	1,025	701	324	193	131	62
413	112	301	...	...	...	24	12	12	...	...	...	287	164	123
1,237	615	622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	7
8,038	4,061	3,977	...	...	...	145	75	70	...	...	...	1,059	833	226
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	2	56	31	25	1,102	653	449
241	154	87	10	9	1	173	149	24	123	82	41	10	10	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	61	44	20	65	24	41	191	79	112
173	111	62	166	19	147	678	372	306	...	...	...	96	62	34
94	56	38	5,669	3,209	2,460	1,598	834	764	...	...	...	226	21	205
2,795	2,137	658	3,614	1,622	1,992	5,184	2,450	2,734	2,462	1,418	1,044	876	645	231
420	296	124	227	126	101	9	4	5	1,366	766	800	851	523	328
361	206	155	288	211	77	2,686	637	2,049	...	...	...	613	370	243
1,466	1,120	346	11,244	4,934	6,310	363	155	208	1,302	850	452	484	387	97
51	32	19	5	1	4	950	754	196	48	31	17	666	415	251
414	324	90	72	26	46	10	6	4	2,228	1,759	469	565	481	84
320	279	41	44	31	13	305	128	177	177	131	40	237	148	89
...	...	...	...	...	...	152	106	46	160	128	32	405	199	206
243	171	72	133	76	57	137	89	48	...	...	...	115	81	34
24,390	14,491	9,899	23,084	11,189	11,895	16,787	8,241	8,546	13,858	8,786	5,072	11,189	7,142	4,047

STATEMENT No. III.

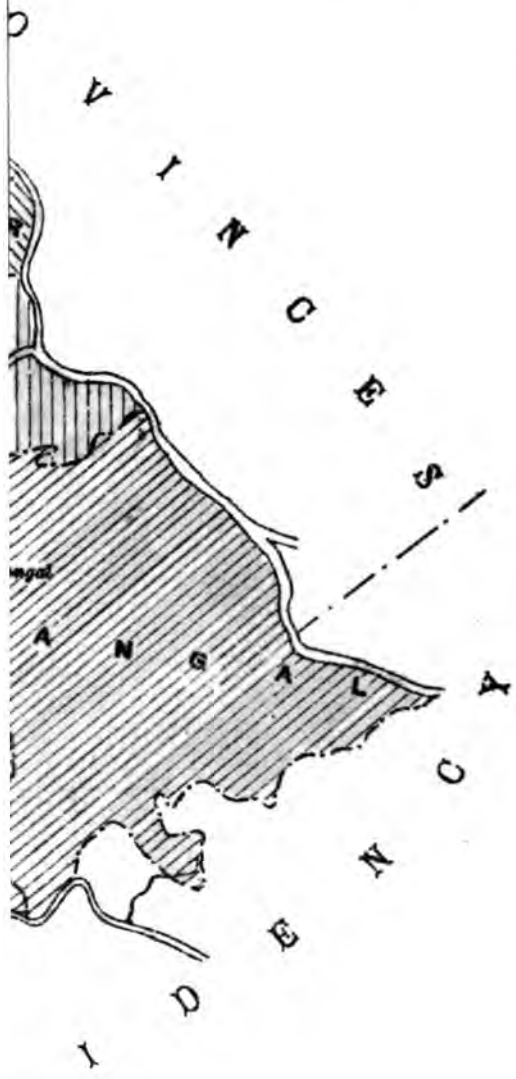
Comparative Abstract of Immigration from, Emigration to, other Provinces and States.

Name of Province.	Immigrants.			Emigrants.			Gain or loss.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ajmer-Merwar... ...	3,517	2,446	1,071	110	52	58	+3,407	+2,394	
Bengal	1,602	896	706	662	498	164	+940	+398	
Berar	23,084	11,189	11,895	94,978	43,472	51,506	—71,894	—32,283	-
Bombay	164,185	77,608	86,577	1,29,278	56,138	73,140	+34,907	+21,470	+
Central Provinces ...	16,787	8,241	8,546	...	...	...	...	...	
Madras Presidency ...	55,369	27,978	27,391	62,507	30,766	31,741	—7,138	—2,788	
North-West Provinces ...	24,390	14,491	9,899	2,233	1,251	982	+22,157	+13,240	
Panjab and North-West Frontier Province ...	2,429	1,803	626	849	520	329	+1,580	+1,283	
Baroda State	156	97	59	223	116	107	—67	—19	
Mysore State	1,360	783	577	1,876	1,130	746	—516	—347	
Rajputana Agency ...	13,858	8,786	5,072	131	81	50	+13,727	+8,705	
Central India Agency ...	4,347	2,809	1,538	2,627	1,608	1,019	+1,720	+1,201	
Assam	...	...	...	150	106	44	...	...	
Burmah	114	53	61	600	448	152	—486	—395	
Baluchistan	...	...	...	49	41	8	...	...	
Kashmir	...	...	...	18	15	3	...	...	
Total ...	312,314	157,849	154,465	296,291	136,242	160,049	—16,023	—21,607	

MAP

TO ILLUSTRATE INCREASE AND DECREASE OF POPULATION.

Scale 48 Miles to 1 Inch.



Noor-e-deccan Press Secunderabad

CHAPTER III.

Religion.

Imperial Table VI shows the distribution by Religion of the population of the State. I have classified and arranged the religions in accordance with the Imperial Commissioner's instructions, embodied in his Notes, dated the 15th and the 26th of August 1901. In virtue of its numerical strength in the Dominions, the "Indo-Aryan Family," which embraces within its fold the religions of the "Hindu," the "Sikh" and the "Jain" population, is given the place of honour. The next position is assigned to the "Semitic" Family, which comprises "Islamism" and "Christianity." "Zoroastrianism" of the "Iranian" Family comes next in order, followed by the "Animistic" religion professed by the "Primitive" races. All other "Minor" religions and religions "not returned" are clubbed together and placed under the head "Miscellaneous."

2. The strength of the population detailed by religion stands as follows :—

Religion.	Population.			Proportion to total population.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Hindu	9,870,839	5,021,202	4,816,637	88·60
Musalman	1,155,750	590,230	565,520	10·37
Animistic	65,315	32,119	33,196	·59
Christian	22,996	12,832	10,164	·21
Jain	20,345	10,772	9,573	·18
Sikh	4,335	2,610	1,725	·04
Zoroastrian	1,463	814	649	·01
Others	99	50	49	·00
Total ...	11,141,142	5,673,629	5,467,513	100.00

3. It will be seen from the above that there are only two religions among us, which have any appreciable following, namely, Hinduism and Islamism. They represent 88·60 per cent. and 10·37 per cent., respectively, of the entire population. The "Animistic" Religion is followed by the Bhils, the Ghonds, the Koyas and the Chenchus who number 54,996, 9,551, 136, and 632, respectively, and

jointly represent ·59 per cent. of the total population. The Christians and the Jains represent ·21 per cent. and ·18 per cent. of the population, respectively; while the Sikhs and the Zoroastrians denote only a very small fraction, *viz.*, ·04 per cent. and ·01 per cent., respectively. Under the head, "Others" are included 3 Budhists, 13 Jews and 83 persons, whose "Religion has not been returned."

4. Viewed by the sex, the proportion of males to females under the several religions, is as noted below.

Religion.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	50·89	49·10
Musalman	51·06	48·93
Animistic	49·17	50·82
Christian	55·40	44·60
Jain	52·94	47·05
Sikh	60·20	39·78
Zoroastrian	55·63	44·36
Others	50·50	49·49

5. It will be seen from the above that among the followers of all the religions, except the "Animistic," the males preponderate. In the case of the Hindus and the Musalmans, this preponderance calls for no remarks; because it is in consonance with the disparity that exists between the strength of the male and the female population, the former being in excess of the latter by 1·8 per cent. The Sikh males are in excess of the Sikh females by 20·42 per cent., and this is probably due to the fact that most of the Sikhs are in the Military service. Among the Zoroastrians and the Christians, the number of males exceeds that of females by about 11 per cent., the explanation for this lying in the fact that the male Zoroastrians are adventurers from the Bombay Presidency, and that most of the Christians belong to the European Regiments stationed in the Cantonments of Secunderabad, Bolarum and Trimulgherry. Among the "Jains," the males out-number the females by nearly 6 per cent.

6. Unlike those among the other religions, the females under the "Animistic" religion exceed the males in number. A careful scrutiny of the several sects comprising the "Animistic" religion will show that the excess of females is found among the "Ghonds," who number 26,936 males and 28,060 females. This explains the disparity under this head.

7. Distributed by the Urban and the Rural areas, the population under the several Religions stands thus—

Religion.	Urban.			Rural.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	725,415	369,291	356,124	9,145,424	4,654,911	4,490,513
Musalman	374,872	190,203	184,669	780,878	400,027	380,851
Animistic	465	356	109	64,850	31,763	33,087
Christian	16,985	9,679	7,306	6,011	3,153	2,858
Jain	4,653	2,517	2,136	15,692	8,255	7,437
Sikh	3,323	2,058	1,265	1,012	552	460
Zoroastrian	1,223	676	547	240	138	102
Others	12	7	5	87	43	44

8. It will be seen from the above that all but 7·35 per cent. of the Hindus, inhabit the rural areas, the urban tracts claiming only 7·35 per cent. Unlike the Hindus, one-third or 32·43 per cent. of the Musalmans and three-fourths or 73·86 per cent. of the Christians live in the urban tracts; while only 67·56 per cent. of the Musalmans and 26·13 per cent. of the Christians reside in the rural areas. Likewise, a majority of the Sikhs and the Zoroastrians, 76·65 per cent. and 83·59 per cent. respectively, populate the urban areas whereas only a small fractions of them, 23·34 per cent. and 16·40 per cent., respectively, have their home in the rural tracts. Most of the Jains, about 77·12 per cent., are in the rural areas, and only 22·87 per cent. dwell in the urban tracts. The followers of the "Animistic" religion inhabit only the rural tracts. a small fraction of them, ·71 per cent., being found in towns and cities. The latter inhabit Edlabad, the head-quarter town of Sirpur-Tandur, and the towns of Aurangabad, Jalna, Kaderabad, Paithan and Vijapur in the Aurangabad District. Besides these, a few live in Nirmal in the Indur District, in Hingoli in the Parbhani District and in the City of Gulbargah. All the "not stated" were enumerated in the rural areas, and all the Jews, 12, in the Hyderabad City.

9. For a proper and clear elucidation of the statistics under "Religion," the Census Commissioner for India has, in his Sixth Note, suggested the compilation of four Subsidiary Tables.

The first of these tables shows the general distribution of the population by Religion. The second deals with the distribution of Religions—Hinduism, Islamism, "Animistic" and "Others" only—both by Natural Divisions and by Districts. The third exhibits the distribution of Christians by Districts; while the fourth shows the distribution of Christians by Race and Denomination.

10. In the following paragraphs I shall discuss the figures as found in each of these Subsidiary Tables, all of which are printed at the end of this Chapter.

11. Subsidiary Table 1 shows the relative strength of the Main Religions as counted at the last three Censuses. For purposes of comparison the figures are quoted below :—

Religion.	1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Hindu ...	9,870,839	88·60	10,315,249	89·41	8,893,181	90·32
Musalman ...	1,155,750	10 37	1,138,666	9·86	925,929	9·40
Christian ...	22,996	·21	20,429	·17	13,614	·13
Jain ...	20,345	·18	27,845	·24	8,521	·08
Sikh ...	4,335	·04	4,637	·04	3,664	·03
Zoroastrian ...	1,463	·01	1,058	·00	638	·00

12. From the fact that, during the last decade, the population decreased by 395,898 persons, one would have expected a corresponding decrease in the strength of all Religions. But contrary to this expectation, what we actually find is a great and abnormal fall of 444,410, or 4·31 per cent. of Hindus, which is more than the total fall in the whole population (395,898) by 77,642 persons. This may, however, be explained away by the circumstance that, at the Census of 1891, the majority of the Bhils, Ghonds, etc., now classified under the head "Animistic," were included under "Hindus." Taking for the purpose of this comparison, the "Hindus" and the "Animistic" jointly, we find that the total population comes to 9,936,154 persons in 1901 as against 10,315,249 in 1891. The decrease among the Hindus therefore reduces itself to 379,095 persons, 16,803 less than the *net* decrease for the whole State.

13. It may also be observed, in passing, that the Hindu population has been steadily decreasing for the last twenty years. In 1881, they formed 90·32 per cent. of the population; whereas in 1901 they represented only 88·60 per cent., thus showing a decrease of 1·72 or nearly 2 per cent.

Unlike the Hindus, the Musalmans steadily increased in numbers. During the last decade, there was an increase of 17,084 persons or 1·51 per cent., and compared with the statistics of 1881, we find that the Musalmans, who then formed only 9·40 per cent. of the population, increased by almost 2 per cent.

Like the Musalmans, the Christians too increased in numbers. During the last decade they increased by 2,567 persons or 3 per cent. whereas during the decade but one, they increased by 6,815 or ·4 per cent.

From the fall in the number of the Hindus and the rise in the strength of the Musalmans and the Christians, the inference may be hazarded that the votaries of the latter faith are gradually fattening upon those of the former.

14. The only other point that deserves any notice is the decrease of 7,500 persons or ·6 per cent. among the Jains. Between the Census of 1881 and 1891, the Jain population increased from 8,521 to 19,324, or, what is the same thing, from ·08 per cent. to ·24 per cent. This rise notwithstanding, there was a fall in their numbers, as noticed above.

A glance at the district figures will show that the loss of the Jain population in the following districts was appreciably great :—

Aurangabad	lost	...	2,409	persons.
Birh ...	,,	...	1,208	,,
Parbhani ...	,,	...	1,994	,,
Oosmanabad	,,	...	914	,,
Bidar ...	,,	...	640	,,
Nander ...	,,	...	104	,,
Lingsugur	,,	...	85	,,
Raichur ...	,,	...	51	,,
Sirpur Tandur	,,	...	77	,,
		Total ...	7,482	

In other districts the loss was very small.

15. During the last decade, the Sikhs also decreased by 302 persons ; though, during the decade preceding it, their population increased by 973. As for the Zoroastrians, they are steadily on the increase : in 1891 these increased from 638 to 1,058, and in 1901 they further increased to 1,463.

16. In every 10,000 people enumerated at the last three Censuses, the following is the proportion of persons found under the heads of the several Religions.

Religion.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Hindu ...	8,860	8,941	9,032
Musalman ...	1,037	987	940
Animistic ...	59	25	included under Hindu.
Christian ...	21	18	14
Jain ...	18	24	9
Sikh ...	4	4	4
Zoroastrian ...	1	1	1
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000

The inference deducible from the above figures, is in consonance with that already drawn. The Hindus are gradually declining in number; while the strength of the Musalmans and the Christians is steadily on the increase. The Hill tribes too, such as, Ghonds, Bhils, etc., are augmenting in number, their strength having risen from 25 in 1891 to 59 in 1901 in every 10,000 people enumerated. The number of the Jains is also on the wane; though their number waxed to a pretty respectable figure between 1881 and 1891.

17. We shall next consider and discuss Subsidiary Table II. It shows the proportionate distribution of a population of 10,000 persons by Religion among the Natural Divisions and the Districts. It also shows what their relative proportions were at the enumerations of 1891 and 1881. The statistics furnished by this table are both interesting and instructive, not only from the point of view of Religion, but also from that of the movement of the population, inasmuch as it gives us an idea of the extent of the havoc, which famine wrought among the followers of certain Religions.

18. The second column of the above table shows that out of every 10,000 persons inhabiting the State,

8859·9 are Hindus,
1037·4 „ Musalmans,
58·6 „ Animistic, and
23·5 „ "Others" and people professing "Minor Religions."

19. *Hindus.*—The largest proportion of the Hindus, 9587·4 in every 10,000 persons enumerated, is found in the Elgandal District, and the next largest proportions of 9510·5 and 9472·0 are found in the Nalgonda and the Warangal Districts, respectively. Even at the Censuses of 1881 and 1891, these identical districts maintained the very positions which they now occupy. Next to these come the Districts of Mahbubnagar with its 9163·4, Indur with its 9151·6, Birh with its 9038·8, Parbhani with its 9033·9, Medak with its 8983·7, Nander with its 8981·1, Lingsugur with its 8983·6, Oosmanabad with its 8979·8 and Raichur with its 8976·9, each and every one of which bears a proportion exceeding the Provincial average. The districts whose proportions fall below the Provincial average are :

Atraf-i-Balda (8745·4), Bidar (8610·4), Aurangabad (8489·2), Gulbargah (8465·6), Sirpur-Tandur (7607·6) and the Hyderabad City (5423·8).

Thus the smallest proportionate number of the Hindus is found in the Hyderabad City. Compared with the figures of 1891, it will be seen that there is no variation in the figures for the Districts of Lingsugur and Raichur, and that the change is inappreciable in the figures for the Nalgonda, the Warangal and the Mahbubnagar Districts, the difference in each case being not more than 10 in every 10,000. The Districts of Elgandal, Indur, Bidar, Sirpur-Tandur, Aurangabad, Birh, Nander, Parbhani, Gulbargah and Oosmanabad show a fall in the Hindu population of 11, 44, 99, 715, 255, 84, 98, 65, 39 and 54 persons, respectively, in every 10,000, the decrease in the Elgandal, the Indur and the Gulbargah Districts being less than 50 each in 10,000, that is, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. But in the famine affected Districts of Bidar, Aurangabad, Birh, Nander, Parbhani and Oosmanabad, the fall comes to over 50 per 10,000, reaching 255 in the Aurangabad and 99 in the Bidar Districts. The decrease among the Hindus in Sirpur-Tandur is very great, having come to 715 in 10,000. This fall has been continuing for some time now ; for even between the figures of 1881 and 1891 the difference is 1282. Against this decrease, there is an increase of 38 and 1,625 Hindus, in every 10,000 persons inhabiting the Districts of Medak and *Atraf-i-Balda*, respectively. In the Hyderabad City itself, the Hindu population decreased, during the last decade, at the rate of 40 in every 10,000 persons. As for the State as a whole, that too lost, and lost at the rate of 80 in every 10,000. In fine, the only district in which the Hindu population appreciably increased during the last decade, is the *Atraf-i-Balda*, and the increase was at the rate of 1,625 in 10,000 persons. It decreased in all the other districts, the largest decrease of 715 being in Sirpur-Tandur, situated in the non-famine zone. In the famine zone the decrease reached 255 in the Aurangabad District.

20. *Musalmans.*—The average proportion of the Musalmans of the State in every 10,000 of the population, is 1,037·4 in 1901 as against 986·9 and 940·4 in 1891 and 1881, respectively. These figures show conclusively that there was a steady rise in the Musalman population, during the last two decades. The largest proportion of the Musalmans, 4,217·5 in every 10,000 persons, was found in the Hyderabad City; though it was only 4,164 in 1891.

Taking the Districts, we find that Gulbargah with its 1,508·1 in every 10,000 persons has the largest proportion of Musalmans; it is followed immediately by Bidar with its 1,374·5. Next come Aurangabad and *Alraf-i-Balda* with their 1,266·6 and 1,244·3, respectively. The Districts whose proportions fall below the Provincial average are :—

Raichur (1,013·8), Medak (1,000·4), Lingsugur (992·8), Nander (979·6,) Oosmanabad (952·4), Parbhani (903·5), Birh (881·9), Mahbubnagar (831·1), Indur (784·5), Sirpur-Tandur (523·7), Warangal (494·4), Nalgonda (471·9) and Elgandal (409·3).

21. Thus it will be seen that the smallest proportion of the Musalmans, 409·3, is found in the Elgandal District, and that the Districts of Warangal and Nalgonda support the next smallest proportion of 494·4 and 471·9, respectively. What is noteworthy in this connection is that it is in these very Districts that the highest proportions of the Hindus are found. The figures for the Lingsugur, the Raichur and the Indur Districts do not vary from those of 1891; though those for the Mahbubnagar, the Warangal and the Elgandal Districts vary a little. In the Districts of Medak and Nalgonda, there is a decrease of 43 and 23, souls respectively, in every 10,000 persons; whereas in the *Atraf-i-Balda* District the fall is simply abnormal, being 1,436 in 10,000 persons enumerated.

On the contrary, there is an increase in the Bidar, the Sirpur-Tandur, the Aurangabad, the Birh, the Nander, the Parbhani, the Gulbargah and the Oosmanabad Districts of 102, 92, 130, 75, 94, 75, 43 and 59, respectively, in every 10,000. And what strikes us as exceedingly strange in this connection, is that in these very districts there is a decrease in the number of Hindus and that decrease too is just to the extent to which the Musalman population increased. In the City of Hyderabad also the Musalmans increased at the rate of 53 in every 10,000.

22. *Animists.*—The average proportion of the "Animists" in the State is 58·6 in every 10,000. They are found in all the districts, except *Atraf-i-Balda*, Mahbubnagar, Bidar, Medak, Nalgonda, Oosmanabad and Raichur. Among the districts in which they are found, the Sirpur-Tandur maintains the largest proportion, 1,859·7 in every 10,000. The Aurangabad District with its 123·4 ranks next, followed by the Indur and the Warangal Districts, bearing proportions of 57·2 and 13·9 respectively.

23. *Sikhs.*—The Sikhs are found in all the districts of the State, except Nalgonda, Medak, Mahbubnagar and Lingsugur. The largest number is found in Nander (963), the next largest in the Hyderabad City (863) and 725 in Aurangabad. Birh and Pharbhani show to their credit the numbers 460 and 415, respectively. These places, which are Military Cantonments, are the strong-holds of the Sikhs, who take to arms as a profession. The last decade beheld a fall of numbers in the Sikh population, and that in spite of the increase of 909 persons in the Districts of Warangal (46), Bidar (85), Sirpur-Tandur (19), Aurangabad (450), Birh (215), Parbhani (53), Gulbargah (7), Oosmanabad (9) and Raichur (25). The following are the details by the district for the decrease of 1,409 Sikhs:—

Atraf-i-Balda	...	...	...	243
Elgandal	...	...	...	330
Nalgonda	...	...	...	111
Medak	...	...	...	213
Indur	...	...	...	265
Mahbubnagar	...	...	...	75
Nander	...	...	...	167
Lingsugur	...	...	...	5

24. *Jains.*—The Jains number 20,345 persons, of whom 10,772 are males and 9,573 females. About a quarter of this number, 5,139, are found in the Aurangabad District; the districts of Oosmanabad, Parbhani and Birh claiming 3,555, 3,455 and 2,941 souls, respectively. The Bidar, the Nander and the Lingsugur Districts support 977,942 and 914 persons, respectively. The Districts of Warangal and Nalgonda contain the smallest numbers 4 and 9. The *Atraf-i-Balda* District shows 50; while the Medak and the Mahbubnagar Districts shelter 54 and 30, respectively. The Elgandal District harbours not even a solitary Jain. Generally speaking, there are hardly any Jains in the Telingana Division, the majority of them having a great attraction for the Mahratwara Division. Since 1891, the Jain population went down by 7,500, persons as detailed in paragraph 14 *supra*. This decrease notwithstanding, the Jains increased by 115 in the Hyderabad City, and 4, 7 and 26, respectively, in the Districts of Nalgonda, Warangal and Mahbubnagar.

25. *Zoroastrians.*—The Hyderabad City gravitates to itself more than half, 929, of the Zoroastrian population of the Province, (1,463); the next largest numbers 169 and 109, being found in the Aurangabad and the Gulbargah Districts. 87 Zoroastrians were enumerated by the Railway authorities; because, it may be, of their employment in the Railway offices. Mahbubnagar and Sirpur-Tandur are the only districts in which there was not a single Zoroastrian to swear by.

26. Subsidiary Tables III and IV deal with the Christian population. The first table shows not only the distribution of the Christian population by the district, but also the extent of the variation the population underwent in number since 1891. The second table exhibits the distribution of the Christian population by Race and Denomination. The total population enumerated in 1901 was 22,996 as against 20,429 in i1891, resulting in an increase of 2,567 Christians. The largest increase s found in the Nalgonda District, where the followers of Christ increased by 1,078 persons. The next largest increase is found in the Aurangabad District, where the number of the votaries of Jesus of Nazareth rose by 744 souls. Next come the districts of Medak, Mahbubnagar and Lingsugur, where the strength of the professors of the religion of Christendom swelled by 267, 238 and 128, respectively. The Railway population also increased by 377. The increase in the other places is small, that in the Hyderabad City being only 94. Against this increase in numbers, there is also a decrease in strength. The largest decrease was in the Oosmanabad District, where the strength fell by 164; the districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Birh and Raichur come next with a fall of 79, 56 and 59, respectively. The decrease in the other districts is too small to need any mention here.

27. The undermentioned denominations are responsible for the gross increase of 3,406 in the numerical wealth of the Christian population.

Baptist	... ...	564
Congregationalist	... ...	311
Methodist	... ...	368
Minor denominations	...	768
Roman Catholic	... ...	1,375
Armenian	... ...	14
Indefinite beliefs	... ...	6
	Total ...	3,406

While the denominations noted hereunder are responsible for the decrease of 839 in the strength of the same population.

Anglican Communion	...	692
Presbyterian	... ...	94
Denomination not returned	...	53
	Total ...	839

And the result is a *net* increase of 2,567 persons in the Christian population. This state of things leads us to the inference that, during the last decade, while the Anglican Communion decreased in number, the "Roman Catholic," the "Baptist," the "Congregationalist," the "Methodist" and the "Minor denominations," secured an increased following.

28. Reviewed by Races and Denominations, we find 4,347 persons under the head of Europeans as against 5,261 in 1891, disclosing a fall of 914. Under the head of Eurasians, the population numbered 3,292 in 1901 as against 2,507 in 1891, working out an increase of 785 souls. Similarly, there was a rise of 2,696 under the head of "Native Christians," their strength being 15,357 in 1901 as against 12,661 in 1891.

It will thus be seen that there was a rise of 3,481 persons under the heads of "Eurasians" and "Native Christians." Deduct from this 914, the fall under the head of Europeans, and you get a *net* increase of 2,567 Christians.

29. Viewed by the sex, we find that there is not much difference between the strengths of the two sexes of the Eurasian and the Native Christian communities, as the difference in number is only 92 and 121, respectively. Among the Europeans, the difference is striking; for the number of males exceeds that of females by 2,455. This difference, which in 1891 was 2,775, was found to exist in the Hyderabad City and the Suburbs alone, both containing Military Stations. The inference from this is that this disparity in the strength of the sexes, is due to the fact that most of the Europeans enumerated here were unmarried soldiers.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General distribution of population by Religion.

Religion.	1901.		1891.		1881.		Percentage of variat on Increase (+) Decrease (—)		Net variation 1891 to 1901.
	Number.	Proportion per 10,000.	Number.	Proportion per 10,000.	Number.	Proportion per 10,000.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	
Hindu ...	9,870,839	8,859·8	10,315,249	8,941·4	8,893,181	9,032·7	—4·31	—·91	+977,658
Musalman ...	1,155,750	1,037·3	1,138,666	986·9	925,929	940·4	+1.51	+·46	+229,821
Jain ...	20,345	18·3	27,845	24·1	8,521	8·7	—26·92	...	+11,824
Christian ...	22,996	20·6	20,429	17·7	13,614	13·8	+12·56	+·04	+9,382
Animistic ...	65,315	58·7	29,130	25·2	Included. under Hindu.	...	+124·41	...	...
Sikh ...	4,335	3·9	4,637	4·0	3,664	3·7	—6·51	...	+671
Zorastrian ...	1,463	1·3	1,058	·9	638	·6	+38·2	...	+825
Total ...	11,141,043	9,999·9	11,537,014	10,000·2	9,845,547	9,999·9	—3·4	+17·2	+1,295,496

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of Religions by Natural ivisions and istricts.

	Natural Division and District	Hindus.			Musalmans.			Animists.			Others.		
		Proportion per 10,000 in			Proportion per 10,000 in			Proportion per 10,000 in			Proportion per 10,000 in		
		1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Hyderabad City including Suburbs ...	5,423·8	5,463·1	...	4,217·5	4164	...	·6	...	...	47·3	36	...
Eastern. 2	Atraf-i-Balda	8,745·4	7120	7162	1,244·3	2680	2639	·0	...	...	1·5	24	...
Eastern. 3	Elgandal	9,587·4	9598	9608	409·3	402	388	·2	...	...	1·4	3	2
Eastern. 4	Nalgonda...	9,510·5	9501	9516	471·9	494	482	·0	...	...	·1	1	...
Eastern. 5	Warangal...	9,472·0	9476	9538	494·4	502	458	13·9	...	...	3·7	3	2
Northern. 6	Medak	8,983·7	8945	8993	1,000·4	1043	1003	·0	...	...	1·5	7	2
Northern. 7	Indur	9,151·6	9195	9227	784·5	784	696	57·2	·8	...	5·9	9	5
Northern. 8	Mahbubnagar	9,163·4	9172	9165	831·1	824	831	·0	...	...	·0	1	2
Northern. 9	Bidar	8,610·4	8709	8835	1,374·5	1272	1151	·0	...	...	14·6	17	11
Northern. 10	Sirpur-Tandur	7,607·6	8322	9604	523·7	431	394	1,859·7	1215	...	8·6	12	10
North-Western. 11	Aurangabad	8,489·2	8744	8879	1,266·6	1136	1078	123·4	...	...	83·6	95	32
North-Western. 12	Birh	9,038·8	9122	9222	881·9	806	758	7·8	...	...	69·5	67	17
North-Western. 13	Nander	8,981·1	9079	9140	979·6	885	831	·5	...	...	38·5	33	27
North-Western. 14	Parbhani...	9,033·9	9098	9186	903·5	828	787	1·0	...	...	60·4	71	22
Southern. 15	Gulbargah	8,465.6	8504	...	1,508·1	1465	...	·9	...	...	22·6	25	...
Southern. 16	Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	8,979·8	9033	9104	952·4	893	857	...	...	...	66·9	68	36
Southern. 17	Raichur	8,976·9	8976	...	1,013·8	1012	...	...	...	...	3·9	·3	...
Southern. 18	Lingsugur	8,983·6	8983	...	992·8	993	...	2·1	...	...	13·7	16	...
19	Railways	6,822·3	6855	...	2,222·6	200	...	·8	...	...	84·7	127·4	...
	Total ...	8,859·9	8,941·4	9,032·7	1,037·4	986·9	940·4	58·6	25·2	...	23·5	29·1	1 3·07

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of Christians by Districts.

	District.	Number of Christians in			Variation.		
		1901.	1891.	1881.	1891-1901.	1881-1891.	1881-1901.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern.	1 Hyderabad City	13,923	13,829	11,715	+ 94	+ 2,564	+ 2,579
	2 Atraf-i-Balda	371	450		— 79		
	3 Elgandal	214	193	141	+ 21	+ 52	+ 73
	4 Nalgonda	1,213	135	89	+ 1,078	+ 46	+ 1,124
	5 Warangal	1,507	1,484	237	+ 23	+ 1,247	+ 1,270
Northern.	6 Medak	373	106	82	+ 267	+ 24	+ 291
	7 Indur	59	40	5	+ 19	+ 35	+ 54
	8 Mahbubnager	359	121	67	+ 238	+ 54	+ 292
	9 Bidar	15	21	11	— 6	+ 10	+ 16
	10 Sirpur Tandur	10	...	7	+ 10	— 7	+ 3
North-Western.	11 Aurangabad	2,673	1,929	657	+ 744	+ 1,272	+ 2,016
	12 Birh	92	148	56	— 56	+ 92	+ 36
	13 Nander	9	2	3	+ 7	— 1	+ 6
	14 Parbhani	72	67	57	— 5	+ 10	+ 5
Southern.	15 Gulbargah	207	287	134	— 80	+ 153	+ 73
	16 Oosmanabad (Naldrug)	50	214	54	— 164	+ 160	— 4
	17 Raichur	276	335	149	— 59	+ 186	+ 127
	18 Lingsugur	526	398	146	+ 128	+ 252	+ 380
	19 Railways	1,047	670	4	+ 377	+ 666	+ 1,043
	Total ...	22,996	20,429	13,614	+ 2,567	+ 6,815	+ 9,382

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Distribution of Christians by Race and Denomination.

Denomination.	European.		Eurasian.		Native.		Total.		Variation + or —	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1901.	1891.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Abyssinian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Anglican Communion	2,582	618	630	571	1,240	1,172	6,813	7,505	— 692	
Armenian	5	9	...	...	...	...	14	...	+ 14	
Baptist	24	10	5	2	448	396	885	221	+ 564	
Calvinist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congregationalist	5	4	14	15	137	140	315	4	+ 311	
Greek	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	...	
Indefinite beliefs	2	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	+ 6	
Lutheran and allied denominations.	1	...	...	...	3	1	5	5	...	
Methodist	249	48	70	64	501	536	1,468	1,100	+ 368	
Minor denominations	...	...	3	2	482	466	953	185	+ 768	
Presbyterian...	59	6	3	4	246	292	610	704	— 94	
Quaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roman Catholic	465	250	962	935	4,556	4,481	11,649	10,274	+ 1,375	
Salvationist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syrian (Jacobite)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syrian (Roman)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Denomination not returned ...	9	1	5	7	124	129	275	328	— 53	
Total ...	3,401	946	1,692	1,600	7,739	7,618	22,996	20,429	+ 2,567	

CHAPTER IV.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Section A.—Proportion of Sex.

Unlike the Continent of Europe, where, as a rule, there are more females than males, India, if we only except the Madras Presidency and the Central Provinces, has more males than females. And if, according to the Census of 1901, there are in India 963 females for every 1,000 males, in the Hyderabad State there are 964 females for every 1,000 males. And this means that we have even here a great preponderance of males over females.

2. A consideration of this subject, based upon the figures for the last three Censuses, demonstrates the fact that the whole of this difference in the proportion of the sexes, is only apparent, inasmuch as the very existence of many a girl of marriageable age is some times concealed from the knowledge of the enumerator at the time of the Census. In the majority of cases, this concealment is not only "not deliberate," but also purely "unintentional": it is probably due to the fact of the low estimation in which women, and particularly maid-servants, are held by the society. This contention is fully supported by our statistics, which disclose the fact that, at the Census of 1901, nearly 53,000 fresh females, concealed from the knowledge of enumerators at the Census of 1891, were enumerated in the Mahrattwara Districts. In the Telingana Districts also, and particularly in those of Elgandal, Warangal and Nalgonda, the same practice still continues, and continues in a most glaring form. In the case of the Mahrattwara Districts, the abnormal increase in the number of females is perhaps due to a more accurate enumeration than hitherto, though the decrease in the Districts of Elgandal, Warangal and Nalgonda is possibly due to defects in the censusing arrangements, which require a more careful looking-after in the future.

3. A review of the All India statistics affords ground for the deduction that there is a tendency among us, in a greater or less degree, to omit from the enumeration girls and young women of ages ranging between 6 and 20. And in this State also, as in the other parts of India, girls exceed boys in number up to the age of 5. But after that age there is a fall in the number of females up to the age of 20, when again the females preponderate in number. After the age of 30, there is again a sudden fall in the strength of females up to the age of 60 and over, when the proportion of females again exceeds that of males. Apart from the omissions above referred to, there is also such a thing as a fall probably due to deaths consequent on child-birth and early marriage. I may also point out another tendency among the Indians, which is to under-show the age of unmarried girls, after they have attained the marriageable age. This, to a certain extent, accounts for the large number of girls returned up to the age of 5. The first child-birth generally occurs

between the 10th and the 20th year, when cases of death due to unskilful midwifery swell to big proportions. It may not be out of place to mention here that some deaths are also due to the premature consummation of marriage among certain classes. After the age of 20, there is a sudden numerical increase, which supports the contention that in India, as in other countries, women who have weathered the period of child-birth outlive men. The fall after the age of 30 may be accounted for by the circumstance that women generally wear out at a comparatively earlier age than men, owing in some cases to prolificacy in the prime of life. It cannot be denied as well that lives of old women are somewhat better than those of men of advanced age, and this explains the increase in the proportions beyond the age of 60.

4. In his Note numbered Eight, the Census Commissioner for India has ordered the preparation of the following Tables:—

I—showing the general proportion of the sexes by Natural Divisions and Districts;

II—showing the number of females to 1,000 males at each Age by Districts and Religions;

III—showing the actual excess or defect of females by Natural Divisions and Districts; and

IV—showing the number of females to 1,000 males under five years old by Natural Divisions and Districts.

5. But before dealing with these Subsidiary Tables, I shall discuss, in a general way, the figures relating to sex, as shown in Imperial Tables I and VI, printed in Volume II.

6. Out of a total population of 11,141,142 persons, we have 5,673,629 males and 5,467,513 females. From this it will be seen that the number of males exceeds that of females by 206,116, or 1·84 per cent., the proportion of males to females being as 50·92 to 49·08 in 1901 as against 50·89 to 49·1 in 1891 and 50·81 to 49·19 in 1881. And what this means is that there were in 1901 only 963·67 females for every 1,000 males. And this proportion may be regarded as normal, seeing that the figures for the Censuses of 1891 and 1881, were only 974·38 and 968·27, respectively.

7. A glance at the Subsidiary Table I shows that the average number of females for the Province for every 1,000 males is 963·67; that the only districts in which the number of females exceeds that of males are Nander, Indur and Aurangabad, with their 1006·06, 1004·84 and 1001·94 females, respectively, for every 1,000 males; and that the districts of Parbhani, Lingsugur, Bidar, Raichur, Birh, Sirpur-Tandur, Oosmanabad, Gulbargah, Medak, and *Atraf-i-Balda* bear, respectively, the proportions of 998·49, 996·99, 989·59, 986·67, 984·78, 983·07, 974·82, 970·79, 968 74 and 966·24 females to every 1,000 males—figures which are

above the average for the Province. The districts of Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Elgandal and Nalgonda have the proportions of 976·27, 920·49, 915·44 and 868·18 females, respectively, to 1,000 males. The City of Hyderabad supports a ratio of 942·02 females to 1,000 males.

Taken by Divisions, the North-Western Division with 996·50 females to every 1,000 males stands first, followed immediately by the Northern Division with 994·14 females to every 1,000 males. The Southern Division supports 982·09 females to every 1,000 males, the Eastern Division coming last with only 912·78 females to 1,000 males.

In the light of the results of 1891 and 1881, we find that even in 1901 the District of Indur continued to maintain its old position. In 1881, Indur, standing just below Sirpur-Tandur with 999·96 females to every 1,000 males, claimed 999·86 females; while in 1891, it bore a proportion of 1003·52 females to 1,000 males. Setting Indur aside, it might generally be stated that in the Mahrattwara Districts of Aurangabad, Birh, Nander, Parbhani, Gulbargah, Oosmanabad, Raichur and Lingsugur, the proportion of females steadily increased at each succeeding enumeration, the average rate of increase being 40 for 1,000 males or 4 for every 100. The reverse was the case in the Telingana Districts of Elgandal, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Mahbubnagar and *Atraf-i-Balda*, where the average decrease may also be taken as 40 for 1,000 or 4 for every 100; though in the case of Nalgonda, the decrease in the female proportion reached the figure 97 for every 1,000 males. In the Dstrict of Sirpur-Tandur, there was a fall in the proportion of females during the first decade; while during the second, which ended with the enumeration of 1901, there was a slight increase. The case was quite the contrary in the Bidar District, where in 1891 there was a rise in the proportion over that of 1881; though in 1901 the female proportion again suffered a fall.

8. Briefly stated, the two Districts of Indur and Nander, in which the female element preponderates, form a compact block in the centre of the Dominions; while the Districts of Aurangabad, Birh, Parbhani, Gulbargah, Oosmanabad, Raichur and Lingsugur, or, in other words, the Mahrattwara Division, where the female proportion is gradually increasing, form the North-Western and the South-Western portions of the State. The Telingana Division comprising the Districts of Elgandal, Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Medak and *Atraf-i-Balda*, in which the proportion of females is gradually decreasing, practically forms the Eastern half of the Dominions. It is thus obvious that there is a paucity of females in the Telingana Division—a circumstance that does not obtain in the Mahrattwara Division. And this is doubtless due to some cause or causes that must be sought in the conditions in which the people of the Mahratta country live, move and have their being. As hard conditions of life are least favourable to the production of female children, and as, it goes without

saying, the conditions of life in Telingana are the hardest, the reason for the paucity of female births is not far to seek. In Indur and Nander, where the environments in which the people live are the reverse of what they are in the Telingana Division, the conditions are favourable to the production of female children.

9. But judged from Subsidiary Tables II and IV, we find that so far as the population under 5 years of age goes, the female sex preponderates in all the districts except Warangal, the proportion being 1057·60 females to every 1,000 males. This is perhaps due to the under-statement of age made in the case of unmarried girls of over 5 years and below 10 years of age, belonging to castes in which people are slaves to the custom of early marriage. The highest proportion was found in the Nalgonda District, where there are 1,142·03 females for every 1,000 males, and the smallest in the Warangal District, where there are 979·62 females for 1,000 males. The only district, in which the number of females under 5 years of age is less than that of males of the same age, is Warangal. Next to the Nalgonda District comes the Sirpur-Tandur District with 1,131·46 females, followed by the other Mahrattwara Districts of Aurangabad, Birh, Parbhani, Oosmanabad, Nander, Bidar, Gulbargah, Raichur and Lingsugur with 1,108·09, 1,101·99, 1,091·76, 1,088·44, 1,062·08, 1,054·69. 1,044·02, 1,040·13 and 1,033·13 females, respectively. Of the Telingana Districts, Mahbubnagar with 1,095·58 comes after Nalgonda, followed immediately by *Atraf-i-Balda* with 1085·08, Medak with 1,052·95, Elgandal with 1,015·09 and Warangal with 979·62. The City of Hyderabad had 1,031·52 female children under the age of 5 for every 1,000 male children of that age.

10. Looking at the other age periods, we find that the males preponderate at all age periods, except those of 20-25, 25-30 and 60 and over, in which the proportions stand at 1,203·1[illegible], 1,008·16 and 1,106·81, respectively, for every 1,000 males, thus showing an excess of females over males. The first period, which is critical in the life of a female, is the one in which women generally weather after the first child-birth. And this period over, they generally outlive men. Of the other age-periods, 45-50, which is the most critical period in a female's life, shows the smallest number, the proportion of females to 1,000 males being only 778·05. The highest is 989·95, found between the ages of 30 and 35. It is thus manifest that a preponderance in the number of females is found under the head of *girls* up to the age of 5, and *women* between the ages of 20 and 30, and over 60. The inference from this is that little girls, married women and old widows were correctly enumerated, while girls of above 5 and below 20 years of age and females of over 30 and under 60 years were but indifferently counted.

11. Viewed from the stand-point of religion, we find that the same state of affairs obtains both among the Hindus and the Musalmans, with this difference that among the Musalmans there is a prepon-

derance of girls over boys of 5 and 10 years, while among the Hindus the case is the quite the reverse. This is probably due to the custom of early marriage that obtains among the Hindus. It may be stated here, *en passant*, that there are more females among the Hindus (964·65) than among the Musalmans (958·13) for every 1,000 males. The female births are also greater among the Hindus than among the Musalmans, the proportions being 1,058·27 and 1,014·83, respectively. Nevertheless, we find that there are more females among the Musalmans than among the Hindus, between the ages of 5 and 15, and over 60.

12. Reviewed by districts, we notice that under the two main religions of Islam and Hinduism the proportions of females of all ages to every 1,000 males stand thus—

	Hindus.	Musalmans.
Hyderabad City ...	... 931·40	950·50
Atraf-i-Balda ...	... 969·13	944·34
Elgandal ...	... 916·20	898·16
Nalgonda ...	... 866·60	896·80
Warangal ...	... 923·94	858·67
Medak	... 967·14	985·50
Indur	... 1007·99	971·21
Mahbubnagar ...	... 973·51	1007·1
Bidar	... 991·20	981·021
Sirpur-Tandur ...	... 970·98	944·10
Aurangabad ...	... 1006·60	971·45
Birh	... 987·99	957·65
Nander ...	... 1006·40	1005·28
Parbhani ...	... 1000·52	979·43
Gulbargah ...	... 974·71	952·21
Oosmanabad ...	... 974·88	977·14
Raichur ...	... 989·74	958·72
Lingsugur ...	... 999·46	978·50

13. This statement shows that there is a preponderance of Hindu females over Musalman females in all the districts except Medak, Mahbubnagar and Oosmanabad, where there are more Musalman than Hindu women. It is, also, obvious that the highest Provincial proportion of females to 1,000 males, which is 1007·99, belongs to the Hindus of the Indur District. The next largest proportions are found in the Aurangabad District, where the Hindus claim the proportion of 1006·60 and the Musalmans 971·45. The Musalmans of Mahbubnagar lay claim to the proportion of 1007·11. Another striking feature in the foregoing statement is the proportion of females to 1,000 males in

the Aurangabad and the Parbhani Districts, where it stood at 1001·94 and 998·49, respectively, the proportions of the Hindu women alone standing at 1006·60 and 1000·52 as against those of 971·45 and 979·43 of the Musalman. The greatest difference between the numerical proportions of females to males among the Hindus and the Musalmans, exists in the Warangal District, which contains 65 more Hindu females than Musalman for every 1,000 males. The smallest difference is found in the Oosmanabad District, where there are only 2 more Musalmans than Hindus. In the Hyderabad City itself, there is a greater proportion of females among the Musalmans than among the Hindus, the former numbering 950·50 and the latter 931·40. Moreover, the Musalman girls up to the age of 10 are in excess of the Musalman boys of the same age. Similar remarks also apply to adults whose ages range between 20 and 25.

14. Subsidiary Table III shows "the actual excess or deficit of females by Natural Divisions and Districts." As already pointed out in paragraph 1 *supra*, the female population is less than the male by 206,116 in 1901 as against 209,218 in 1891 and 158,680 in 1881, *including the Railway population*, or 203,363 in 1901 as against 207,336 in 1891 and 158,550 in 1881, *excluding the Railway population*. As there was a large increase in the population of 1891 over that of 1881, the increase in the deficit of the female population was a natural sequence, judging from the proportion of sexes as found in 1881. In 1901, the strength of the population of the State fell by 395,898 persons; therefore, having regard to the proportions of sexes and the difference in those proportions, the deficit in the female population too, should have reduced itself to 200,052 *and not* to 203,368. The inference from this circumstance is consequently irresistible that the enumeration at the Census of 1901 was conducted more accurately than ever, and that over 3,300 females came, for the first time, under the notice of the enumerator.

An examination of the statistics of the individual districts shows that, in 1901, the deficit in the female population as compared with that of 1891, showed an increase in the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Elgandal, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Sirpur-Tandur and Gulbargah; while it showed a decrease in the Districts of Mahbubnagar, Bidar, Aurangabad, Birh, Nander, Parbhani, Oosmanabad, Raichur and Lingsugur.

15. As for the increase in the deficit found in the strength of the female population of some districts, it is justifiable in the case of the districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Sirpur-Tandur and Gulbargah, where the population increased. And calculated at the rate of 1·84 per cent., which is the difference between the proportions of the male and the female population, the increase in the population just covers the deficit in the *Atraf-i-Balda* District and exceeds the same in the Sirpur-Tandur and the Gulbargah Districts by about 1,500. In the districts of Nalgonda and

Warangal, the deficit is much more than what can be justified by the extent of the increase in the population. In 1891, the actual deficit in the Nalgonda District was 15,029 and in the Warangal District 24,141. Even after adding to these figures the difference between the proportions calculated at 1·84 per cent. on the increase in the population in these two districts, the enhanced deficits will still amount to 16,411 and 25,972 as against over 49,375 and 39,436. There is thus an augmented deficit of over 33,000 in the Nalgonda and 14,000 in the Warangal Districts, which cannot really be accounted for. Similar remarks apply to the Medak District as well, in which the population increased by 1,987 and the excess in the difference comes to nearly 2,700. But the case is entirely different with the Elgandal District, where the population having decreased by 59,019, the deficit should also have decreased by 1,086. Instead of this, what we find is that the deficit stands at 45,716, showing an increase of over 13,000. Thus the deficit, which cannot be properly accounted for in the Districts of Nalgonda, Warangal and Elgandal, amounts to over 60,000.

16. Among the districts, whose deficits have decreased, Mahbubnagar and Lingsugur merit special attention, in that, with the increase in their population, they do not show a corresponding increase in their deficit. And as a result of this we find that nearly 2,800 *plus* 700 or 3,500 fresh, females came, for the first time, within the cognisance of the enumerator. The population of Bidar, Aurangabad, Birh, Parbhani, Oosmanabad and Raichur having decreased during the last decade, the decrease noticed in the deficit of the female population was as was only to be expected. But it is the extent of the decrease that deserves our notice. Calculated at the rate of 1·84 per cent., which is the difference between the proportions of the sexes, the deficits in the aforesaid districts should have reduced themselves to figures considerably exceeding the actuals. And as this was not the case, the natural inference is that the difference represents the number of females enumerated for the first time, as the result of a very accurate enumeration. The two sets of figures stand thus—

District.	Estimated deficit.	Deficit as it now stands.	Difference.
Birh	11,570	4,044	7,526
Parbhani	12,727	859	11,868
Oosmanabad	12,120	6,821	5,299
Bidar	9,693	4,005	5,688
Aurangabad	11,082	757	10,425
Raichur	7,921	3,415	4,506

The difference between the actual and the estimated decrease is 46,100, which represents the actual number of females counted for the

first time at the last enumeration. Generally stated, 51,000 fresh females were enumerated for the first time at the last Census, and this fact bears ample testimony to the accuracy of the enumeration of 1901.

In the City of Hyderabad itself the deficit fell by about 2,000, the increase in the population notwithstanding. On the whole, it may be assumed that nearly 33,000 females came for the first time within the knowledge of the enumerator.

17. A statement showing the actual deficit of 1891, the estimated deficit calculated from the actual population of 1901, and the present actuals, are printed at the end of this Chapter.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General proportion of the sexes by Natural Divisions and Districts

Natural Division and District.	Females to 1,000 males.			
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.
1	2	3	4	5
The Hyderabad City	942·02	918·60	955·62	
Eastern Division. *Atraf-i-Balda*	966·24	966·17	977·22	
Eastern Division. Elgandal	915·44	941·32	961·78	
Eastern Division. Nalgonda	868·18	952·99	965·60	
Eastern Division. Warangal	920·49	944·42	959·78	
Total ...	912·78	948·05	965·01	
Northern Division. Medak	968·74	983·79	995·30	
Northern Division. Indur	1,004·84	1,003·52	999·86	
Northern Division. Mahbubnagar	976·27	974·96	987·06	
Northern Division. Bidar	989·59	997·39	964·61	
Northern Division. Sirpur Tandur	983·07	981·56	999·96	
Total ...	994·14	982·47	983·14	
North-Western Division. Aurangabad	1,001·94	968·98	957·68	
North-Western Division. Birh	984·78	956·36	952·49	
North-Western Division. Nander	1,006·06	975·81	966·66	
North-Western Division. Parbhani	998·49	961·84	948·74	
Total ...	996·50	965·67	956·39	
Southern Division. Gulbargah	970·79	969·37	971·87	
Southern Division. Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	974·82	957·13	952·70	
Southern Division. Raichur	986·67	969·34	966·97	
Southern Division. Lingsugur	996·99	991·09	991·84	
Total	982·09	971·55	972·37	
Railways	628·34	555·70	705·21	
Total ...	963·67	964·38	968·27	

The information for this column is not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of females to 1,000 males at each Age by Districts and Religions.

Age.	Hyderabad City.			Atraf-i-Balda.			Elgandal.			Nalgonda.			Warangal.		
	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—1 ...	952·93	982·72	906·93	1138·35	1139·07	1123·11	1033·64	1037·62	930·88	1219·12	1123·67	930·23	1025·19	1024·88	1014·38
Total 0—5 ...	**1031·52**	**1025·49**	**1036·62**	**1085·08**	**1067·41**	**1221·96**	**1015·09**	**1014·37**	**1036·76**	**1142·03**	**1145·47**	**1068·98**	**979·62**	**980·7**	**938·74**
5—10 ...	1095·74	1017·19	1180·92	1066·24	1032·35	1327·98	904·95	895·88	1026·98	963·64	964·63	953·45	1006·00	1007·20	990·52
10—15 ...	892·10	839·60	943·37	880··5	879·38	892·55	745·32	745·06	753·70	810·22	806·19	879·11	803·11	803·10	801·21
15—20 ...	1021·77	1058·28	987·08	981·11	969·06	1070·98	935·63	938·67	870·96	1251·39	1267·67	938·67	853·86	860·60	719·09
20—25 ...	1140·81	1131·52	1154·40	1078·15	1060·29	1234·45	1044·18	1044·73	1034·53	1176·69	1187·71	1018·74	1056·24	1095·49	927·09
25—30 ...	924·88	863·93	987·15	964·67	1012·86	716·09	874·12	872·01	919·51	729·32	725·11	784·23	896·91	898·25	867·99
30—35 ...	890·77	817·42	982·27	1034·74	1036·06	1029·36	997·83	996·41	923·18	580·75	565·81	973·94	878·28	880·20	854·89
35—40 ...	680·06	604·97	760·99	724·36	751·38	563·07	694·44	693·08	598·06	821·80	833·80	661·17	758·98	766·54	588·04
40—45 ...	825·77	796·91	860·83	902·80	912·01	845·47	1006·00	976·77	909·78	539·90	523·05	973·26	930·75	937·44	821·34
45—50 ...	629·10	772·21	516·08	665·16	687·15	519·75	747·75	752·31	694·34	574·60	572·26	676·47	843·22	844·82	831·68
50—55 ...	953·62	1010·46	896·31	1015·73	1011·96	855·85	1110·96	1125·63	859·77	747·61	737·36	968·22	908·94	911·76	842·27
55—60 ...	701·18	773·88	641·08	652·46	628·95	832·18	812·69	820·11	679·87	882·46	883·21	778·72	1060·66	1073·85	914·95
60 and over ...	1014·28	1133·00	906·33	1007·37	1043·20	791·53	1024·21	1026·50	982·21	813·12	828·02	634·86	974·54	976·28	979·09
Total ...	**942·02**	**931·40**	**950·56**	**966·24**	**969·13**	**944·34**	**915·44**	**916·20**	**898·16**	**868·18**	**866·60**	**896·80**	**920·49**	**923·94**	**858·67**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of females to 1,000 males at each Age by Districts and Religions.—(continued).

Age.	Medak.			Indur.			Mahbubnagar.			Bidar.			Sirpur Tandur		
	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musal-man.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musal-man.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musal-man.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musal-man.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musal-man.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—1 ...	944·03	952·15	878·35	1070·66	1057·51	1227·41	1044·65	1048·24	1014·40	1023·72	1023·57	1291·10	963·55	894·03	1380·16
Total 0—5 ...	**1052·95**	**1055·92**	**1031·98**	**1026·33**	**1009·84**	**1233·23**	**1095·58**	**1098·73**	**1054·95**	**1054·69**	**1034·91**	**1011·10**	**1131·46**	**1112·34**	**1195·59**
5—10 ...	997·92	989·95	1077·75	1020·91	1033·38	900·33	1009·39	998·47	1157·16	1025·08	1019·19	1061·13	1000·56	1018·40	796·25
10—15 ...	776·94	769·21	875·29	847·06	856·56	736·09	837·03	839·26	820·28	828·20	826·76	838·74	884·10	881·28	741·7
15—20 ...	888·76	824·85	859·21	1064·51	1071·09	983·42	1117·08	1133·05	945·07	918·79	929·37	854·21	1102·62	1023·24	2142·52
20—25 ...	1242·43	1240·35	1263·84	1139·64	1139·25	1125·79	1311·53	1381·25	1063·43	1268·59	1265·57	1292·38	1255·09	1295·62	775·22
25—30 ...	1046·85	1057·45	964·41	984·88	993·02	902·07	950·64	938·18	1106·54	991·50	993·55	977·82	986·51	964·16	1104·97
30—35 ...	1076·05	1065·26	1178·37	1071·55	1081·37	989·07	863·45	838·06	1118·87	1012·97	1016·97	988·60	947·07	975·63	488·98
35—40 ...	773·31	774·89	763·83	840·15	922·13	598·97	848·05	851·73	802·49	796·99	797·36	792·97	666·24	630·22	603·22
40—45 ...	970·76	972·86	957·15	1045·64	1035·91	854·19	925·26	909·58	1115·74	1002·47	1009·95	954·08	822·32	815·08	835·03
45—50 ...	890·29	901·00	791·04	804·28	796·01	910·69	848·80	835·82	920·83	777·92	774·48	811·34	657·69	572·03	846·15
50—55 ...	1000·08	1005·27	954·30	981·21	971·49	1095·47	871·34	870·73	897·52	1043·69	1040·67	1061·72	974·67	975·63	1322·48
55—60 ...	623·41	586·42	1002·96	742·19	705·12	1222·22	836·25	824·31	949·01	800·04	786·83	888·70	494·09	381·11	3857·14
60 and over ...	992·15	999·70	923·99	1228·52	1262·33	1672·66	1063·58	1079·92	942·28	1189·90	1207·52	1100·54	1280·50	1296·61	1170·98
Total ..	**968·74**	**967·14**	**985·50**	**1004·84**	**1007·99**	**971·21**	**976·27**	**973·51**	**1007·11**	**989·59**	**991·20**	**981·02**	**983·07**	**970·98**	**944·10**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of females to 1,000 males at each Age by Districts and Religions.—(continued).

Age.	Aurangabad.			Birh.			Nander.			Parbhani.			Gulbargah.		
	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—1 ...	1156·45	1139·90	1000·00	973·88	960·75	1101·91	980·94	958·26	1184·91	1051·80	1057·12	990·47	984·30	993·05	903·54
Total 0—5 ...	**1108·09**	**1109·04**	**1095·57**	**1101·99**	**1106·97**	**1052·93**	**1062·08**	**1062·28**	**1060·98**	**1091·76**	**1087·04**	**1118·75**	**1044·02**	**1480·08**	**1022·86**
5—10 ...	999·29	1015·20	1062·02	1064·29	1065·83	1058·78	1010·65	1014·67	1066·05	1036·47	1034·95	1061·38	1032 78	1030·51	1046·15
10—15 ...	849·14	849·75	853·58	828·19	831·10	763·67	808·34	805·83	831·12	834·78	834·24	809·64	857·31	860·86	840·67
15—20 ...	1038·64	1044·82	964·41	932·65	956·83	724·37	1038·81	1034·65	1130·23	1040·86	1057·44	885·91	915·06	924·35	865·07
20—25 ...	1333·72	1330·56	1345·75	1294·63	1298·96	1263·12	1307·50	1310·13	1432·87	1344·32	1339·12	1271·76	1253·70	1242·89	1330·30
25—30 ...	940·31	946·54	881·62	935·66	931·14	994·98	974·71	962·81	995·80	961·90	961·81	1015·50	1041·61	1020·06	1184·03
30—35 ...	931·39	940·98	864·80	992·54	993·41	999·53	955·07	949·87	942·96	989·66	992·77	955·65	994·12	996·22	987·80
35—40 ...	878·71	890·56	779·18	859·91	881·23	658·71	833·14	839·22	771·03	857·92	866·28	767·44	770·87	786·76	686·27
40—45 ...	1020·91	1024·03	1033·86	960·41	954·34	1072·14	1011·58	1032·71	873·11	955·52	955·60	962·16	913·48	916·45	893·82
45—50 ...	844·12	855·13	753·30	812·68	810·98	856·36	921·02	916·42	977·88	806·75	809·09	771·54	684·83	715·24	541·49
50—55 ...	1053·11	1071·11	1010·37	976·45	955·77	1115·31	1138 52	1160·99	962·64	982·76	987·94	922·76	942·79	962·43	843·64
55—60 ...	753·26	756·31	758·22	790·19	802·14	680·88	896·05	906·33	800·00	737·39	741·53	677·55	802·97	799·21	826·84
60 and over ...	1202·41	1236·78	1080·43	1138·73	1127·85	1288 96	1369·12	1393·87	1198·31	1231·86	1237·91	1220·39	1165·99	1186·58	1071·87
Total ...	**1001·94**	**1006·60**	**971·45**	**984·78**	**987·99**	**957·65**	**1006·06**	**1006·40**	**1005·28**	**998·49**	**1000·52**	**979·43**	**970·79**	**974·71**	**952·21**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of females to 1,000 males at each Age by Districts and Religions.—(concluded).

Age.	Osmanabad (Naldrug).			Raichur.			Lingsugur.			Total for the Province.		
	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0——1 ...	1021·24	1023·50	1032·14	1047·77	1021·12	1188·21	1053·58	1051·72	1068·35	1054·12	1058·27	1014·83
Total 0——5 ...	**1088·44**	**1089·35**	**1089·39**	**1040·13**	**1060·34**	**877·44**	**1033·13**	**1030·43**	**1058·35**	**1057·60**	**1057·33**	**1051·39**
5——10 ...	1015·91	1020·73	964·29	917·14	923·17	852·07	977·82	977·27	977·14	921·95	906·95	1050·13
10——15 ...	827·24	815·82	937·75	811·29	810·72	751·95	864·09	861·60	890·47	825·96	822·63	849·4
15——20 ...	963·63	970·35	907·58	984·31	1003·84	818·85	903·12	909·54	847·45	989·42	996·25	926·38
20——25 ...	1337·22	1274·12	1100·71	1188·22	1200·40	1090·01	1289·90	1289·88	1308·80	1203·10	1210·31	1182·82
25——30 ...	979·16	1107·81	813·91	1075·49	1116·34	747·64	1112·04	1108·10	1158·51	1008·16	1017·13	948·49
30——35 ...	995·27	1082·31	1421·78	1022·70	1049·72	793·64	1080·29	1081·13	1082·97	989·95	989·83	996·15
35——40 ...	803·56	1305·97	838·46	916·32	949·65	923·56	875·60	877·66	859·95	834·69	847·00	740·08
40——45 ...	951·49	962·14	792·34	985·85	1010·81	783·11	962·84	966·44	934·97	922·88	926·21	906·24
45——50 ...	792·86	783·39	631·69	979·95	979·94	933·12	845·01	870·67	641·34	778·05	787·86	685·04
50——55 ...	954·49	990·16	673·53	903·46	877·46	1187·67	986·19	996·18	907·83	964·98	973·64	902·56
55——60 ...	746·62	735·60	664·11	917·42	844·25	1565·61	811·51	827·39	627·69	806·82	797·70	887·98
60 and over ...	1027·85	1021·52	1079·89	1344·34	1231·65	2289·84	1226·47	1247·80	1070·34	1106·81	1114·16	1067·94
Total ...	**974·82**	**974·88**	**977·14**	**986·67**	**989·74**	**958·72**	**998·99**	**999·46**	**978·50**	**983·67**	**984·65**	**958·13**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Actual excess or defect of females by Natural Divisions and Districts.

Natural Division and District.		Number of females in excess (+) or in defect (−)			
		1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.
1		2	3	4	5
The Hyderabad City		—16,124	—17,609	—8,837	
Eastern Division.	*Atraf-i-Balda*	—7,224	—6,732	—4,099	
	Elgandal	—45,716	—38,089	17,281	
	Nalgonda	—49,875	—15,029	—8,648	
	Warangal	—39,436	—24,141	—13,868	
	Total ...	—141,751	—78,991	—43,896	
Northern Division.	Medak	—5,822	—3,081	—750	
	Indur	+1,532	+1,124	—40	
	Mahbubnagar	—8,471	—8,553	—3,666	
	Bidar	—4,005	—12,192	—14,207	
	Sirpur Tandur	—2,329	—2,156	—2,204	
	Total ...	—19,095	—24,858	—20,867	
North-Western Division.	Aurangabad	—757	—13,061	—15,788	
	Birh	—4,044	—14,838	—13,595	
	Nander	+1,522	—7,748	—10,781	
	Parbhani	—859	—15,663	—18,019	
	Total ...	—4,138	—50,805	—58,183	
Southern Division.	Gulbargah	—11,007	—10,098	—5,444	
	Oosmanabad (Naldrug)	—6,821	—14,222	—13,150	
	Raichur	—3,415	—7,979	—6,694	
	Lingsugur	—1,017	—2,774	—1,979	
	Total ...	—22,260	—35,073	—27,267	
Railways		—2,748	—1,882	—130	
	Total ...	—206,116	—209,218	—158,680	
Without Railways... ...		—203,368	—207,336	—158,550	

The information for this column is not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males under 5 years of age by Natural Divisions and Districts.

Natural Division and District.			Females to 1000 Males.	Remarks.
1			2	3
Eastern Division.	1	The Hyderabad City... ...	1,031·52	
	2	*Atraf-i-Balda*	1,085·08	
	3	Elgandal	1,015·09	
	4	Nalgonda	1,142·03	
	5	Warangal	979·62	
		Total ...	1,041·54	
Northern Division.	6	Medak	1,052·95	
	7	Indur	1,026·33	
	8	Mahbubnagar	1,095·58	
	9	Bidar	1,054·69	
	10	Sirpur Tandur	1,131·46	
		Total ...	1,067·66	
North-Western Division.	11	Aurangabad	1,108·09	
	12	Birh	1,101·99	
	13	Nander	1,062·08	
	14	Parbhani	1,091·76	
		Total ...	1,092·50	
Southern Division.	15	Gulbargah	1,044·02	
	16	Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	1,088·44	
	17	Raichur	1,040·13	
	18	Lingsugur	1,033·13	
		Total ...	1,041·69	
	19	Railways...	818·84	
		Total ...	1,057·60	

Statement showing the difference between the estimated and the actual difference in the strength of Males and Females in each District.

District.	Difference in 1891.	Add Difference at the rate of 1·84.	Total.	Add Difference as it now stands.	Remarks.
		POPULATION INCREASED IN.			
Sirpur-Tandur	2,159	755·52	2,911	2,829	
Gulbargah	10,098	1,720·16	11,818	11,007	
Nalgonda	15,029	1,382·98	16,411	49,375	
Warangal	24,141	1,831·11	25,972	89,436	
Lingsugur	2,774	1,026·70	3,800	1,017	
The Hyderabad City ...	17,609	568·89	18,177	16,124	
Atraf-i-Balda	6,732	568·89	7,300	7,224	
Mahbubnagar	8,553	571·79	9,124	8,471	
Medak	3,081	36·56	3,117	5,822	
		POPULATION DECREASED IN.			
Birh	14,338	2,768·58	11,570	4,044	
Parbhani	15,668	2,936·08	12,727	859	
Osmanabad (Naldrug)...	14,222	2,102·10	12,120	6,821	
Bidar	12,192	2,499·78	9,698	4,005	
Aurangabad	13,061	1,979·25	11,082	757	
Elgandal	33,089	1,085·94	32,004	45,716	
Raichur	7,979	58	7,921	3,415	

Section B.—Civil Condition.

18. With a view to secure a full and adequate consideration for the subject of the distribution of population by Civil Condition, the Census Commissioner for India has, in his Ninth Note, suggested the preparation of eight Subsidiary Tables.

The First Table shows the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex by Age and Civil Condition;

the Second, the distribution by Civil Condition and main Age-periods of 10,000 persons of each sex;

the Third, the distribution by Civil Condition and main Age-periods of 10,000 persons of each sex for the last three Censuses;

the Fourth, the distribution by main Age-periods of 10,000 persons of each Civil Condition;

the Fifth, the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 persons of each sex under each main Age-period;

the Sixth, the proportion of the sexes by Civil Condition for Religions and Districts;

the Seventh, the distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 persons of each sex for Natural Divisions and Districts; and

the Eigth, the proportion of wives to husbands for Religions, Natural Divisions and Districts.

All these Tables are printed at the end of this Section.

19. Both the first and the second Tables show how a population of 10,000 persons of each sex finds itself distributed by Civil Condition over each Age-period—with this difference that the second Table gives in addition the proportion of females to 1,000 males. It will be seen from these Tables that, out of 10,000 males, 4,590·42 are unmarried, 4,887·16 married and 822·42 widowed; and out of the same number of females, 3,122·23 are unmarried, 4,992·34, married and 1,885·43, widowed. That is to say, that out of every 100 males and 100 females, 46 and 31 are unmarried, 49 and 50, married, and 5 and 19, widowed, respectively. The proportions of the married among both the sexes are almost counterbalanced; while the proportion of the unmarried males exceeding that of the unmarried females by ·15 per cent. is a set off against the excess of widowed females over widowed males. This means that if we leave the "unmarried" out of account and take into account only the combined strengths of the "married" and the "widowed," the result will yield a proportion of 69 females to 54 males.

We have 5 married females for every 4 married males; and this fact leads us to the conclusion that polygamy obtains in these territories, and obtains, too, to a great extent.

20. The proportions under the head "widowed" are significant. There are nearly four times as many widows as there are widowers—a fact, which argues the existence of a strong prejudice against the re-marriage of widows. On the other hand, re-marriage seems to be the rule with men, as is evidenced by the fact of the existence among us of only a small percentage of widowers.

21. Considered by Age-periods, we find that over 75 per cent. of the "Unmarried" of both the Sexes are under the age of 15; the majority of the remaining 25 per cent. being between the ages 15 and 40. It is, however, noteworthy that up to the age of 5, the number of bachelors and maids is *almost* equal; the unmarried females being in excess of the unmarried males by only 1 per cent. After that age, the number of females decreases at every succeeding period. For instance, while there are 1,147 males and 1,246 females under the age of 5, there are 1,278 males and 1,033 females between the ages 5 and 10, and only 1,117 males and 450 females between the ages 10 and 15.

This state of things proves the existence here of the custom of infant marriage, so far as the female population goes.

22. *Married Males.*—The proportion of *married males* of the age of 10 is almost next to nothing; while that of those who are under 14 years of age approaches only 2½ per cent. More than half the number of married males, or nearly 28 per cent., is found between the ages 15 and 40; the maximum number, 8 per cent., being found between 30 and 35, followed immediately by the age period 25-30 (7½ per cent.). The proportion of married males, whose age is over 40 years, is appreciable, being about 18 per cent. Nearly 6½ per cent. of the married males are found between the ages 40 and 45.

23. *Married Females.*—The case is different with *married females.* Below the age of 5, the number of married females is double that of married males; while the number under 10 years approximates to over 2½ per cent. Between the ages of 10 and 15 years, the proportion of married females is 6½ per cent; that is to say, that the number of married females is nearly treble that of married males. In fine, the proportion of married females under the age of 15, is nearly four times that of married males of that age.

Quite different is the case with regard to the Age-period "40 and over," wherein the number of married women is just one half that of married men. Nearly two-thirds of the married women are found between the ages 15 and 40, the maximum number being found in the period "20-25," followed immediately by the period "25–30." And what strikes us here as exceeding strange is the fact that the proportions of married males in the Age-periods "25–30" and "30–35," are identical with those of married females in the periods "20–25" and "25–30."

24. The above data are enough to warrant the drawing of the conclusion that infant marriages, at all events, early marriages are *common* among girls, if not among boys; and that, if marriages of children under 5 years of age are rare, those of children under 10 years are not quite uncommon. There are as many more girls married between 10 and 15 years of age, as there are adult males married between the age-periods "20–25" and "25–30."

25. *Widowed males and females.*—It has already been pointed out at paragraph 20 *supra*, that there are here four times as many widows as there are widowers—which means that for every man we have, who has buried his wife, we can show four women, who have buried their husbands.

Looking at the Age-periods, we find that the majority of our widowers and widows have passed the age of 60, while a very small number of them is found in the periods, "50–55" and "40–45." The fact that strikes us as unique in this connection is that the Age-periods, in which a large number of widowers and widows is found crowded, are exactly the same both in the case of males and in that of females.

26. It has already been suggested that the large number of widowers on record argues the absence of prejudice against the re-marriage of widowed males; while the comparatively small number of widows under the age of 40 suggests the same inference in respect of widowed females younger in age. And this accounts for the smallness of the number of widows under 40 years of age.

27. This Table also shows the number in the different main Age-periods, of females by Civil Condition for every 1,000 males. It has already been pointed out, at paragraph 1 of Section A, that the number of females for every 1,000 males is 964; and these females distributed by Civil Condition, stand thus:—

Unmarried Females	...	...	300·88
Married ,, ...	...	...	481·09
Widowed ,, ...	...	...	181·69

We learn from this that, roughly speaking, half the number of females is married; while, of the remaining half, five-eighths are unmarried and three-eighths, widowed.

28. Distributed by Age-periods, we find that nearly 263, or over five-sixths of the unmarried, are under 15 years of age, the majority being between 0 and 5 years. The rest are scattered over all the remaining Age-periods. Of the married women, all but nearly one hundred are between the ages 10 and 40; one-eighth of the number is between 10 and 15; and five-eighths, between 15 and 40. The maximum number is found between 25 and 30 years of age.

Of the widowed, two-thirds of the number (126) are over 40 years of age, leaving only about a third, 56, below the age of 40; again, of these 56, only 16 are under the age of 25 years, and 40 above that age.

29. Table III enables us to compare with one another the results of the last three Censuses by Civil Condition, Sex and main Age-periods. The comparison is interesting as will be seen from what comes below.

Out of a hundred persons of each sex there were

		In 1881.	In 1891.	In 1901.
Males.	Unmarried	45	44	46
	Married	51	52	49
	Widowed	4	4	5
Females.	Unmarried	29	29	31
	Married	52	53	50
	Widowed	19	18	19

If Census of 1881 came after the great famine of 1877, the Census of 1901 also came after another famine of no less severity. Famine and distress seem to tell adversely on the proportion of married persons; and this circumstance, as is only natural, swells the proportions of the unmarried and the widowed. Comparing the results of the Census of 1901 with those of 1891, we find that the figures for the married of both the sexes attain a fall, much to the numerical advantage of the unmarried and the widowed.

30. Distributed over the main Age-periods, we find that more than a moiety of unmarried males is under the age of 10, the rest being divided between the next two Age-periods, "10-15" and "15-40". As for females, more than three-fourths of their number are under the age of 10. This is the case at all the three Censuses of 1881, 1891 and 1901.

More than one half of the number of "*Married*" males gravitates towards the period "15–40"; while a greater part of the remainder is attracted by the period "40 and over". The case is the same with married females also, for their number too is found concentrated almost entirely in the period "15–40". Almost all the widowers and widows are seen in the period "40 and over"; though a few of the latter are also found in the period "15–40".

31. Subsidiary Tables IV and V afford sufficient data for determining the Age-periods, in which men and women marry generally. In Table IV, 10,000 persons are distributed by main Age-periods over each Civil Condition; while in Table V, they are distributed by Civil Condition over each main Age-period. Table IV shows that out of 10,000 unmarried males, more than one-half, or 53 per cent., are those who are under the age of 10; and out of the same number of unmarried females, nearly three-fourths, or 73 per cent., are those who are under the same age. There are more unmarried males than unmarried females in the periods "10-15" and "15-40". As regards "Married" persons, 58 per cent of males are in the period "15-40," and 37 per cent. at the age of 40 and over"; while the percentages of the females in the same age periods are 66 and 17, respectively. The number of married girls under the age of 10 and between the ages 10 and 15, is four times that of boys of the same age. As for the "widowed", 66 per cent. of males and 69 per cent. of females are those who are above the age of 40; although there are here more *widowers* than *widows* between the ages 15 and 40.

32. Taking 10,000 persons from each main Age-period and distributing them by Civil Condition, we find that out of 10,000 boys under the age of 10, 97 per cent. are unmarried; while out of the same number of girls of the identical age, the percentage of the unmarried is 89. In the next age-period "10-15", 86 per cent. of the boys are unmarried, whereas the girls unmarried are only 40 per cent. Again in the next age period "15-40", 72 per cent. of the males and 78 per cent. of the females are married. The maximum number of married males is 81 per cent. of their total strength, and this number is found at the age of 40 and over; while the percentage of the married females at the same age is only 39. It may be said that, as a general rule, males are married after they have completed their 15 years of age; though a few cases may be cited of marriage celebrated before that age. On the other hand, females are married after they have passed their 10th year. Infant marriages are not uncommon, as is evidenced by the fact that 10 per cent. of girls enter the married condition of life even before they have completed their 10th year. The majority of the widowed of both the sexes is over 40 years of age, although there are here three times as many widows as there are widowers, whose ages range between 15 and 40 years.

33. Subsidiary Table VIII is as interesting as it is instructive, showing, as it does, the number by Districts and by Religions of married women for every 1,000 married men.

Taking all Religions collectively, or each Religion individually, (Christianity excepted), we find that the number of married women is less than that of married men. The only inference deduceable from this is that several wives do not cohabit with their

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex by Age and Civil Condition.

Age.	Males.			Females.		
	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5 ...	1,147·01	13·58	·66	1,245·73	26·40	2·31
5—10 ...	1,278·00	50·57	3·84	1,032·68	227·65	14·26
10—15 ...	1,116·98	173·74	12·68	450·23	630·00	36·91
15—20 ...	476·16	264·63	14·29	90·24	644·05	41·14
20—25 ...	236·68	457·66	20·86	48·99	773·04	70·91
25—30 ...	134·90	750·25	37·72	92·39	766·00	107·11
30—35 ...	71·08	829·28	49·31	67·69	729·75	178·15
35—40 ...	33·91	531·02	38·92	36·26	348·60	138·17
40—45 ...	36·94	646·83	66·62	23·14	389·26	306·24
45—50 ...	14·91	298·45	40·57	8·47	140·75	136·53
50—55 ...	18·65	412·26	79·05	10·56	172·68	327·41
55—60 ...	7·92	123·22	32·92	4·46	50·19	82·63
60 and over ...	17·18	335·56	124·90	11·18	93·84	443·57
Not Stated ...	·03	·03	·00	·15	·06	·01
Total ...	4,590·42	4,887·16	522·42	3,122·23	4,992·34	1,885·43

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Civil Condition and main Age-periods of 10,000 persons of each sex.

Age.	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		Females per thousand males.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	F males.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0— 5 ...	1,147·01	1,245·73	13·58	26·40	·66	2·31	120·04	2·54	·22
5—10 ...	1,278·00	1,032·68	50·57	227·65	3·84	14·26	99·51	21·93	1·37
10—15 ...	1,116·98	450·23	173·74	630·00	12·68	36·91	43·38	60·71	3·55
15—20 ...	476·16	90·24	264·63	641·05	14·29	41·14	8·69	62·06	3·96
20—25 ...	236·68	48·99	457·66	773·01	20·86	70·91	4·72	74·49	6·83
25—30 ..	134·90	92·39	750·25	766·00	37·72	107·11	8·90	73·81	10·32
30—35 ...	71·08	67·69	829·28	729·75	49·31	178.15	6·52	70·32	17 16
35—40 ...	33·91	3.·26	531·02	348·60	38·92	138·17	3·49	33·59	13·31
40—45 ...	36·94	23 14	646·83	389·26	66·62	306·24	[2·23	37·51	29·51
45—50 ...	14·91	8·47	298·45	140·75	40·57	136·53	·81	13·56	13·15
50—55 ...	18·65	10·56	412·26	172·68	79·05	327·41	1·01	16·64	31·55
55—60 ...	7·92	4·46	123·22	50·19	32·92	82·63	·42	4·83	7·96
60 and over ...	17·18	11·18	335·56	93·84	124·90	443·57	1·07	9·04	42·74
Not Stated ...	·03	·15	·03	·06	·00	·01	·01	·00	·00
Total ...	4,590·42	3,122·23	4,887·16	4,992·34	522·42	1,885·43	300·88	481·09	181·69

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by Civil Condition and main Age-periods of 10,000

Age.	Males.									Fe
	Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.			Un
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—10 ...	2425·02	2698·67	2500·6	64·14	56·00	68·6	4·50	2·67	2·5	2278·41
10—15 ...	1116·98	877·32	1894·8	173·74	193·60	3241·6	12·68	5·92	165·1	450·23
15—40 ...	952·76	753·30		2832·88	3112·58		161·12	103·94		335·59
40 and over ...	95·63	49·60	63·2	1816·34	1839·11	1723·9	344·08	299·56	293·3	57·28
Not Stated ...	·03	2·48	22·6	·03	·81	19·3	·03	·22	4·5	·15
All Ages ...	4590·42	4381·37	4481·2	4887·16	5202·10	5053·4	522·42	412·31	465·4	3122·23

TABLE III.

persons of each sex for the last three Censuses.

MALES.								CIVIL CONDITION UNSPECIFIED.					
Married.			Married.			Widowed.			Males.			Females.	
1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2557·69	2350·1	254·06	344·40	348·5	16·57	8·72	10·3	...	·65	...	...	87	...
229·79	436·1	680·00	642·36	4230·6	36·91	16·01	581·3	...	·26	...	...	·35	...
108·56		3261·46	3514·80		535·49	421·60			1·24	...	...	1·76	...
27·42	24·2	846·74	761·24	765 3	1296·40	1349·11	1307·3	...	1·06	...	...	1·29	...
6.06	57·2	·00	3·90	63·8	·01	1·48	25·2	...	·89	...	...	2·62	...
2929·52	2867·6	4993·34	5266·67	5208·2	1885·43	1796·92	1924·2	...	4·21	...	...	6·89	...

SUBSIDIAR

Distribution by Civil Condition and main Age-periods of 10,0

Age.	Males.									
	Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.			
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	190
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—10 ...	2425·02	2698·67	2500·6	64·14	56·00	68·6	4·50	2·67	2·5	227
10—15 ...	1116·98	877·32	1894·8	173·74	193·60	3241·6	12·68	5·92	165·1	45
15—40 ...	952·76	753·30		2832·88	3112·58		161·12	103·94		33
40 and over ...	95·63	49·60	63·2	1816·34	1839·11	1723·9	344·08	299·56	293·3	5
Not Stated ...	·03	2·48	22·6	·03	·81	19·3	·03	·22	4·5	
All Ages ...	4590·42	4381·37	4481·2	4887·16	5202·10	5053·4	522·42	412·31	465·4	311

TABLE III.

persons of each sex for the last three Censuses.

MALES.								CIVIL CONDITION UNSPECIFIED.					
married.		Married.			Widowed.			Males.			Females.		
1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2557·69	2350·1	254·06	344·40	348·5	16·57	8·72	10·3	...	·65	...	...	87	...
229·79	436·1	680·00	642·36	4230·6	36·91	16·01	581·3	...	·26	...	...	·35	...
108·56		3261·46	3514·80		535·49	421·60			1·24	...	...	1·76	...
27·42	24·2	846·74	761·24	765 3	1296·40	1349·11	1307·3	...	1·06	...	...	1·29	...
6.06	57·2	·06	3·90	63·8	·01	1·48	25·2	...	·89	...	...	2·62	...
329·52	2867·6	4992·34	5266·67	5208·2	1885·43	1796·92	1924·2	...	4·21	...	...	6·89	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Distribution by main Age-periods of 10,000 persons of each sex and Civil Condition.

Age.	Males.			Females.		
	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—10 ...	5282·8	131·2	86·2	7297·4	508·9	87·9
10—15 ...	2433·3	355·5	242·8	1442·0	1261·9	195·8
15—40 ...	2075·5	5796·6	3084·4	1074·9	6532·9	2840·3
40 and over ...	208·4	3716·6	6586·6	185·2	1696·1	6875·9
Not Stated	...	·1	...	·5	·2	·1
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 persons of each main Age-period for each sex.

Age.	Males.			Females.		
	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—10 ...	9724·8	257·2	18·0	8938·3	996·7	65·0
10—15 ...	8569·8	1332·9	97·3	4030·1	5639·5	330·4
15—40 ...	2414·0	7177·7	408·3	812·1	7892·1	1295·8
40 and over ...	423·9	8050·9	1525·2	262·8	3847·1	5890·1
Not Stated ...	4444·4	5111·1	444·4	6434·2	2868·2	697·6
Total ...	4590·5	4887·1	522·4	3122·2	4992·4	1885·4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI--A.

Proportion of the sexes by Civil Condition for Religions.

Religion.	Number of Females for 1,000 Males.														
	At all ages.			0—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Hindu	984·6	650·5	3,456·2	53·1	480·7	31·3	130·3	87·3	70·9	636·4	70·2	996·8	164·8	12·2	2,357·2
2. Sikh	702·5	480·0	2,688·3	17·7	251·9	26·0	46·4	49·4	26·0	561·8	168·5	506·5	76·6	10·2	2,129·8
3. Jain	988·1	519·8	2,500·0	47·6	416·1	22·2	127·4	81·0	30·1	660·0	17·2	694·5	153·1	5·5	1,753·5
4. Musalman	9,78·8	689·3	3,789·6	22·7	459·2	23·8	69·1	146·2	43·2	699·9	72·1	920·9	187·0	11·7	2,801·5
6. Christian	1,009·1	596·7	1,851·3	17·6	344·4	...	25·7	140·8	2·9	782·6	100·8	618·5	183·2	10·7	1,229·8
7. Zoroastrian	826·3	785·3	714·3	2·9	365·6	...	32·9	129·7	...	526·9	285·3	89·3	263·5	4·7	625·0
8. Animistic	1,060·9	806·8	3,215·1	50·6	602·4	44·8	115·5	127·3	56·3	717·3	64·5	948·0	177·4	12·6	2,166·0
9. Minor and Unspecified ...	954·5	966·0	1,333·3	90·9	720·0	...	45·4	80·0	...	636·4	80·0	...	181·8	80·0	1,333·3
All Religions	984·4	655·4	3,477·9	50·1	478·3	30·5	124·3	94·5	68·1	643·1	70·4	987·8	166·9	12·1	2,391·5

SUBSIDIARY

Proportion of the sexes by

District.	Number of Females					
	At all ages.			0—10.		
	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The Hyderabad City	856 2	650·9	3,914·5	18·3	425 9	6·7
Atraf-i-Balda	981·6	625·3	4,166·4	39·1	486·4	51·2
Elgandal	969·2	617·8	4,342·1	38·5	497·2	25·2
Nalgonda	801·4	752·7	3,166·6	23·1	546·6	20·0
Warangal	964·6	662·7	3,947·0	24·9	503·1	22·8
Medak	1,004 8	608·9	3,473·3	44·9	486·1	18·4
Indur	1,013·2	629·6	3,036·3	78·1	503·4	33·5
Mahbubnagar	1,035·4	651·6	3,308·8	66·1	489·6	15·0
Bidar	1,007·6	709·9	3,725·8	56·9	483·3	36·7
Sirpur-Tandur	1,062·7	693·7	3,232·0	62·8	536·9	36·4
Aurangabad	1 013·4	650·4	4,085 6	49·4	512·2	51·2
Birh	1,024·7	642·7	3,006·4	54·6	503·9	28·9
Nander	994·9	602·9	3,578·8	74·2	483·6	40·5
Parbhani	987·2	631·9	3,367·4	74·7	509·6	56·9
Gulbargah	980·5	663·0	3,049·9	61·3	518·1	29·1
Osmanabad (Naldrug)	987·0	653·4	3,694·5	46·4	510·0	30·8
Raichur	1,072·5	705·9	2,707·4	34·2	488·8	22·6
Lingsugur...	1,023·5	713·5	3,155·5	52·2	513·5	24·9
Total for the State including Railways ...	984·3	655·4	3,478·0	50·1	478·3	30·6

TABLE VI-B.

Civil Condition for Districts.

per 1000 Males.

10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
66·4	122·8	27·4	662·8	89·2	1,009·1	138·7	13·0	2,871·3
130·4	88·7	42·1	641·7	42·4	1,117·4	170·4	7·8	2,955·7
131·2	83·6	71·5	642·1	30·1	1,277·9	157·4	5·9	2,967·5
82·9	99·4	119·4	503·0	92·3	986·3	187·4	14·4	2,040·9
108·2	102·9	63·6	656·9	40·1	1,120·7	174·6	16·6	1,739·9
130·9	69·6	45·5	649·6	40·5	910·7	179·4	12·7	2,498·7
139·9	64·9	462	625·9	48·9	894·0	169·3	12·4	2,062·6
122·9	92·2	39·8	644·5	53·5	879·8	201·9	16·3	2,374·2
135·5	84·2	74·9	663·6	32·7	1,002·9	151·6	9·7	2,611·3
138·2	89·8	65·5	699·8	53·5	877·6	161·9	13·5	2,252 5
134·3	92·3	96·1	680·4	34·4	1,290·5	149·3	11·5	2,647·8
134·1	100·6	74·1	683·7	29·9	1,013·3	151·4	8·3	1,890·1
145·1	74·0	92·1	652·8	37·3	1,113·9	122·8	8·0	2,332·3
142·9	79·6	99·2	643·1	34·3	1,149·1	126·5	8·4	2,062 2
125·4	96·9	49·7	632·9	38·3	747·8	160·9	9·7	2,223·3
131·1	107·0	87·2	658·5	29·1	1,162·5	150·8	7·3	2,414·0
102·7	117·0	58·7	614·2	78·7	765·2	321·4	21·4	1,860·9
132·9	120·5	62·7	666·5	60·1	820·5	176·9	19·4	2,247·4
124·2	94·5	68·1	643·1	70·4	987·8	166·9	12·2	2,391·5

SUBSIDIARY

Proportion of the sexes by

District.	Number of Females					
	At all ages.			0—10.		
	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The Hyderabad City	886 2	650·9	3,914 5	18·3	425 9	6·7
Atraf-i-Balda	981·6	625·3	4,166·4	39·1	486·4	51·2
Elgandal	969·2	617·8	4,342·1	38·5	497·2	25·2
Nalgonda	801·4	752·7	3,166·6	28·1	546·6	20·0
Warangal	964·6	662·7	3,947·0	24·9	503·1	22·8
Medak	1,004 8	608·9	3,473·3	44·9	486·1	18·4
Indur	1,013·2	629·6	3,036·3	78·1	503·4	33·5
Mahbubnagar	1,035·4	651·6	3,308·8	66·1	489·6	15·0
Bidar	1,007·6	709·9	3,725·8	56·9	483·3	36·7
Sirpur-Tandur	1,062·7	693·7	3,232·0	62·8	536·9	36·4
Aurangabad	1 013·4	650·4	4,085 6	49·4	512·2	51·2
Birh	1,024·7	642·7	3,006·4	54·6	503·9	28·9
Nander	994·9	602·9	3,578·8	74·2	483·6	40·5
Parbhani	987·2	631·9	3,367·4	74·7	509·6	56·9
Gulbargah	980·5	663·0	3,049·9	61·3	518·1	29·1
Osmanabad (Naldrug)	987·0	653·4	3,694·5	46·4	510·0	30·8
Raichur	1,072·5	705·9	2,707·4	34·2	488·8	22·6
Lingsugur...	1,023·5	713·5	3,155·5	52·2	513·5	24·9
Total for the State including Railways ...	984·3	655·4	3,478·0	50·1	478·3	30·6

TABLE VI-B.

Civil Condition for Districts.

per 1000 Males.

10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
66·4	122·8	27·4	662·8	89·2	1,009·1	138·7	13·0	2,871·3
130·4	88·7	42·1	641·7	42·4	1,117·4	170·4	7·8	2,955·7
131·2	83·6	71·5	642·1	30·1	1,277·9	157·4	5·9	2,967·5
82·9	99·4	119·4	503·0	92·3	986·3	187·4	14·4	2,040·9
108·2	102·9	63·6	656·9	40·1	1,120·7	174·6	16·6	1,739·9
130·9	69·6	45·5	649·6	40·5	910·7	179·4	12·7	2,498·7
139·9	64·9	462	625·9	48·9	894·0	169·3	12·4	2,062·6
122·9	92·2	39·8	644·5	53·5	879·8	201·9	16·3	2,374·2
135·5	84·2	74·9	663·6	32·7	1,002·9	151·6	9·7	2,611·3
138·2	89·8	65·5	699·8	53·5	877·6	161·9	13·5	2,252 5
134·3	92·3	96·1	680·4	34·4	1,290·5	149·3	11·5	2,647·8
134·1	100·6	74·1	683·7	29·9	1,013·3	151·4	8·3	1,890·1
145·1	74·0	92·1	652·8	37·3	1,113·9	122·8	8·0	2,332·3
142·9	79·6	99·2	643·1	34·3	1,149·1	126·5	8·4	2,062 2
125·4	96·9	49·7	632·9	38·3	747·8	160·9	9·7	2,223·3
131·1	107·0	87·2	658·5	29·1	1,162·5	150·8	7·3	2,414·0
102·7	117·0	58·7	614·2	78·7	765·2	321·4	21·4	1,860·9
132·9	120·5	62·7	666·5	60·1	820·5	176·9	19·4	2,247·4
124·2	94·5	68·1	643·1	70·4	987·8	166·9	12·2	2,391·5

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 persons

Natural Division and District.		MA					
		Civil Condition					
		At all ages.			0—10.		
		Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.
The Hyderabad City		4,901·8	4,594·7	503·5	25·1	1,913·5	·5
Eastern Division.	*Atraf-i-Balda*	4,813·3	4,708·1	478·6	35·7	2,289·5	1·1
	Elgandal	4,790·0	4,862·7	347·3	48·9	2,673·2	1·6
	Nalgonda	4,668·8	4,947·2	384·0	22·8	2,667·7	5·1
	Warangal	4,401·1	5,218·5	380·4	45·1	2,717·5	2·3
Northern Division.	Medak	4,914·7	4,508·4	576·9	41·4	2,325·4	·6
	Indur	5,404·1	3,898 2	697·7	111·2	2,236·3	4·9
	Mahabubnagar	4,710·3	4,748·5	541·2	47·3	2,476·3	1·7
	Bidar	4,994·1	4,425·0	580·9	61·4	2,285·3	5·5
	Sirpur-Tandur	3,567·8	4,956·1	476·1	88·1	2,689·8	5·9
North-Western Division.	Aurangabad	5,115·3	4,413·6	471·1	61·5	2,333·3	5·4
	Birh	5,036·3	4,331·6	632·1	70·2	2,218·2	5·5
	Nander	5,378·6	3,975·2	646·2	86·9	2,163·5	9·7
	Parbbani	5,447·8	3,923·8	628·4	90·9	2,200·9	9·3
Southern Division.	Gulbargah	4,965·7	4,405·6	628·7	106·1	2,396·9	6·6
	Osmanabad (Naldrug)	5,025·1	4,469·6	505·3	85·1	2,327·8	3·7
	Raichur	4,542·1	4,887·2	570·7	86·2	2,540·1	8·9
	Lingsugur	4,517·0	4,904·8	578·2	62·8	2,694·1	4·5
Railways		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total including Railways ...		4,887·2	4,590·3	522·5	64·1	2,425·1	4·5

TABLE VII.

of each sex for Natural Divisions and Districts.

LES.

of 10,000 Males.

10—15.			15—40			40 and over.		
Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.
50 2	967·7	1·3	2,850·6	1,592·3	144·4	1,975·9	121·2	359·3
93·1	1,114·3	2·4	2,665·6	1,174·5	109·7	2,018·9	129·8	365·4
139·3	1,280·5	2·3	3,022·9	868·9	93·6	1,578·9	40·1	249·8
51·7	1,077·7	11·9	2,391·1	1,106·6	99 9	2,203·2	95·2	267·1
78·5	1,208·6	3·6	2,558·7	1,234·5	112·8	1,718·8	57·9	261·7
129·6	1,129·1	7·2	2,733·4	959·5	148·3	2,010·3	94·4	420·8
321·1	897·3	11·2	3,196·6	677·8	177·7	1,775·2	86·8	503·9
127·9	1,106·3	5·7	2,574·7	1,014·2	138·7	1,960·4	151·7	395·1
176·2	1,128·3	15·1	2,910·1	916·7	200·9	1,846·4	94·7	359·4
297·1	945·1	10·3	1,747·5	973·9	146·4	1,435·1	347·3	313·5
189·8	1,131 9	17·4	3,175·9	875·9	176·2	1,689·0	72·5	272·1
201·4	1,171·4	29·3	3,108·9	864·2	260·2	1,655·8	77·8	337·1
307·6	1,063·9	32·1	3,355·9	684·1	271·4	1,628·2	63·7	333·0
333·7	1,006·9	37·6	3,332·1	642·4	278·6	1,691·1	73·6	302·9
204·5	1,041·1	15·4	2,763·4	871·1	176·9	1,891·7	96·5	429·8
185·9	1,228·6	12·8	2,979·9	826·1	185·3	1,774·2	87·1	303·5
161·8	1,150·0	9·0	2,268·3	1,062·7	134·8	2,025·0	134·4	418·0
199·1	1,208·6	13·0	2,528·6	905·5	158·8	1,726·0	96·7	401·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
173 8	1,116·9	12·7	2,832·9	952·7	161·2	1,816·4	95·6	344·1

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution by Civil Condition of 10,000 persons

Natural Division and District.	FE					
	Civil Condition					
	At all ages.			0 – 10.		
	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.
The Hyderabad City	4,674·3	3,207·6	2,118·1	94·4	2,102·6	3·6
Eastern Division. *Atraf-i-Balda*	4,889·6	3,047·2	2,063·2	194·4	2,370·2	25·3
Eastern Division. Elgandal	5,071·5	3,281·6	1,646·9	201·8	2,640'9	9·6
Eastern Division. Nalgonda	4,309·7	4,289·4	1,400·9	151·1	3,114·7	8·8
Eastern Division. Warangal	4,612·0	3,756·8	1,631·2	119·4	2,852·4	9·4
Northern Division. Medak	5,097·9	2,833·9	2,068·2	227·9	2,262·1	10·9
Northern Division. Indur	5,449·6	2,441·8	2,108·6	420·3	1,952·6	23 2
Northern Division. Mahbubnagar	4,995·4	3,169·7	1,834·9	318·9	2,381·5	8·3
Northern Division. Bidar	5,085 5	2,727·2	2,187·3	286·9	2,161·1	21·5
Northern Division. Sirpur-Tandur	4,937·7	3,197·0	1,565·3	291·6	2,706·6	17·6
North-Western Division. Aurangabad	5,191·4	2,876·7	1,928·9	253·9	2,265·6	24·1
North-Western Division. Birh	5,237·8	2,829·4	1,932·8	279·6	2,218·9	18 5
North-Western Division. Nander	5,319·3	2 382·2	2,298·5	396·7	1,910·8	26·1
North-Western Division. Parbhani	5,392·1	2,485·7	2,122 2	407·9	2,004·9	35·8
Northern Division. Gulbargah	5,915·5	3,008·8	1,975·7	313·6	2,351·1	18·8
Northern Division. Osmanabad (Naldrug)	5,088·5	2,996·0	1,915 5	240·4	2,338·5	15·9
Northern Division. Raichur	4,937·1	3,495·6	1,567·3	157·4	2,420·7	13·1
Northern Division. Lingsugur	4,660·0	3,510·4	1,829·6	236·3	2,526·3	14·4
Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total including Railways ...	4,992·2	3,122·2	1,885·6	254·0	2,278·4	16·6

TABLE VII.

of each sex for Natural Divisions and Districts.

MALES.

of 10,000 Females.

10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widowed.
349·8	600·5	14·8	3,499·4	440·4	546·0	730·7	64·1	1,553·7
649·7	432·2	20·8	3,196·6	206·7	553·4	848·9	38·1	1,463 7
686·4	444·3	27·0	3,359·9	165·4	484·8	823·4	31·0	1,125·5
445·8	566·4	52·8	2,705·2	526·1	436·4	1,007·6	82·2	902·9
516·5	583·2	26·3	3,141·2	227·3	463·2	834·9	93·9	1,132·3
664·4	323·9	27·2	3,295·5	188 6	542·2	910 1	59·3	1,487·9
752·6	251·5	32·1	3,366·5	189·6	620·8	919·2	48·1	1,432·5
593·2	448·5	22·2	3,109·1	260·2	487·9	971·2	79·5	1,316·5
683·7	376·8	44·0	3,348·7	146·2	588·8	766·2	43 2	1,533·0
642·3	152·4	31·7	3,251·2	269·9	425·1	752·6	68·1	109·9
687·9	408 2	45·4	3,487·4	152·1	609·3	765·2	50·8	125·1
686·7	412 5	47·6	3,496·8	132·0	651·8	774·7	36·0	1,214·9
776·1	292 1	59·2	3,489·9	147·3	715·3	656·6	31·7	1497·9
780 5	318·2	62·6	3,512·9	134·8	724·2	690·8	32·8	1,299·6
641·3	440·1	32·3	3,237·2	174·5	484·4	823·4	44·1	1,440 2
676·0	490·7	45·2	3,394·6	133·4	602·8	777·5	33·4	1,251·6
472·6	578·9	34·1	2,827·4	389·9	442·9	1,479·7	106·1	1,077·2
602·0	592·8	36·2	3,020·4	2,95·9	475·7	801·3	95·4	1,303·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
630·0	450·3	36·9	3,261·5	335·6	535·7	846·7	57·9	1,296·4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Proportion of Wives to Husbands for Religions by Natural Divisions and Districts.

Natural Division and District.	Number of Married Females or every 1,000 Married Males.					
	All Religions.	Musalmans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Cities.	Rural areas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The Hyderabad City ...	868·4	914·2	829	1081·6		
Eastern. *Atraf-i-Balda* ...	981·6	973·2	983·0	763·9		
Eastern. Elgandal ...	969·2	983·0	999·2	905·6		
Eastern. Nalgonda ...	801·4	930·2	794·5	142·8		
Eastern. Warangal ...	964·6	900·7	967·8	982·4		
Northern. Medak ...	1004·8	1023·3	1003·3	750·0		
Northern. Indur	1013·3	959·2	1017·9	909·0		
Northern. Mahbubnagar ...	1035·4	1159·6	1026·1	836·1		
Northern. Bidar	1007·7	997·2	1009·1	1000		
Northern. Sirpur-Tandur ...	1062·7	1001·1	1064·7	333·3		
N-Western. Aurangabad ...	1018·6	973·7	1023·6	970·4		
N-Western. Birh	1024·5	1085·2	1020·1	142·9		
N-Western. Nander ...	944·9	916	996·8	Nil.		
N-Western. Parbhani ...	990·3	977·4	991·5	2000		
Southern. Gulbargah ...	980·5	959·4	984·3	1022·2		
Southern. Oosmanabad (Naldrug ...	987·1	953·5	989·8	1153·9		
Southern. Raichur ...	1072·4	1156·	1063·3	1000		
Southern. Lingsugur ...	1028·4	1035·4	1028·2	760		
Railways	...	...	...	...		
Total ...	984·4	978·8	980·6	1009·3		

Section C.—Age.

34. The statistics of Age are generally utilized for the purpose of discussing the normal rate of births and deaths, the mean expectation of human life at different ages, the relative mortality among persons at different ages, etc, etc. But these scientific calculations can be undertaken by experts alone, and that too after the statistics have been analysed and adjusted in accordance with the demands of local conditions and circumstances. And, seeing that Mr. Hardy the expert, who carried out a similar work in 1881 and 1891, will again be entrusted with this work, all that is now needed is to endeavour to place within his easy reach the information he wants.

35. The particulars relating to the ages of people are exhibited in Imperial Table VII. For obvious reasons these figures are, without doubt, not altogether reliable, and to a degree inaccurate. And to eliminate the inaccuracies from them, they are passed through, what are called, processes of "smoothing", of which there are more than one.

As a rule, females are less accurate in giving out their ages than males; though both the sexes are equally guilty of a tendency to give out their ages in multiples of five.

36. With a view to enable us to have some idea of the subject, the Census Commissioner for India has, in his Fifth Note, prescribed the preparation of three Subsidiary Tables. In these Tables, the results are shown in the form of proportions: the First Table shows the unadjusted age particulars of 100,000 persons of each sex; the Second shows the age distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex; and the Third shows the age distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex by religion.

37. All these Tables will be found printed at the end of this Section.

Subsidiary Table I shows the ages of 200,000 persons selected at random, half the number of whom, is composed of males and the other one half, of females. A reference to this table will show that the largest number of persons of both the sexes is found at the age of 30, and the next largest at 40. The age of 25 claims the next highest number among both the sexes; while the ages of 10 and 20 claim the next highest numbers of males and females, respectively. Taken as a whole, males and females, whose age is under 50 years, represent 93 per cent. of the entire population; while those above that age cover only about 7 per cent. Where normal conditions prevail and where there is a tendency in the population to

increase, the number of infants under the age of one should naturally be larger than that of persons of any other age. And viewed from this stand point, the statistics presented in this Table appear to be inaccurate and, therefore, unreliable.

38. Subsidiary Table II is more reliable and accurate than Subsidiary Table I. It shows the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex over the several Age-periods, and gives statistics under the same heads for the years 1891 and 1881. The Table bears, on the face of it, the impress of the famine of 1900, in that, both in 1891 and 1881, infants under the age of 5 exceeded in number the population under all other Age-periods. During the Census of 1901, however, their number was less than that of children between the Age-periods " 5-10 " and " 10-15."

Reviewed by Age-periods, we find that numerically speaking, females exceed males in all Age-periods, except "5-10", "10-15", "35-40", "45-50" and "55-60", wherein the males preponderate. Roughly speaking, the percentages for 1901, in the several Age-periods, stand as under; and, with a view to enable the institution of comparison, the percentages for 1891 are also shown alongside of them.

	1901		1891	
Age-periods.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5	12	13	14	16
5-10	13	13	13	13
10-15	13	11	11	9
15-20	8	8	7	8
20-25	7	9	8	10
25-30	9	10	10	9
30-35	10	10	9	9
35-40	6	5	6	7
40-45	8	7	7	4
45-50	3	3	3	2
50-55	5	5	5	5
55-60	1	1	1	1
60 & over	5	5	5	6

These figures show that the decrease is greater in the number of *children* under 5 years of age and that of *persons* of both the sexes with

ages ranging between 20 and 30 years. Taking the sexes separately, we find that the fall is greater in the number of females than in that of males. The only inference from this is that the last famine carried away a larger number of women and children under 5 years of age than men.

39. Subsidiary Table III shows the distribution over the several Age-periods of 10,000 persons of each Religion. The largest number of Hindus and Musalmans is found in the first three Age-periods, 0-5, 5-10 and10-15; though the number in the first Age-period is less than that in the remaining two: the highest number is found in the age period 5-10; the next highest is seen in the period 10-15; the period 0-5 claiming the number next to it. Among the other Age-periods, "25-30" and "30-35" claim the two highest figures. The numerical proportions of the Jains, the Zoroastrians, the Animistic and "Others" follow the lead of the Hindus and the Musalmans. But the case is different with the Sikhs and the Christians. The largest number of Sikhs is found between the ages 20 and 30; the Age-period "20-25" claiming the highest number and the period "25-30," the number next to it, followed by the period "30-35". The largest number of Christians is found between the ages of 20 and 30 years, the Age-period "20-25" owning a number larger than that owned by the period "25-30".

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Unadjusted age return of 100,000 persons of each Sex.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3
0	1,727	1,912	24	378	301
1	2,020	2,099	25	6,705	7,351
2	2,998	3,182	26	650	361
3	2,499	2,856	27	310	282
4	2,982	3,124	28	1, 76	901
5	3,597	3,622	29	173	520
6	3,074	2,979	30	7,170	8,181
7	1,990	2,209	31	307	90
8	3,612	3,589	32	1,170	826
9	1,576	1,614	33	100	69
10	5,398	4,904	34	206	158
11	818	778	35	4,639	3,554
12	5,314	3,771	36	358	274
13	680	581	37	118	46
14	1,480	1,304	38	404	274
15	2,433	2,222	39	86	171
16	2,481	2,465	40	6,865	6,876
17	385	375	41	48	36
18	1,902	2,081	42	306	235
19	448	292	43	50	22
20	5,039	7,721	44	70	33
21	368	163	45	2,867	2,297
22	1,371	1,332	46	103	51
23	406	232	47	106	20

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Unadjusted age return of 10,000 persons of each Sex.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3
48	160	113	76	8	7
49	73	40	77	9	0
50	4,637	4,992	78	9	6
51	20	109	79	0	2
52	124	123	80	468	495
53	60	14	81	1	0
54	38	39	82	6	6
55	1,125	746	83	0	0
56	44	28	84	0	0
57	15	16	85	24	33
58	50	42	86	0	1
59	25	9	87	0	0
60	2,118	2,362	88	5	0
61	24	16	89	3	5
62	62	53	90	48	68
63	16	9	91	0	0
64	22	117	92	4	0
65	535	492	93	1	0
66	29	12	94	1	0
67	6	36	95	3	13
68	16	13	96	0	1
69	4	40	97	0	0
70	1,000	1,278	98	0	0
71	6	5	99	1	0
72	20	16	100	0	0
73	8	0	101	0	0
74	4	0	102	1	0
75	204	247	Total	100,000	100,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age distribution of 10,000 persons of each Sex.

Age.	1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5	1,161·26	1,274·45	1,427·68	1,589·71	1,300·20	1,409·88
5—10	1,382·42	1,274·60	1,380·83	1,321·89	1,271·02	1,259·42
10—15	1,308·42	1,117·17	1,077·09	888·58	1,280·96	1,012·86
15—20	755·09	775·45	728·21	778·58	784·56	782·42
20—25	715·24	892·96	806·89	981·74	812·91	957·24
25—30	922·89	965·50	969·78	914·95	958·46	886·51
30—35	949·67	975·60	914·10	931·11	952·67	884·87
35—40	603·87	523·05	557·69	701·06	556·01	450·34
40—45	750·46	718·65	788·18	440·34	714·67	658·78
45—50	353·94	285·77	322·92	236·09	310·75	260·78
50—55	509·98	510·67	496·85	494·07	} 1,054·69	1,146·55
55—60	164·09	187·29	118·71	92·13		
60—and over ...	477·66	548·60	518·21	615·78		
Age not stated ...	·01	·24	4·41	14·7	48·10	290·40
Total ...	10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0

SUBSIDIARY

Age distribution of 10,000 persons

Age.	Hindu.		Musalman.		Sikh.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5	1,172·68	1,285·35	1,060·49	1,163·71	839·08	1,072·46
5—10	1,340·77	1,260·56	1,263·95	1,385·31	624·52	794·20
10—15	1,309·66	1,116·86	1,260·19	1,117·20	693·49	713·04
15—20	753·57	778·25	768·31	742·84	1,045·98	834·78
20—25	708·93	889·46	743·98	918·46	1,750·96	944·93
25—30	919·59	969·62	936·90	927·48	1,704·98	2,834·78
30—35	947·87	972·60	968·25	1,006·67	1,168·58	823·19
35—40	600·77	527·67	632·36	488·46	704·98	859·42
40—45	748·44	718·60	772·88	730·55	517·24	585·50
45—50	355·58	290·42	343·53	245·59	226·05	162·32
50—55	507·66	512·39	536·43	505·32	302·68	429·00
55—60	166·52	137·70	147·93	137·10	57·47	98·55
60 and over... ...	467·94	540·46	564·78	629·51	363·99	347·83
Age not stated ...	·02	·06	·52	1·80	...	...
Total ...	10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0

TABLE III.

of each Sex by Religion.

Jain.		Christian.		Zoroastrian.		Animistic.		Others.	
Males.	Females.	Ma s.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
984·03	1,189·80	1,020·89	1,341·01	872·24	1,217·26	1,377·07	1,585·43	800·00	2,040·82
1,014·67	1,158·48	1,141·68	1,495·47	1,031·94	1,186·44	1,532·43	1,429·99	1,200·00	2,040·82
1,247·68	1,125·04	1,070·76	1,233·77	1,044·23	1,016·95	1,288·33	1,147·12	1,600·00	612·24
848·50	801·21	719·29	1,014·36	884·52	1,186·44	705·50	830·82	800·00	816·33
793·73	941·19	1,512·62	1,011·41	958·23	939·90	737·88	916·98	800·00	204·08
999·81	946·41	1,388·72	990·75	761·67	832·05	910·99	916·07	400·00	612·25
978·46	984·02	838·53	807·75	884·52	878·27	911·92	941·38	800·00	1,224·49
640·55	584·98	562·65	465·37	1019·66	816·64	550·76	440·72	400·00	408·16
774·23	685·26	547·07	520·46	835·38	585·52	745·35	602·48	600·00	408·16
440·03	372·92	350·69	297·13	503·68	616·33	267·13	261·78	600·00	816·33
559·78	516·03	349·13	358·13	442·26	231·12	451·45	405·77	600·00	204·08
215·37	175·49	113·78	141·68	319·41	184·91	86·87	69·29	200·00	204·08
503·16	519·17	384·19	322·71	442·26	308·17	434·32	452·16	1,200·00	408·16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0	10,000·0

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

At the last Census, the population was classified, for purposes of Educational Statistics, under three heads, *viz*, Learning, Literate and Illiterate ; this time it was thought unnecessary to take into account those still under instruction. The enumerators were, therefore, directed to note, with regard to the persons enumerated, only whether they could "both read and write" and in their eyes one at school, must have seemed quite as much entitled to return himself as *literate* as one, who being no longer at school, knew how to read and write. That this was so, is made very clear by the fact that while at the last Census, the number of literates in a thousand males between the ages 0 and 14, was only 9, this time it is found to be so high as 29. The difference argues an educational progress perfectly incompatible with the fact, that the total literates of all ages in a thousand males have actually declined from 58 (shown as *literate* as distinguished from *learning*) at the last Census to 55 at the present one.

2, Assuming, however, that things turned out as expected, the figures reveal a deplorable state of things educationally. Out of a population of 11,141,142, only 329,169 are educated. In other words, only one is educated in 34, or, roughly speaking, 3 in a hundred—a very low proportion for even an extremely under-educated country like India, remembering that the percentage of literates for the whole of India was 4·62 at the last Census. The causes for this state of things lie on the surface. Among the great mass of the people, what Mr. Baines calls the "Occupational prejudice" is as strong as ever. It is still a very deep-rooted idea with the functional castes like the *Kapu*, *Kummara*, *Dhobie*, etc., that education is not only not necessary for their material advancement, but that, even in homeopathic doses, it interferes with one's well-being. As a general rule a man sticks to the occupation, and perseveres in the illiteracy, of his fore-fathers with a tenacity of purpose calculated to carry comfort to the hearts of the superior castes, who, in certain parts of British India, are never tired of regretting the so-called levelling influences of education. And the rich, who have not to toil for their bread, rarely look upon education with any favour. Even in the not considerable number of cases where they have managed to outlive their contempt for the literacy of the helpless quilldriver, the home influences are seldom conducive to any substantial educational progress. Distributing the figures between the sexes, we find that among males 1 is educated in 18, and among females 1 in 290.

MAP

TO ILLUSTRATE THE NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1000 MALES

Scale 48 Miles to an Inch

300
275
250
225
200
175
150
125
100
075
050
025
000
975
950
925
900
875
850
825
800
775
750
725
700
675

Moor-e-deccan Press Secunderabad

3. Subsidiary Table 1 gives statistics of education by Age and Sex for the general population. From this it appears that illiteracy is highest in the first age-period 0-10. This is of course easily understandable. Children under 5, who are never literate anywhere, have been included. We may also suppose that, to some extent, those under instruction have been excluded. What is not so clear is that illiteracy is lowest in the period 15-20. People in these parts seldom begin learning to read and write after 15. Knowing this, one expected the second age-period in the Table to yield the largest proportion of literates. Overstating of age on the part of ignorant people, in the districts in particular, is not uncommon; and that, probably, accounts for a bigger proportion being shown under the last two age-periods than under the second. But this remark could not apply to the female figures. They show no great divergency in literacy between the second and the third age-periods. It is also worth noting, in this connection, that next to the first age-period the last displays the least literacy. Perhaps grown-up women are more chary of owning to a knowledge of the Vernaculars than their younger sisters.

To make things clearer, we may view the figures in another light also. In a thousand of the population, 29·55 are literate. This figure is made up of 1·34 in the first age-period, 3·25 in the second, 3·22 in the third, and 21·74 in the last. Further, there are 491 females to every 509 males; in other words to a thousand males there are 964 females. But in point of literacy, the proportion is 60 females to a thousand males. If the sexes were equally strong, female literates would be only one-seventeenth of the male.

4. Among languages of literacy, Telugu holds the first place, claiming the largest number of literates in each age-period. Marathi comes next, followed at a great distance behind by Urdu and Canarese respectively. The figures under other languages comprise the totals for Hindi, Gujrathi, Tamil, Panjabi, Bengali, Konkani, Goanese, Oriya, Marwari, Persian, Arabic, Pashto, Portuguese, Spanish, French, German, Italian and Turkish.

Among the literate in English, the largest numbers are found in the last two age-periods. This is probably due to the fact that, among the pure Indians, the study of the language begins rather late in life. Apart from this, it is very disappointing that the English-educated bear so low a proportion to the total population. And it illustrates how far behind, in respect of English education, we are, in these Dominions, that we can show no more than one person literate in English in a thousand of the population. The insignificance of the female figures as compared with male figures in this respect need not cause any surprise; since female literacy, as a whole, is to male literacy, as already pointed out, as 6 to 100.

As regards the proportion of the female literate in English to the male literate in English, it is highest in the first age-period and goes on decressing in the higher age-periods. How this comes to be will no doubt become evident in the discussion of the educational figures for the various religions.

In the meanwhile, it is necessary to warn the reader against relying too much on the apparently big proportions exhibited by the "Literate in English" Sub-head of the "Females to 1,000 Males" column. To reduce these to their due perspective, we have only to state the actual numbers, male and female, of literate in English. In the whole of these Dominions, only 14,719 are literate in English; 12,133 of these are males, 2,586 females.

5. Subsidiary Table II exhibits Education by Age, Sex and Religion. From this it is clear that Christians are the most educated with 443 literates in a thousand of the population. Musalmans come next with 54; and Hindus and Animistic races follow with 25 and 1, respectively. Taking the males separately, the largest number of literates among Christians belongs to the age-period 20 and over; while among Hindus and Musalmans, it is to be found in the period 15-20. This shows that, unlike Hindus and Musalmans, Christians begin, many of them, to educate themselves after 20. This, however, is not the case with females, among whom the largest number of literates is found, in all these three religions, between 15 and 20; which fact would seem to indicate that, though Christian females are more educated, as a rule, than females of other religions, those who have not been educated before 20, seldom attempt to acquire the accomplishment later. As for the Animistic races, the literate among them are so few that the proportion is not even one in a thousand in the first three age-periods. Under the circumstance, it is useless to compare them with members of other religions. Considered by themselves, the last age-period returns the largest proportion, 1·27 in a thousand among males and ·28 in a thousand among females. Further, all females are illiterate between the ages 0 and 10.

Hindus and Christians are largely literate in Telugu and Marathi; Musalmans are literate in Urdu; while, among Animistic races, it is rather curious that those of the males who happen to be educated are all literate in Marathi or one of the "Other languages" and the educated females are mostly, if not wholly, literate in Telugu. This is, considering the figures shown by Subsidiary Table II absoluty. But when one remembers that out of the total Animistic population, in these Dominions, of 63,315, composed of 32,119 males and 33,196 females, only 63 are literate, 51 males and 12 females, one ceases to wonder at, or speculate about, the languages of male and female literacy being

different. Where literacy is so infinitesimal, it is needless to account for the difference.

6. English literacy is highest, as was to be expected, among Christians. One-fourth of the male population is literate in English, and about one-tenth of the female. In other religions it is inappreciable, Musalmans can show only one literate in a thousand males; and, small as this proportion is, it is above that reached among Hindu and Animistic males. Female English literacy is the same among Musalmans and Hindus, ·02 in a thousand, while it does not exist at all among Animists. These facts are better explained in the following way: Out of a total Hindu population of 9,870,839, composed of 5,024,202 males and 4,846,637 females, 4,606 are literate in English, 4,380 males and 226 females. Out of a total of 1,155,750 Musalmans of whom 590,230 are males and the rest females, 1,529 are literate in English, 1,503 males and 26 females. And 65,315 Animists, male and female, can show only 8 male English literates. Considering male and female literacy relatively, there are 442 literate females for every thousand literate males among Christians, 101 among Musalmans, 39 among Hindus, and 235 among Animistic races. The Animistic proportion should not, however, mislead us. Its comparative largeness can be no indication that there are more English literates among Animists than among Hindus or Musalmans; since, in the whole of these Dominions, there are only 51 Animistic males literate and 12 Animistic females. It may, also, be noted in this connection that Christian female literacy is higher than Christian male literacy between the ages 0 and 10. With respect to English literacy, there are 375 literate females for every thousand literate males among Christians. That is, in the total population. But looking into the figures for the different age-periods, we find that between the ages 0 and 10, there are as many literate females as males. And it may be mentioned, in passing, that it is this which is responsible for the first age-period showing the largest proportion of Literate in English under the head "Females to 1,000 Males" in Subsidiary Table I. The corresponding Hindu and Musalman proportions are very insignificant, being 91 and 87 literate females respectively, to a thousand literate males. In the next age-period, the proportion falls to 552 in a thousand; and mounting up to 702 between 15 and 20, it goes down to 278 in a thousand in the last. The proportion of female literates to male is higher among Hindus than among Musalmans; but that is because male English literacy is lower among the former than among the latter. There are no English literates at all among Animistic females, nor is this inexplicable. When English education has not made much head-way amongst peoples here who are largely English-educated in other parts of India, there is little to wonder at in the fact that those who are mostly illiterate elsewhere are totally so here.

7. Subsidiary Table III shows Education by Age, Sex and Natural Divisions. Taking the Table for Christians to begin with, I

find that the calculation of the literate for every 1000 persons is likely to give one a very wrong impression about the relative strength of the literate in the several Districts, the Christian population of most of these Districts being very small. Excluding the Hyderabad City, which has the largest number of Christians in these Dominions, (viz. 13,923 male and female), there are only 4 Districts with a population of over a thousand. In seven of the remaining Districts—Indur, Bidar, Sirpur-Tandur, Birh, Nander, Parbhani and Oosmanabad—it is below even a hundred; and 3 of these seven again, Bidar, Sirpur-Tandur, and Nander, have 15,10 and 9 Christians, respectively. These seven, therefore, call for no notice. So, it goes without saying, that the Hyderabad City must be considered by itself; and a comparison is possible only between three Districts, *i.e.* Aurangabad, Warangal and Nalgonda. In a thousand of the Christian population, Hyderabad has 385 educated males—18 of the first age period, 34 of the second, 27 of the third and, 306 of the last—and 150 educated females of whom 20 belong to the first age-period, 19 to the second, 23 to the third, and 88 to the last. And among the other Districts with a population of over a thousand, Aurangabad stands first with 131 literate males and 83 literate females; Warangal has 114 literate males and 37 literate females; Nalgonda 45 males and 52 females; which shows that, proportionately, there are more educated Christian females than males in Nalgonda. Comparing the District proportion with the Provincial proportion, the Hyderabad City alone exceeds the latter. The City shows 385 males and 151 females against 307 males and 136 females for the whole Province.

8. According to the Musalman Table. Railways return the largest number of educated Musalmans, male and female, 175 in a thousand. The Hyderabad City comes close behind with 155 persons. *Atraf-i-Balda* has a proportion of 65, Warangal 60, Mahbubnagar 50, Aurangabad 47, Nalgonda 40, and the remaining Districts show proportions ranging from 35 to nearly 19, Indur being at the head and Bidar bringing up the rear. Of these latter, Indur and Oosmanabad are about equally educated; so also are Nander and Parbhani, Birh, Raichur and Medak, and Gulbargah and Lingsugur. The only literate Musalman females to be found in Sirpur-Tandur belong to the age-period 20 and over; and they are 12 in number. Further, the Provincial proportion is 54 persons in a thousand, and this is exceeded in the case of 4 of the Districts shown in the Table; Railways, the Hyderabad City, *Atraf-i-Balda* and Warangal.

Among the followers of the great Religions, the Hindus are the most backward educationally, in these Dominions. And Subsidiary Table III for Hindus gives us a definite idea of this backwardness, not only for the Province but for the Districts severally. Railways and the Hyderabad City claim, as usual, the largest proportions, 147 and 115, respectively, in a thousand. Mahbubnagar comes third with 31; *Atraf-i-Balda* and Oosmanabad have each 29 literates in a thousand; Birh has 28,

Aurangabad 27, Warangal 26, Lingsugur 25, Medak and Parbhani 23 each, Nander, Raichur and Indur 20 each, Gulbargah 19, Bidar 18, Nalgonda and Elgandal 17 each ; and last comes Sirpur-Tandur with only 9 literates to its credit. The Provincial proportion itself is very low, only 25 in a thousand, which is less than half of that for Musalmans. And this is exceeded slightly, excluding the Railways and the Hyderabad City, by 6 Districts. In point of numbers, however, it must be mentioned that there can be no comparison between Hindus and other Religionists. In these Dominions there are 9 times as many Hindus as there are Musalmans; and these again number five times as much as Christians.

9. Subsidiary Table IV shows English Education by Age, Sex and Natural Divisions. And it scarcely permits of any discussion ; the educational progress it reveals is so inappreciably small. Excluding the Railways and the Hyderabad City, not one District is able to show even one person literate in English in a thousand of the population. In actual numbers, the Hyderabad City has 10,857 of both sexes literate in English, Railways 1,235, Aurangabad 631, Warangal 434, *Atraf-i-Balda* 346, Mahbubnagar 267, Raichur 240, Parbhani 162, Birh, 118, Nalgonda 110, Gulbargah 70, Indur 66, Nander 40, Medak 39, Lingsugur 37, Elgandal 33, Bidar 21, Oosmanabad 13, and Sirpur-Tandur none.

10 Subsidiary Table V, prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India, could not be prepared for the simple reason that we did not tabulate the education slips for any selected castes, and so none of the particulars necessary for the Table are available.

11. In Subsidiary Table VI, the column for 1881 is blank, as no figures for that year are available. So, confining our attention to figures for 1891 and 1901, we find that in the last decade there has been little or no progress in education. Indeed in the matter of male education, we are worse off today than we were ten years ago. While we could show 58 literates in a thousand males in 1891, we could show only 55 literates in a thousand males in 1901. This is taking the population as a whole. But considering the Districts severally, there has been, without doubt, educational progress in some Districts, viz., Hyderabad City, Aurangabad, Birh, Nander, Parbhani and Oosmanabad ; but, except in the first, it has been very inconsiderable. Of the other Districts, Sirpur-Tandur is the least literate. But this is in part accounted for by the fact that it has the largest Animistic population in the Dominions ; and this, which is nearly one-fifth of the total District population, is totally illiterate. There is no excuse whatsoever for the swelling of the numbers of illiterate persons in the other Districts, unless it be that the people there are poorer than ever, or their conservative indifference to the requirements of the times has gathered strength since the last Census.

As regards the *Atraf-i-Balda* District, it may, however, be explained that the decrease is due to its proximity to the City, to which students resort for education. In 1891 there were 343,441 literate in 5,871,195 males and 11,063 literate in 5,467,513 females. Now according to Imperial Table VIII, there are 310,286 literate in 5,673,629 males and 18,883 in 5,467,513 females. It means that, with a smaller female population, we have a larger number of female literates; while the proportion of male literates to the male population is less than it was 10 years ago. This would point to the conclusion that, during the past decade, not only extraordinary—extraordinary, I mean, for these Dominions—efforts were made to further the progress of female education, but also that male education was neglected to a considerable extent. But the contrary is the truth. There are many more male schools and educational agencies now than in 1891, and the average standard of male intelligence has certainly improved. The reason for the very slight progress that has taken place in female literacy is, of course, easily stated. If female education has made little progress in British India, where the desirability of, as well as the necessity for, education, is almost universally recognized, is it not matter for wonder, nay for congratulation, that it has been limping along even in the fashion it has been doing here, considering that the necessity, even for male education, has not come home to the minds of most? In the poorer classes, the woman is as much a bread-winner as the man. And she generally earns her bread in the very occupations in which her male relative finds his livelihood. Among the well-to-do, educational accomplishments in women, being generally regarded with suspicion, are seldom sought for. As yet the social reformer has not made his appearance in the home circle. Until he does, woman will continue to glory in her ignorant supremacy over the household—and there is no doubt whatsoever that she wields enormous influence in her sphere, regardless, of course, of consequence—and pity, and despise, the lot of those who have to learn to read and write.

12. Passing on to Subsidiary Table VII, figures for 1881 not being available, progress of English education can be determined only since 1891. Further, the number of literates not being returned for Railways at the last Census, we are obliged to exclude, for purposes of comparison, the number shown against Railways at the present Census. Doing this, we find some cause for satisfaction. In a thousand there were 1·37 literate in 1891, whereas now we have 19·4. The difference between the figures is not great, it is true. But considering how slow things are to move here, and also the rather dispiriting fact that there has been a falling off in the number of literates in all languages, we can have no reason to complain. This is emphasised by the circumstance that, except in six Districts, progress has been pretty steady throughout and that the City of Hyderabad shows considerable progress. After Hyderabad, though far behind, come Aurangabad and *Atraf-i-Balda* with 1·56

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Education by Age, Sex and Religion.—Christians.

Age-Period.	Number in 1,000.						Number in 1,000 Literate in										Number in 1,000 literate in English.			Females to 1,000 Males.		
	Literate			Illiterate.			Marathi.		Canarese.		Urdu.		Telugu.		Other Languages.							
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Literate in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0—10	168·78	83·24	85·54	831·22	407·21	424·01	3·89	6 89	·88	...	...	·71	11·31	7·78	67·16	70·16	120·88	60·44	60·44	1027 60	1041·23	1000·0
10—15 ...	468·80	283·87	184·93	531·20	238·97	292·23	22·45	24·73	7·61	...	2·66	6·09	20·55	7·99	230·60	146·12	314·31	202·44	111·87	651·47	1222·93	552·31
15—20 ...	491·30	265·61	225·69	508·70	206·76	301·94	11·77	10·24	8·70	·51	2·05	5·12	9·72	11·77	233·37	198·05	344·31	202·66	142·27	849·71	1460·40	702·02
20 and over ...	552·37	481·00	134·37	447·63	190·34	257·29	7·76	3·77	2·27	·08	1·89	3·29	14·19	7·21	391·89	120·02	454 30	355·21	99·09	321·46	1351·73	278·78
For the Total Population ...	443·25	307·36	135·89	556·76	250·65	306·11	8 84	7·49	3 09	·08	1·51	3·15	13 83	7 82	280·09	117·25	346·96	252·26	94·70	442·13	1221·20	375·45

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Education by Age, Sex and Religion.--Animistic Race.

Age-period.	Number in 1,000.						Number in 1,000 literate in										Number in 1,000 literate in English.			Females to 1,000 Males.		
	Literate.			Illiterate.			Marathi.		Canarese.		Urdu.		Telugu.		Other Languages.							
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Literate in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0—10 ..	·05	·05	...	999·95	482·77	517·18	·05	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1071·28	..
10—15 ...	·75	·50	·25	999·25	520·26	478·99	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25	·25	...	...	...	...	500	920·65	...
15—20 ...	1·00	·80	·20	999·00	450 24	548·76	·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	·60	...	...	...	...	250	1218·83	...
20 and over ..	1·55	1·27	·28	998·45	494·94	503 51	·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	·16	·70	·12	·24	·24	...	214·29	1017·33	...
For the Total Population	·96	·78	·18	999·04	490·97	508·07	·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	·12	·43	·6	·12	·12	...	235·29	1034·80	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Education by Age, Sex and Natural Divisions—Hindus.

Natural Division and District.		Literate per 1,000.							
		0—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
The Hyderabad City		3·63	·88	9·26	1·26	20·99	1·12	83·62	4·19
Eastern Division.	*Atraf-i-Balda*	1·34	·17	2 79	·24	2·94	·20	21·25	·98
	Elgandal	·61	·06	1·95	·05	2·02	·05	12·12	·18
	Nalgonda	·65	·09	2·09	·20	2·35	·23	11·02	·74
	Warangal	·83	·03	2·85	·10	2·90	·09	13·62	·60
Western Division.	Medak	·69	·07	2·33	·20	2·53	·16	17·46	1·07
	Indur	·62	·14	2 00	·06	1·88	·09	14·60	·64
	Mahbubnagar	2·59	·35	3·50	·35	3·04	·49	19·79	1·60
	Bidar	·75	...	1·90	·04	1·79	·02	14·14	·21
	Sirpur-Tandur	·25	·10	·98	·30	·91	·20	6·27	·43
North-Western Division.	Aurangabad	1·07	·20	2·66	·11	2·60	·09	20·88	·35
	Birh	·86	·01	2·83	·01	2·64	·02	22·12	·14
	Nander	·66	...	2·37	·02	1·85	·01	15·67	·11
	Parbhani	·41	·01	2·20	·02	2·00	·01	18·53	·13
Southern Division.	Gulbargah	·69	06	2·17	·09	2·29	·03	13·61	·38
	Osmanabad (Naldrug) ...	1·09	·06	3·15	·04	2·71	·06	21·71	·30
	Raichur	1·03	·06	2·62	·16	2·49	·07	13·46	·31
	Lingsugur	1·28	·01	3·11	·07	3·09	·03	17·20	·20
Railways		4·26	1·09	6·94	1·82	10·71	2·68	112·98	6·69
For the Total Population		·99	·10	2·65	·14	2·62	·13	18·15	·60

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Education by Age, Sex and Religion.—Animistic Race.

Age-period.	Number in 1,000.						Number in 1,000 literate in										Number in 1,000 literate in English.			Females to 1,000 Males.		
	Literate.			Illiterate.			Marathi.		Canarese.		Urdu.		Telugu.		Other Languages.							
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Literate in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0—10 ..	·05	·05	...	999·95	482·77	517·18	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1071·28	..
10—15 ...	·75	·50	·25	999·25	520·26	478·99	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25	·25	...	...	...	...	500	920·65	...
15—20 ...	1·00	·80	·20	999·00	450 24	548·76	·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	·60	...	...	...	...	250	1218·83	...
20 and over ..	1·55	1·27	·28	998·45	494·94	503 51	·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	·16	·70	·12	·24	·24	...	214·29	1017·33	...
For the Total Population	·96	·78	·18	999·04	490·97	508·07	·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	·12	·43	·6	·12	·12	...	235·29	1034·80	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Education by Age, Sex and Religion.—Christians.

Age-Period.	Number in 1,000.						Number in 1,000 Literate in										Number in 1,000 literate in English.			Females to 1,000 Males.		
	Literate			Illiterate.			Marathi.		Canarese.		Urdu.		Telugu.		Other Languages.							
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Literate in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0—10	168·78	83·24	85·54	831·22	407·21	424·01	3·89	6 89	·88	...	...	·71	11·31	7·78	67·16	70·16	120·88	60·44	60·44	1027·60	1041·23	1000·0
10—15 ...	468·80	283·87	184·93	531·20	238·97	292·23	22·45	24·73	7·61	...	2·66	6·09	20·55	7·99	230·60	146·12	314·31	202·44	111·87	651·47	1222·93	552·31
15—20 ...	491·30	265·61	225·69	508·70	206·76	301·94	11·77	10·24	8·70	·51	2·05	5·12	9·72	11·77	233·37	198·05	344·31	202·66	142·27	849·71	1460·40	702·02
20 and over ...	552·37	481·00	134·37	447·63	190·34	257·29	7·76	3·77	2·27	·08	1·89	3·29	14·19	7·21	391·89	120·02	454 30	355·21	99·09	321·46	1351·73	278·78
For the Total Population ...	443·25	307·36	135·89	556·76	250·65	306·11	8 84	7·49	3 09	·08	1·51	3·15	13 83	7 82	280·09	117·25	346·96	252·26	94·70	442·13	1221·20	375·15

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Education by Age, Sex and Religion.—Animistic Race.

Age-period.	Number in 1,000.						Number in 1,000 literate in										Number in 1,000 literate in English.			Females to 1,000 Males.		
	Literate.			Illiterate.			Marathi.		Canarese.		Urdu.		Telugu.		Other Languages.							
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Literate in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0—10 ..	·05	·05	...	999·95	482·77	517·18	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1071·28	..
10—15 ...	·75	·50	·25	999·25	520·26	478·99	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25	·25	...	...	...	...	500	920·65	...
15—20 ...	1·00	·80	·20	999·00	450 24	548·76	·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	·60	...	...	...	...	250	1218·83	...
20 and over ..	1·55	1·27	·28	998·45	494·94	503 51	·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	·16	·70	·12	·24	·24	...	214·29	1017·33	...
For the Total Population	·96	·78	·18	999·04	490·97	508·07	·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	·12	·43	·6	·12	·12	...	235·29	1034·80	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Education by Age, Sex and Natural Divisions—Hindus.

Natural Division and District.		Literate per 1,000.							
		0—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
The Hyderabad City		3·63	·88	9·26	1·26	20·99	1·12	83·62	4·19
Eastern Division.	*Atraf-i-Balda*	1·34	·17	2 79	·24	2·94	·20	21·25	·98
	Elgandal	·61	·06	1·95	·05	2·02	·05	12·12	·18
	Nalgonda	·65	·09	2·09	·20	2·35	·23	11·02	·74
	Warangal	·83	·03	2·85	·10	2·90	·09	13·62	·60
Western Division.	Medak	·69	·07	2·33	·20	2·53	·16	17·46	1·07
	Indur	·62	·14	2 00	·06	1·88	·09	14·60	·64
	Mahbubnagar	2·59	·35	3·50	·35	3·04	·49	19·79	1·60
	Bidar	·75	...	1·90	·04	1·79	·02	14·14	·21
	Sirpur-Tandur	·25	·10	·98	·30	·91	·20	6·27	·43
North-Western Division.	Aurangabad	1·07	·20	2·66	·11	2·60	·09	20·88	·35
	Birh	·86	·01	2·83	·01	2·64	·02	22·12	·14
	Nander	·66	...	2·37	·02	1·85	·01	15·67	·11
	Parbhani	·41	·01	2·20	·02	2·00	·01	18·53	·13
Southern Division.	Gulbargah	·69	06	2·17	·09	2·29	·03	13·61	·38
	Osmanabad (Naldrug) ...	1·09	·06	3·15	·04	2·71	·06	21·71	·30
	Raichur	1·03	·06	2·62	·16	2·49	·07	13·46	·31
	Lingsugur	1·28	·01	3·11	·07	3·09	·03	17·20	·20
Railways		4·26	1·09	6·94	1·82	10·71	2·68	112·98	6·69
For the Total Population		·99	·10	2·65	·14	2·62	·13	18·15	·60

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Education by Age, Sex and Religion—Musalmans.

District.	Literate per 1,000.							
	0—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
The Hyderabad City	5·37	1·51	13·27	3·23	14·81	2·79	103·63	11·12
Atraf-i-Balda	3·13	·89	6·02	1·47	5·98	1·64	41·36	7·26
Elgandal	1·20	·07	3 51	·09	3·70	·20	22·03	·60
Nalgonda	·58	...	3·99	·36	4·42	·15	29·73	1·12
Warangal	1·57	·13	5·71	·40	7 03	·42	41·98	3·59
Medak	1·44	...	4·34	·28	3·75	·24	17·39	·60
Indur	1·10	·40	3 79	·34	3·82	·16	25·50	·60
Mahbubnagar	3·22	·87	6·48	·68	4·53	·58	30·02	4·11
Bidar	·77	·04	1·83	·08	1·93	·08	13·74	·43
Sirpur-Tandur	·42	...	·63	...	3·99	...	17 22	·84
Aurangabad	1·45	·41	4·58	·66	4·80	·71	31·97	2·46
Birh	·79	·11	2·30	·14	2·12	·09	22·32	·34
Nander	·83	·04	3·59	·06	2·98	·06	22·64	·18
Parbhani	1·09	·22	2·64	·21	3·22	·14	22·79	·68
Gulbargah	1·36	...	1·88	·10	2·58	·13	15·31	·21
Osmanabad (Naldrug)	1·47	·20	3·59	·31	2·79	·12	25·63	1·04
Raichur	1·84	...	4·18	·08	2·73	·13	18·36	·80
Lingsugur	1·04	·31	2·73	·13	1·99	·09	15·51	·58
Railways	1·87	1·87	10·09	3 74	12·33	2·99	132·29	10·46
For the Total Population ...	2·06	·45	5·18	·80	5·37	·71	36·97	3·06

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Education by Age, Sex and Natural Divisions.—Christians.

Natural Division and District.		Literate per 1,000.							
		0—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern Division.	The Hyderabad City ...	17·74	19·97	34·33	19·46	27·00	22·84	306·61	88·56
	Atraf i-Balda	21·56	21·56	59·30	26·95	26·95	24·26	231·81	83·55
	Elgandal	18·69	...	46·73	9·35	32·71	18·69	177·57	98·13
	Nalgonda	24·73	4·12	4·12	20·61	1·65	6·60	14·84	21·43
	Warangal	5·97	3·31	6·63	4·64	8·62	3·31	93·56	25·88
Northern Division.	Medak	136·73	91·15	72·39	37·53	13·40	24·13	123·32	120·64
	Indur	67·79	...	...	16·95	16·95	16·95	203·39	135·58
	Mahbubnagar	64·07	97·49	119·77	103·07	38·99	2·79	86·35	52·92
	Bidar	...	...	...	...	...	66·66	333·33	133·33
	Sirpur-Tandur	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	600·00	...
North-Western Division.	Aurangabad	13·47	17·21	26·94	25·81	11·59	8·60	79·31	31·42
	Birh	141·30	10·87	119·57	...	21·74	...	195·65	43·48
	Nander	...	...	222·22	...	...	...	555·55	...
	Parbhani	...	13·88	41·66	13·88	55·58	27·77	319·44	166·66
Southern Division.	Gulbargah	28·98	...	72·47	4·83	43·48	19·32	115·89	38·64
	Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	50·00	50·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raichur	3·62	83·33	32·60	32·60	18·12	54·36	170·29	54·36
	Lingsugur	1·90	1·90	24·71	24·71	20·91	17·11	58·93	60·84
	Railways	34·38	43·93	24·83	24·83	27·70	30·56	300·56	128·94
	For the Total Population ...	20·49	21·05	32·44	21·13	22·57	19·61	231·87	74·54

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

English Education by Age, Sex and Natural Divisions.

Natural Division and District.		Literate per 1,000.							
		0—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
The Hyderabad City		·69	·56	2·05	·51	2·25	·57	15 16	2·41
Eastern Division.	*Atraf-i-Balda*	·005	·02	·05	·02	·02	·01	·64	·06
	Elgandal	·001	...	·002	...	·001	...	·02	·01
	Nalgonda	·014	...	...	·038	·007	...	·027	·044
	Warangal	·009	·001	·008	·014	·04	·002	·27	·11
Northern Division	Medak	...	...	·003	·006	...	·005	·07	·03
	Indur	·014	...	·003	·0015	·014	·0015	·056	·014
	Mahbubnagar	·03	·04	·07	·047	·037	·001	·12	·027
	Bidar	...	...	...	...	·003	·0014	·021	·003
	Sirpur-Tandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Division.	Aurangabad	·02	·005	·08	·005	·10	·01	·57	·07
	Birh	·03	·002	·04	...	·02	...	·15	·001
	Nander	...	...	·006	...	·002	...	·06	·01
	Parbhani	·003	·001	·02	·001	·04	·003	·16	·02
Southern Division.	Gulbargah	·007	...	·04	...	·007	·008	·06	·007
	Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	·004	·002	...	·002	...	...	·02	...
	Raichur	·004	·04	·04	·02	·04	·03	·2	·04
	Lingsugur	·001	...	·004	...	·002	...	·04	·004
Railways		3·29	4·07	4·15	2·24	6·06	2·57	68·69	11·29
For the Total Population ...		·042	·033	·11	·032	·12	·030	·82	·14

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Progress of Education since 1881, by Districts.

District.	Number of literates in 1,000 males.				Number of literates in 1,000 females.			Variation + or —.					
								1891—1901.		1881—1891.		1881—1901.	
	1901.	1891,		1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		Learning.	Literate.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
The Hyderabad City ...	251	50	210	...	36	28	...	+ 41	+ 8	...	...	...	...
Atraf-i-Balda ...	63	13	71	...	6	2	...	— 8	+ 4	...	...	...	...
Elgandal	33	8	51	...	1	1	...	— 18	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgonda	32	10	51	...	3	1	...	— 19	+ 2	...	...	...	...
Warangal	52	10	56	...	2	2	...	— 4	...	...	...	...	...
Medak	47	17	82	...	4	1	...	— 35	+ 3	...	...	...	...
Indur	41	12	53	...	2	1	...	— 12	+ 1	...	...	...	...
Mahbubnagar ...	60	13	64	...	7	2	...	— 4	+ 5	...	...	...	...
Bidar	37	12	46	...	1	...	...	— 9	+ 1	...	...	...	...
Sirpur-Tandur ...	15	5	24	...	2	...	...	— 9	+ 2	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad ...	61	15	53	...	3	1	...	+ 8	+ 2	...	...	...	...
Birh	59	11	48	...	1	1	..	+ 11	...	...	...	...	...
Nander	43	9	40	...	...	1	...	+ 3	— 1	...	...	...	...
Parbhani	49	9	42	...	1	...	...	+ 7	+ 1	...	...	...	...
Gulbargah	38	13	53	...	1	1	...	— 15	...	...	...	...	...
Osmanabad (Naldrug)	60	14	48	...	1	...	...	+ 12	+ 1	...	...	...	...
Raichur	41	11	60	...	2	2	...	— 19	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsugur	49	15	61	...	1	1	...	— 12	...	...	...	...	...
Railways	268	21	229	...	89	82	...	+ 39	+ 7	...	...	...	...
Total for the Hyderabad State ...	55	...	58	49 5	3	2	·7	— 3	+ 1	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

EDUCATION.

Number of Literates in English in 1,000.

District.	Number of literates in 1,000 Males.				Number of literates in 1,000 Females.			Variation + or. —					
		1891						1891—1901.		1881—1891.		1881—1901.	
	1901		Literate.	1881	1901	1891	1881	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
The Hyderabad City ...	38·93	...	28·56	...	8·39	5·61	...	+10·37	+ 2·78	...	...	...	...
Atraf-i-balda ...	1·40	...	·32	...	·22	·04	...	+ 1·08	+ ·18	...	...	...	...
Elgandal ...	·04	...	·15	...	·02	·02	...	— ·11	...	...	...	...	...
Nalgonda ...	·14	...	·26	...	·18	·003	...	— ·12	+ ·177	...	...	...	...
Warangal ...	·63	...	·44	...	·27	·08	...	+ ·19	+ ·19	...	...	...	...
Medak ...	·13	...	·37	...	·08	·03	...	— ·24	+ ·05	...	...	...	...
Indur ...	·18	...	·08	...	·03	·02	..	+ ·10	+ ·01	...	...	...	...
Mahbubnagar ...	·52	...	·20	...	·24	·02	...	+ ·32	+ ·22	...	...	...	...
Bidar ...	·05	...	·03	...	·008	·007	...	+ ·02	+ ·001	...	...	...	...
Sirpur-Tandur ...	...	...	·07	...	...	...	...	— ·07	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad ...	1·56	...	·67	...	·19	·10	...	+ ·89	+ ·09	...	...	...	...
Birh ...	·46	...	·14	...	·02	·03	...	+ ·32	— ·01	...	...	...	...
Nander ...	·14	...	·03	...	·02	...	...	+ ·11	+ ·02	...	...	...	...
Parbhani ...	·45	...	·09	...	·05	·02	...	+ ·36	+ ·03	...	...	...	...
Gulbargah ...	·16	...	·70	...	·03	·05	...	— ·54	— ·02	...	...	...	...
Oosmanabad (Naldrug).	·04	...	·03	...	·008	·003	...	+ ·01	+ ·005	...	...	...	...
Raichur ...	·65	...	·73	...	·29	·21	...	— ·08	+ ·08	...	...	...	...
Lingsugur ...	·10	...	·26	...	·009	·03	...	— ·16	— ·021	...	...	...	...
Railways ...	134·16	...	...	...	52·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Hyderabad State ...	1·94	...	1·37	...	·43	·26	...	+ ·77	+ ·21	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER VI.

Language.

With a view to get an insight into the race of foreigners inhabiting a given place, the returns of "Mother tongue" and "Birth place" were prescribed. The advisablity of so doing was first recognised in 1881. And though in 1891, a separate column was provided for the record of "Race;" yet the column for "Parent-tongue" also was allowed to remain. This was done not so much for purposes of comparison as for providing help to further the cause of future philological researches. It was also done, because it was thought that it would secure for us "a photograph, as it were, of the existing distribution of languages in India from the popular standpoint, which might, to some extent, guide the more leisurely and comprehensive researches of competent specialists." The enumerators, therefore, were instructed to record in their schedules "the language ordinarily spoken in the household of the parents, whether it be that of the place of enumeration or not." The column for "Mother tongue" was retained for the Census of 1901 also, and the following instruction was issued to the enumerators for filling the column 13:—Language. "Enter the language which each person returns as that which he ordinarily uses."

2. Following the above instruction, the enumerators recorded in their schedules all available information regarding "Mother tongue"; and it was from these schedules that the information now collected was first abstracted and then compiled. Imperial table X, which deals with "Mother-tongue" and furnishes materials for the writing of this chapter, is for the sake, of convenience divided into four parts: The first part shows us how the population is distributed with reference to—

(A) the Vernaculars of the Hyderabad State,
(B) the Vernaculars of India beyond the Hyderabad State,
(C) the Languages of Asiatic Countries beyond India, and
(D) the Languages of European Countries;

the second exhibits how the languages returned at the Census of 1901 are found distributed with reference to their Families; the third reveals the territorial distribution of each language; and the fourth lays bare the distribution of districts by languages.

3. A reference to the first part of the Imperial Table will show that no less than 11,120,696 persons or 99·82 per cent. of the total population, speak either Marathi, Telugu, Canarese, Urdu or some other Indian language. The first four, coming under our group A, form the chief Vernaculars of the State and help 10,764,428 souls or 96·62 per cent. of the population to give expression to their thoughts; while the rest spoken beyond the geograpical limits of these territories, form our group B and enable 356,268 persons or 3·20 per cent.

of our population to give tongue to their ideas. 11,898 persons or 1·0 per cent. of the population speak languages belonging to Countries of Asia situated beyond the borders of India; while 8086 souls or 0·7 per cent. of the population speak the languages of Europe. The former come under our group C and the latter under D. The mother tongue of 462 persons or ·01 per cent of the population is unspecified.

4. The following figures lead us to a knowledge of the number of persons returned as speaking any one of the languages falling under the above mentioned groups. The number of persons speaking the local Vernaculars is more than the number speaking any one of the languages coming under the remaining groups or even all the other groups put together. This means that for every 100 persons who speak the language of the country, there are 3·5 who do not speak it; or in other words, for every foreigner who inhabits the State there are 28 who are the children of the soil.

Group of Languages.	Persons.	P.C.	Males.	P.C.	Females.	P.C.
A. Local Vernaculars	10,764,428	100	5,468,059	50·8	5,296,369	49·2
B. Other Indian Vernaculars ...	356,268	100	191,485	53·75	164,783	46·25
C. Languages of Asiatic countries situated beyond India.	11,898	100	8,549	71·85	3,349	28·15
D. European Languages ...	8,086	100	5,398	66·76	2,688	33·24
Total ...	11,140,680	100	5,673,491	50·9	9,467,189	49·1

There are here more males who speak one or more languages falling under one or more groups than there are females. Out of a total of 11,140,680 persons speaking languages coming under all the groups, 5,673,491 or 50·9 per cent. are males and 5,467,189 or 49·1 per cent. females. This shows that the former are in excess of the latter by 1·8 per cent. This percentage also represents more or less the excess of the male over the female population, speaking the local Vernaculars; but the excess becomes considerably large, 75·0, 43·70 and 33·52 per cent., in the case of other Indian Vernaculars and the Languages of Asia and of Europe, respectively. The excess of males over females under group A is explained away by the fact that the male population in these Dominions is in excess of the female by 1·8 per cent., and the excess under group B is accounted for by the circumstances that there are here more bachelors than maids, because of the exigencies of the Military Service, which imposes restrictions upon its members in the matter of their marriage.

5. Part II exhibits the classification by Families of the languages returned in the schedules. Every endeavour was made bring this classification circulated into accord with that made by Dr. Grierson and printed in the "Indexes of Languages" for the guidance of the Superintendents of the Census operations. Though this classification is given in the Table under review, yet it will not be out of place to notice here how certain dialects came to be classed with their main languages, notwithstanding the fact that they were returned in the schedules under their respective " Mother tongues." For example,

(*a*) Nagari was classed with Gujarathi, separate strengths being shown for each.

(*b*) Sikhi and Gurumukhi were bracketed with the Panjabi.

(*c*) Arya, Hindi, Panchabhasha and Chowbhasha were all treated as one language.

(*d*) Hindustani and Urdu were grouped together.

(*e*) The dialects of Dakhshini, Are and Konkani were classed with Marathi.

(*f*) Patigar was treated as a dialect of Phatu, and Jagannathi, of Uriya.

(*g*) The dialects Domra, Dommara, Perike, Manna and Payakuri were classed with Telugu and Tamil.

6. The result of these re-adjustments brings to prominence the fact that these several languages, including the European, fall under

		Strength of Population.	
(1) The Indian and (2) The Iranian	Branch of the Indo-European Family	41,72,256	Persons.
		1,961	do
(3) The Gipsy and the Bhil dialects	...	1, 7,906	do
(4) The Teutonic and (5) The Romanic	Branch of the Indo-European Family. ...	8,052	do
(6) The Dravidian Family	...	6,820,469	do
(7) The Tibeto-Burman Family	...	12	do
(8) The Mongolian Family	...	34	do
(9) The Semitic Family	...	9, 37	do
	Total ...	11,140,627	Persons.

7. The population speaking the languages which fall under the head of the main Sub-Families, Branches and Groups of the Indo-European Family, numbers 4,310,175 persons or 38·69 per cent of the aggregate strength of the population of the State, as against 6,820,469 persons or 61·22per cent., who " ordinarily use " the dialects and languages belonging to the Dravidian Family. The Tibeto-Burman, the Mongolian and the

Semitic Families play a very insignificant part here, in as much as the number of persons speaking their dialects is only 1,234 and 9,937, respectively, which represents ·0001, ·0003 and ·089 per cent. of the total population.

8. The Indo-European and the Dravidian Families of Languages claim the largest number of votaries. This must be due to the fact that not only the four local Vernaculars count among their speakers no less than 96·62 per cent. of the entire population; but also the other Indian, Asiatic and European languages come under either the Indo-European or the Dravidian Family and count among their speakers all the remaining persons, save 9,937. These 9,937 persons speak languages which are members of the Semitic Family.

9. Distributed by Sex, the population speaking the several languages appertaining to the aforesaid families, stands thus : –

Family of Languages.	Population.					
	Persons.	Per cent.	Males.	Per cent.	Females.	Per cent.
The Indo-European Family ...	4,310,175	100	2,191,036	50·8	2,119,139	49·2
,, Dravidian do. ...	6,820,469	100	3,475,226	50·95	3,345,248	49·05
,, Tibeto-Burman do. ...	12	100	9	·75	3	·25
,, Mongolian do. ...	34	100	21	61·76	13	38·24
,, Semitic do. ...	9,937	100	7,177	72·2	2,760	27·8
Not classified	53	100	22	41·51	31	53·49
Unspecified	462	100	138	29·87	324	70·13
Total ...	11,141,142	100	5,673,629	...	5,467,513	...

The ratio of disparity between the male and the female population, which the above statement indicates, exactly coincides with that referred to in paragraph 3 *supra*. In the preceding paragraph, it was pointed out that the four local Vernaculars belong to the Indo-European and the Dravidian Families of Languages, and this accounts for the approximation of the ratio of the disparity between the number of males and females to the Provincial average.

10. While on this subject, it may not be out of place to mention here that the undermentioned languages returned in the schedules, are not classified under any of the Families of languages specified in Dr. Grierson's Index. This is so, first, because the number returned does not go beyond 53, and next, because no information can be had with reference to them.

Dialect.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Remarks.
Jyad ...	48	22	26	Enumerated in the Lingsugur District.
Arachu .	3	...	3	,, Nalgonda ,,
Lakay ...	2	...	2	,, Warangal ,,
Total...	53	22	31	

11. Part III shows the territorial distribution of the several languages, and is divided into 5 sections. In paragraph 4 *supra*, it was stated that the population speaking the four local Vernaculars covered by group A, numbers 10,764,428 persons, of whom 5,468,059 are males and 5,296,369 females. The first section of this part gives the number of persons speaking the four local Vernaculars and shows how that number is distributed over the several districts. From this it will be seen that Telugu, which is the language of 5,148,056 persons, occupies the place of honour, followed by Marathi, Canarese, and Urdu, which are spoken by 2,895,864, 1,562,018 and 1,159,490 persons, respectively. In other words, Telugu claims 47·13 per cent. of the local Vernacular speaking population, Marathi 10·76 per cent., Canarese 14·51, and Urdu 10·76.

12. Distributed by sex, the figures stand thus :—

Languages.	Population.					
	Persons.	Per cent.	Males.	Per cent.	Females.	Per cent.
Telugu	5,148,056	100	2,639,984	51·7	2,508,072	48·49
Marathi	2,895,864	100	1,452,568	50·16	1,443,296	49·84
Canarese	1,562,018	100	780,847	49·9	781,171	50·1
Urdu	1,158,490	100	594,660	51·3	563,830	48·7
Total ...	10,764,428	100	5,468,059	50·8	5,296,369	49·2

It will be seen from the above that, among persons speaking Telugu, Marathi and Urdu, the males preponderate over the females by 2·6, ·33 and 2·6 per cent., respectively; while among those that speak Canarese, it is the females that preponderate by ·2 per cent. The reason for this preponderance of males is not far to seek; it is

found in the fact that the foreigners, who come here from Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces in search of livelihood, are either unmarried, or are those who have left their wives behind them. The preponderance of the Canarese women is perhaps due to their settlement here from the adjoining British Territory on account of the establishment of relationship, especially marital. It may also be due partly to the emigration of males into the British Territories, and partly to death consequent on the ravages wrought by the late famine.

13. Our districts stand in the order in which they are shown in Statement No. I, so far as the strength of the population speaking the our Vernacular languages of the State goes.

14. What we learn from this Table is—

(*a*) that the Telugu language preponderates in the districts which constitute the linguistic division of "Telingana", and the Marati language preponderates in the tract of the country known as the "Maharatwadi Division."

(*b*) that the Telingana Districts of Elgandal, Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Indur, *Atraf-i-balda* and Mehdak contain 18·15, 16·05, 12·47, 11·84, 9·63, 7·01 and 6·30 per cent., respectively, of the Telugu population; that these are followed by the Carnatic Districts of Raichur and Gulbargah, 5·01 and 3·36 per cent., respectively, of whose population Telugu speaking; and that the City of Hyderabad with 3·30 per cent. of its population speaking Telugu divides are the above named districts from the Maharattwadi Districts of Bidar, Sirpur-Tandur, Nander, Lingsugur, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Birh and Oosmanabad with 2·38, 2·32, 1·36, ·39, ·13, ·11, ·07, and ·05 per cent., respectively, of their population speaking the Telugu language.

(*c*) 1. that, as regards the Marati language, the Aurangabad District stands first with a large strength of the Marathi speaking population (19·88 per cent.), followed by Parbhani with 19·52 per cent., Oosmanabad with 15·56 per cent., Birh with 14·76 per cent., Nander with 12·18 per cent., Bidar with 8·82 per cent., Sirpur-Tandur with 2·64 per cent. and Gulbargah with 1·63 per cent.

2. that the Hyderabad City with ·64 per cent. of its Marati speaking population forms the dividing line here as well; though Indur and Elgandal claim higher percentages of 2·04 and ·65, respectively; and that the remaining Telingana Districts come in the following order:— Warangal (·47), Mahbubnagar (·26), *Atraf-i-balda* (·20), Lingsugur and Raichur (·19 each), Medak (·17) and Nalgonda (·09).

(*d*) that as regards Canarese, Lingsugur heads the list, followed by Gulbargah and Raichur; that linguistically considered, the incorporation of the District of Raichur with the Maharatwadi Districts is an anamoly, in that it contains more Telugu speaking than Maharati or

Canarese speaking persons; and that the remaining districts stand in the following order :—

Mahbubnagar (2·08), Nander (1·73), Oosmanabad (1·49), Indur (1·08), *Atraf-i-Balda* (·26), Birh, the Hyderabad City and Sirpur-Tandur (·14), Aurangabad (·11), Parbhani and Medak (·06), Warangal (·05), Elgandal (·03) and Nalgonda (·01).

(*e*) that the majority, 18·39 per cent., of the Urdu speaking population is found in the City of Hyderabad; and that Bidar (9·35) comes next followed by the Districts of Gulbargah (9·19), Aurangabad (7·96), Elgandal (5·71), Warangal (5·04), Parbhani (4·69), Oosmanabad (4·29), Lingsugur (4·20), Birh (4·07), Mahbubnagar (4·05), Raichur (3·98), Indur (3·94), Nander (3·91), *Atraf-i-Balda* (3·90), Nalgonda (2·96), Medak (2·65) and Sirpur-Tandur (1·51).

15. A brief comparison of the *results* of the Census of 1901 with *those* of the Census 1891, will not altogether be devoid of interest. Statement No. II furnishes all the materials necessary for such a comparison. It will be seen from this statement that if, during the last decade, the Telugu and the Canarese speaking population increased by 116,987 and 110,972 persons, respectively, the Marathi and the Urdu speaking population went down by 597,994 and 36,726 souls, respectively. In this Statement "Urdu" includes "Hindustani"; the case was just the same in the statement for 1891.

16. Group B includes all the languages that are generally spoken outside the limits of the Hyderabad Dominions; but these are returned under the general head of "Vernaculars of India." A list of these languages, together with the number of males and females speaking each language, will be found in Subsidiary Table I. And seeing that the number of persons returned as speaking each of these languages is very small, any lengthy remarks made in connection with them will be supererogatory, in so far, at all events, as this State is concerned.

17. The only languages, then, that merit any notice at our hands, are (*a*) Gujarathi (15,064), Panjabi (2,368), Marwadi (57,777), Hindi (28,767), Rangari (1,843), Hindustani (3,166) and Uriya (2,53)—members of the Indian Branch of the *Indo-European Family* of languages; and (*b*) Tamil (27,475), Korava (2,147), Yerakala (4,774), Koya (15,895) and Ghondi (59,669), members of—*the Dravidian Family* of languages.

18. Among the languages of the Indo-European Family, Marwadi, which claims the largest number, is spoken in all the districts of the State. The largest number of the Marwadi-speaking people is found in the Aurangabad District (12,383), the Hyderabad City (9,482), and the Districts of Parbhani (9,369), Birh (7,667), Oosmanabad (4,572), Bidar (3,683), Gulbargah (2,524) and Nander (2,469), supporting, in the order in which they are given here, the next largest numbers. The Telingana

Districts as well as the Districts of Indur, Raichur and Lingsugur are very sparsely populated by these Indian Jews. The majority of these gravitate, as a rule, towards Cities and Cantonments in preference to the rural areas; and this must be so, because of the large scope that exists in these centres of life and civilization for commerce and speculation on an extensive scale.

In point of numbers Hindi ranks next; for the Hindi-speaking population spreads over the City of Hyderabad and the Maharatwadi Districts. Aurangabad claims most of these (15,167), Parbhani (3,207) coming next, followed by the Hyderabad City (2,360) with Nander, Oosmanabad, Bidar and Gulburgah in the rear. The comparative absence of this language in the Telingana Districts is noteworthy. After Hindi comes Gujrathi in point of numerical strength. Gulbargah claims the largest number, Aurangabad, the Hyderabad City and Raichur claiming, in the order in which they are recorded here, the next highest numbers. Like the Marwari or the Hindi speaking population the Gujarathi speaking population too is scarcely to be encountered in the Telingana Districts and the District of Sirpur-Tandur. This circumstance affords further proof that people with trading propensities settle down only in Cantonments and Cities, where there is a larger scope for professional training than in the rural areas. The population which returned Hindustani or Urdu as its mother-tongue is found only in the Hyderabad City (1,381), Aurangabad (1,043), Birh (46) and Parbhani (216); the first two claiming the two highest numbers. The population speaking the Panjabi language numbers 2,368 persons; and these are found distributed all over the Maharatwadi Districts and the City of Hyderabad. In this case, Aurangabad claims the largest number, followed by Birh and Nander, the Hyderabad City coming next with Parbhani in the rear. The Telingana Districts are conspicuous by the absence in them of the Panjabi-speaking population, except Warangal, Medak and Indur, which contain 2, 1 and 49 persons, respectively. Rangri, though returned and separately classified, is a dialect allied to Gujarathi. It is the mother-tongue of the Dyers—a class of people, returned as inhabiting only two places, Aurangabad and Nander, the former containing 1,832 and the latter 11 persons. Uriya classed with Jagannathi and allied to Ghondi, is a medley of languages partly Aryan and partly Dravidian; its etymology is Aryan in origin, while its syntax is derived from the Dravidian sources. It may, in a way, be regarded as a link connecting the Aryan with the Dravidian groups of languages. The Hyderabad State must be indebted for our Aryan-speaking population to the Central Provinces on the one hand and Ganjam and Vizagapatam on the other. They are chiefly found in the Telingana and the Karnatic districts. They muster strong in the District of Mahbubnagar; Raichur supports the next, largest number followed by Medak, Warangal, Oosmanabad, Lingsugur and *Atraf-i-balda*. There is a total absence of them in the Maharatwadi

Division, if we except Birh and Nander, which claim 35 and 3 persons, respectively, to their credit.

19. Among the Dravidian languages, Ghondi, the language of the Ghonds, from whom the language takes its name, claims the largest number (59,669). Of 59,669 persons speaking this language, 29,462 are males and 30,207 females. This shows that females are in excess of males by 742. If Sirpur-Tandur is inhabited by so many as 50,727 Ghonds, Elgandal harbours 5,469, and Indur 3,344. The Districts of *Atraf-i-balda*, Nander and Raichur support 2,620 and 18 respectively; while the City of Hyderabad 5, and Aurangabad and Mahbubnagar only 1 each. Though glorying in the possession of a return all devoted to itslef; Koya is after all a dialect, of Ghondi; and 7,922 males and 7,963 females or 15,895 persons in all speak it. And these are found scattered as follow :—

15,386 persons in the District of Warangal, 331 in Mahbubnagar, 169 in Medak, 5 in Elgandal and 4 in *Atraf-i-balda*. Warangal in the Telingana, and Sirpur-Tandur in the Maharatwadi Divisions may be said to be the strongholds of Ghonds, Koyas and other Hill Tribes; but, speaking generally, they are found in greater numbers and in a larger number of centres in the Telingana than in the Maharatwadi Territory.

Out of the languages that still remain to be noticed, Tamil demands our attention first. We have in all 27,475 Tamil speaking persons scattered over many a district of the State. The City of Hyderabad contains 17,718 persons and Elgandal 2,522; while Warangal, Medak and *Atraf-i-balda* are not without their share of them. The one noticeable feature in this connection is that the Telingana Territory alone seems to have a partiality for the; Tamil speaking for while living in very large umbers in the Telingana Country, they are conspicuous by absence through-out the whole range of the Country of the Maratha Korava and Erukali are the dialects spoken by the Indian Gypsies; these are admixtures of languages partly Tamil and partly Telugu. We have 2,147 Koravas and 4,774 Yerukalas inhabiting the Country. The Koravas inhabit Lingsugur (1,363), Raichur (541) and Mahbubnagar (243); while the Yerukalas people Warangal (1,815), Nalgonda (830), Mahbubnagar (746), Elgandal (453), *Atraf-i-balda* (367) and Raichur (253). This distribution shows that the Telugu form of the name is used only in the Telingana Districts, while the Tamil form, *Koravars*, is used in the other Districts.

20. Group C comprises languages prevailing in Countries of Asia lying beyond India. And, of these languages, we are concerned with only three, *viz.*, Persian, Arabic, and Pushtu. The number of persons speaking these languages is 11,898, of which 8,549 represent

males and 3,349 females. The distribution by sex, of persons speaking each of these languages is given below :—

Language	Population.					
	Persons.	P. C.	Males.	P. C.	Females	P. C.
Persian ...	396	100	255	64·39	141	35·61
Arabic ...	9,937	100	7,177	72·23	2,760	27·77
Pashto ...	1,565	100	1,117	71·37	448	28·63
Total ...	11,898	100	8,549	71·85	3,349	28·15

21. It will be seen from the above, that only a very small fraction of the population speaks the Persian and an equally small fraction the Pushto language; while the Arabic-speaking population numbers 9,937 persons. In the case of all these languages, the disparity in numbers between the males and the females speaking them is strikingly great. This is perhaps due to the fact that all the men who return Arabic and Pushto as their mother-tongue, are the descendants of a race of soldiers, who, emigrating from their mother country—Arabia or Afghanistan—came down to settle in Hyderabad.

22. A perusal of the Statement detailing the territorial distribution of the population, speaking the languages of Asiatic countries lying beyond India, shows that persons ordinarily speaking Arabic are found in all the districts of the State: The Hyderabad City takes the lead with 2,619 persons; the Gulbargah District with 1,538 persons comes next, followed by the Aurangabad, the *Atraf-i-Balda* and Parbhani Districts with 936, 910 and 644 persons, respectively. The Warangal District comes last with 61 and the Medak District with 78. As regards men whose mother-tongue is Pashto, a majority of them are in the Hyderabad City alone; Aurangabad shows the next best figure, 258, followed by Parbhani and Bidar with 170 and 165 persons, respectively. The *Atraf-i-Balda* brings up the rear with 129 persons. It may here be pointed out that our Irregular Troops have among their ranks many a man of either Arab or Afghan extraction, stationed on duty at different centres in the interior of the Dominions; and this accounts for the recurrence of Arabic and Pashto speaking men in the Mofussil. Of 396 Persian speaking persons, 260 are found in the Hyderabad City. The *Atraf-i-Balda* has 48 persons, of whom 44 are females and 4 males. Parbhani contains 38; while Warangal, Medak, Indur,

Aurangabad, Nander, Gulbargah and Oosmanabad have 1, 3, 13, 3, 15, 2, 8 and 4 persons, respectively.

23. A comparison of the aforesaid results with the statistics for 1891 is interesting, disclosing, as it does, the difference between the two sets of figures.

A reference to Statement No. II will show that, during the last decade, there was a fall of 11,930 persons in the population speaking the Gujarathi language.

The figures for Hindi, Marwadi and Rangri go under the head of "Hindi," whose voteries were more in 1901 than they were in 1891 by 10,829 persons. The Marwadis are for India, what the Jews are for the European Countries, and their number in the Hyderabad Territory comes to 57,777. Uriya and Jagannathi returned only 180 persons at the Census of 1901, as against 2,565 returned in 1891.

During the last decade, the Ghondi and the Koya speaking population also increased by 39,407 persons; but against this increase there is a decrease of 28,287 persons under the Gipsy and the Bhil languages, thus showing a net increase of only 11,120 persons.

The Tamil speaking population increased, during the last decade, by 2,983 persons.

The fall under the Persian speaking population is inappreciable, being only 419; but the decrease under the Arabic and the Pushto speaking population amounts to 2,932 and 1,354 persons, respectively.

24. English, Portuguese, Spanish, French, German, Italian and Turkish are the European Languages forming group D, and the subjoined Table shows the number of males and females speaking these languages:—

Language.	Population.				
	Persons.	Males.	Per cent.	Females.	Per cent.
English	7,907	5,289	66·89	2,618	33·11
Portuguese	103	69	66·99	34	33·01
Spanish	1	1	100·0	...	...
French	20	9	45·0	11	55,0
German	2	2	100·0	...	...
Italian	19	7	36·8	12	63·2
Turkish	34	21	618	13	38·2
Total ...	8,086	5,398	66·7	2,688	33·3

25. The logic of numbers warrants the assignment of the place of honour to English, which is spoken by as many as 7,907 persons. The other languages being but poorly represented, we may dismiss a consideration of them as unprofitable labour, with the one remark that there are more females than males among the French and the Italian speaking population.

26. The City of Hyderabad reserves to itself all the Spanish, the French and the German speaking population; Gulbargah furnishes sufficient attraction to the Turk, and Raichur and Lingsugur to the Italian. The Portuguese number 54 in Hyderabad, but the number does not exceed 5 in Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulbargah.

27. The English speaking population inhabits all the districts of the State except Sirpur-Tandur, the largest number (6,562), say, six sevenths or 82·99 per cent. is found in the City of Hyderabad; Warangal comes next (160), followed by Aurangabad (105) and *Atraf-i-Balda* (101).

The remaining districts returned less than one hundred each; Gulbargah taking the lead with 97 persons and Raichur and Parbhani with their Cantonments, returning 64 and 53, respectively. The Railway statistics show a return of 599 persons, whose mother-tongue is English.

28. For purposes of comparison, these results are printed in the Statement side by side with those for 1891. From this it will be seen that, during the last decade, there was a decrease of 978 English speaking persons. In 1891 our Territories gloried in the possession of a solitary Spaniard.

29. The Gipsy and the Bhil dialects call for special notice. A reference to Part II of Imperial Table X, will show that the population speaking these dialects numbers 127,906 persons, of whom 125,070 "ordinarily use" the Gipsy and 2,836 the Bhil dialects. Both of these dialects are the vehicles of thought of tribes of the vagrants inhabiting Forests and Hills. At the present stage of the operations of the Linguistic Survey, we have at our disposal more information regarding the Gipsy dialects than the Bhil detect. And though some are of opinion that the Bhil dialect is a corrupt form of Gujarathi; yet experts are still uncertain as to whether it belongs to the Aryan or the Dravidian Family of Languages. The Gipsy language, or, at all events, a majority of its dialects, is of Dravidian origin, and appears to be a corrupt form of some one Vernacular or an other of either Northern or Southern India.

At the Census of 1901, these languages were returned as "Hindi-Gipsy."

30. Talking of dialects, one dialect alone was returned as belonging to the "Bhil" language; this dialect is spoken mostly in Aurangabad

and to some extent in Sirpur-Tandur, Birh, Nander and Parbhani. Eleven dialects were returned as appertaining to the Gipsy language; and their names and the number of persons, whose spoken languages they are, are given hereunder: —

Rathauri		is spoken by	...	32	persons.
Lamani or Banjari		...	...	92,209	,,
Ladi	...	...	...	401	,,
Vadari	...	...	...	940	,,
Kaikadi	...	...	...	2,380	,,
Kolhati	...	...	...	94	,,
Tirguli	...	...	...	5	,,
Ghisadi	...	...	...	68	,,
Lambadi	...	...	...	28,185	,,
Sukali	...	...	...	310	,,
Pardhi	...	...	...	446	,,

Of all the above dialects, only Lamani or Banjari, Kaikadi and Lambadi deserve special attention. The word *Lamani* of Hyderabad assumes the form of *Lamani* or *Banjari* in Bombay and *Lambadi* in South India. In Warangal, 31,543 peersons speak the Lamani or Banjari-dialect. Indur and Gulbargah contain 10,967 and 10,675 Lamani speaking persons; Lingsugur and Aurargabad, 6,328 and 6079; Elgandal and Raichur, 5,534, and 4571; Parbhani and Sirpur-Tandur, 4,316 and 4,140, respectively. The Districts of Nander, Bidar, Birh and Oosmanabad are not without their share of 2,911, 2,900, 1,249 and 788 of these persons, respectively; though the City of Hyderabad can only show 21 of them. Of 28,185 Lambadis, 19,040 are found in Nalgonda, 5,676 in Mahbubnagar, 2,007 in Medak and 1,460 in *Atraf-i-balda*. These districts returned not a single "*Lamani or Banjari*." This distribution of the Lambadis or Lamanis, by whatsoever form of name they may be called, lends force to the remarks made above; for the Districts of Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Medak and *Atraf-i-balda* returned "*Lambadi*" as the name of the languages spoken there, and these districts are situated nearer to Southern India than to Bombay. People living in districts nearer to Bombay than to Southern India returned their mother tongue as "*Lamani*."

Kaikadi is a dialect spoken by one of the Hill Tribes found in Southern India. The people, who speak this tongue, are vagrants found only in our Mahratwadi Districts. Bidar with 500 Kaikadis has the largest number; and Gulbargah, Oosmanabad and Sirpur-Tandur come next with 392, 383, and 370 persons, respectively. The population in the other districts varies from 50 in Nander to 242 in Birh.

31. Subsidary Table IV, which shows the number of books published in each language during the decade 1891-1900, is intended to throw light upon the movement of the Revival of the Vernacular

Literature. According to this Table, 169 books were published during the decade in question, of which 164 were Urdu, 3 Telugu, one Canarese and one Marathi. Taking by subjects, we find that 63 books were devoted to law, 59 of which were written in Urdu and 4 in the other local Vernaculars. Next to books on Law, came books on Education, 44 of which were written in Urdu.

It is impossible to indulge here in the institution of any comparison, for the simple reason that materials are not available under this head for the Censuses of 1881 and 1891; and under these circumstances, all that is now possible to say is that more books were published in the Urdu language than in any other Vernacular that is generally spoken either in the Country or by the people.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Population by Language.

Language.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion for every 10,000 of the population.
1	2	3	4	5
Indo-European Family, Aryan Sub-Family, Indian Branch.				
Chaubhainsi	17	11	6	·01
Sohari	1	1	...	·0009
Kashmiri	4	2	2	·004
Gujrathi	15,064	8,839	6,225	15·52
Nagari	604	339	265	·54
Panjabi	2,368	1,368	1,000	2·12
Sikhi	61	5	56	·05
Gurmukhi	230	130	100	·206
Katchi	187	88	99	·17
Marwari	57,777	33,368	24,409	51·86
Rangri	1,843	955	888	1·65
Sindi	105	77	28	·09
Hindi	28,767	16,133	12,634	25·82
Ariya	479	390	89	·43
Panchabhasha	27	10	17	·02
Chowbhasha	56	25	31	·05
Briji	619	412	207	·56
Hindustani	3,166	1,785	1,381	2·84
Urdu	1,158,490	594,660	563,830	1039·83
Bengali	66	42	24	·06

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Population by Language.

Language.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion for every 10,000 of the population.
1	2	3	4	5
Indo-European Family, Aryan Sub-Family, Indian Branch.				
Purbi	1	1	...	·0009
Pardesi	136	76	60	·12
Marathi	2,895,864	1,452,568	1,443,296	2,599·25
Dakshani	6	3	3	·005
Are	1,464	755	709	1·31
Konkani	1,410	525	885	1·27
Goanese	76	45	31	·07
Patigar	38	17	21	·03
Khatri	585	263	322	·52
Bondili	5	3	2	·005
Sowrastram	175	175	...	·16
Oriya	2,530	1,271	1,259	2·27
Jagannathi	35	3	32	·03
Total Indo-European Family, Aryan Sub-Family, Indian Branch	4,172,253	2,114,345	2,057,911	3,744·90

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Population by Language.

Language.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion for every 10,000 of the population.
1	2	3	4	5
Gipsy and Bhili dialects.				
Bhili	2,836	1,354	1,482	2·5
Gipsy dialects.				
Rathauri	32	30	2	·03
Lamani or Banjari ...	92,209	50,027	42,182	82·77
Ladi	401	58	343	·36
Vadari	940	599	341	·84
Kaikadi	2,380	1,581	799	2·14
Kolhati	94	32	62	·09
Tirguli	5	5	...	...
Ghisadi	68	28	40	·06
Lambadi	28,185	15,704	12,481	25·30
Sukali	310	274	36	·27
Pardhi	446	250	196	·40
Total, Gipsy Dialects ...	125,070	68,588	56,482	112·26

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Population by Language.

Language.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion for every 10,000 of the population.
Dravidian Family.				
Telugu	5,148,056	2,639,284	3,508,072	4620·76
Domra	50	21	29	·04
Dommara	17	17	...	·02
Peraku	15	2	13	·01
Mannai	159	76	83	·14
Payakuri	5	...	5	...
Tamil	27,475	13,413	14,062	24·66
Dravadam	39	28	11	·03
Tulu	115	40	75	·10
Malayalam	31	22	9	·04
Korava	2,147	1,169	978	1·93
Yerukala	4,774	2,218	6,556	4·28
Carnatakam	4	...	4	...
Canarese	1,562,018	780,847	781,171	1402·03
Koya	15,895	7,927	7,968	14·27
Ghondi	59,669	29,462	30,207	53·56
Total, Dravidian Family ...	6,820,469	3,475,226	3,345,243	6121·87

SUSIDIARY TABLE I.

Population by Language.

Language.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion for every 10,000 of the population.
Indo-European Family (Iranian Branch).				
Persian	396	255	141	·35
Pashto	1,565	1,117	448	1·40
Total ...	1,961	1,372	589	1·75

Language.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion for every 10,000 of the population.
Tibeto-Burman Family.				
Burmese	4	1	3	·004
Khari	8	8	...	·008
Total ...	12	9	3	·012

SUSIDIARY TABLE I.

Population by Language.

Language.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion for every 10,000 of the population.
European Languages. Indo—European Family.				
English	7,907	5,289	2,618	7·1
German	2	2	...	7·1
French	20	9	11	·018
Portuguese	103	69	34	·09
Spanish	1	1	...	...
Italian	19	7	12	·018
Turkish	34	21	13	·03
Total European Languages.	8,086	5,398	2,688	7·26

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Population by Language.

Language.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Proportion for every 10,000 of the population.
Semitic Family.				
Arabic	9,937	7,177	2,760	8·9

Language.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion for every 10,000 of the population.
Unclassified and "Not Stated" Languages.				
Jyad ...	48	22	26	·04
Arachu ...	3	....	3	·003
Lakay ...	2	...	2	·002
Total ...	53	22	31	·045
Not Stated ...	462	138	324	·41

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

District.	Distribution by Language of 10,000 persons of the Population.					
	A	B	C	D	Not Stated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 The Hyderabad City	362·21	31·15	3·11	6·01	·041	...
2 *Atraf-i-Balda*	373·29	3·25	·97	·09	·005	...
3 Elgandal	915·43	13·88	·18	·009	·009	...
4 Nalgonda	609·35	18·59	·16	·0008	...	...
5 Warangal	807·04	47·76	·05	·14	·07	...
6 Medak	324·43	4·46	·07	·04	·15	...
7 Indur	554·32	14·84	·38	·03	...	...
8 Mahbubnagar	625·25	7·90	·27	·01	...	...
9 Bidar	678·81	8·37	·47	·01	...	...
10 Sirpur-Tandur	193·46	51·12	·29	...	...	...
11 Aurangabad	607·08	39·25	1·08	·09	...	...
12 Birh	431·09	10·23	·48	·03	...	...
13 Nander	444·21	7·55	·32	·008	...	...
14 Parbhani	562·08	16·72	·76	·05	...	...
15 Gulbargah	648·61	16·48	1·47	·104	...	...
16 Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	472·45	7·49	·26	·002	...	...
17 Raichur	449·32	7·52	·12	·06	·06	...
18 Lingsugur	595·26	11·06	·18	·002	·08	...
19 Railways	8·18	2·07	·001	·55	...	...
Total ...	9661·87	319·78	10·68	7·26	·41	...

TABLE II.

Principal Languages.

Distribution by Residence of 10,000 persons speaking each Language.

A	B	C	D	Not Stated.
8	9	10	11	12
374·88	974·15	2914·78	8284·62	995·67
386·36	101·52	913·59	124·91	129·87
947·47	434·14	171·46	13·60	216·45
630·68	581·64	142·88	1·24	...
835·28	1493·57	53·79	199·11	1623·38
335·78	139·67	68·08	61·84	3571·43
573·72	464·37	364·78	39·57	...
647·13	247·12	255·50	17·31	...
702·56	261·77	439·57	18·55	...
200·23	1598·80	271·47	...	...
628·33	1227·45	1016·14	136·04	...
446·18	319·96	452·18	39·55	...
459·76	236·25	300·89	11·13	...
581·75	523·06	716·09	65·55	...
671·30	515·62	1375·86	143·46	...
488·99	234·46	257·18	2·47	...
465·04	235·41	113·46	82·86	...
616·09	346·17	170·62	2·47	1450·22
8·47	64·87	1·68	755·63	2012·98
10·000	10·000	10·000	10,000	10,000

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the Districts in the order of their numerical strength with reference to the four local Vernacular Languages.

Telugu.			Marathi.			Canarese.			Urdu.		
Name of District.	Population.	Percentage.	Name of District.	Population.	Percentage.	Name of District.	Population.	Percentage.	Name of District.	Population.	Percentage.
Elgandal	934,513	18·15	Aurangabad ...	575,591	19·88	Lingsugur ...	589,006	37·71	The Hyderabad City.	213,092	18·39
Warangal	826,306	16·05	Parbhani	565,178	19·52	Gulbargah ...	396,152	25·36	Bidar	108,252	9·35
Nalgonda	641,848	12·47	Oosmanabad ...	450,590	15·56	Bidar	269,902	17·27	Gulbargah ...	106.568	9·19
Mahbubnagar ...	609,750	11·84	Birh	427,316	14·76	Raichur	191,196	12·24	Aurangabad ...	92,151	7·96
Indur	495,900	9·63	Nander	352,636	12·18	Mahbubnagar ...	32,473	2·08	Elgandal ...	66,168	5·71
Atraf i-balda ...	360,841	7·01	Bidar	255,349	8·82	Nander	27,073	1·73	Warangal ...	58,403	5·04
Medak	324,534	6·30	Sirpur-Tandur ...	76,547	2·64	Oosmanabad ...	23,303	1·49	Parbhani ...	54,339	4·69
Raichur	257,854	5·01	Indur	59,118	2·04	Indur	16,892	1·08	Oosmanabad ...	49,747	4·29
Gulbargah	172,806	3·36	Gulbargah ...	47,096	1·63	*Atraf-i-balda* ...	4,128	·26	Lingsugur ...	48,728	4·20
The Hyderabad City ...	169,680	3·30	Elgandal	18,820	·65	Birh	2,258	·14	Birh	47,127	4·07
Bidar	122,762	2·38	The Hyderabad City...	18,563	·64	The Hyderabad City...	2,212	·14	Mahbubnagar ...	46,898	4·05
Sirpur-Tandur ...	119,336	2·32	Warangal ...	13,718	·47	Sirpur-Tandur ...	2,115	·14	Raichur ...	46,120	3·98
Nander	69,842	1·36	Mahbubnagar ...	7,482	·26	Aurangabad ...	1,740	·11	Indur	45,668	3·94
Lingsugur	19,883	·39	*Atraf-i-balda* ...	5,790	·20	Parbhani	895	·06	Nander... ...	45,349	3·91
Aurangabad ...	6,876	·13	Lingsugur ...	5,565	·19	Medak	895	·06	*Atraf-i-balda* ...	45,132	3·90
Parbhani	5,813	·11	Raichur	5,423	·19	Warangal ...	708	·05	Nalgonda ...	34,323	2·96
Birh	3,588	·07	Medak	5,361	·17	Elgandal	389	·03	Medak	30,659	2·65
Oosmanabad ...	2,726	·05	Nalgonda	2,575	·09	Nalgonda	140	·01	Sirpur-Tandur ...	17,534	1·51

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Number of Books published in each local Vernacular between the years 1891—92 and 1900—1901.

Language.	Number of Books.										
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Total.
I.—Urdu—											
Medicine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5
History...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Law	3	...	1	6	10	11	11	4	3	10	59
Novel	2	...	1	1	6	1	2	2	2	1	18
Calendar	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	8
Translation	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	4
Dewans (collection of poetical pieces)	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	7
Ethics	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
Religious Books	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	7
Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Hunting	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Education	...	1	1	11	7	9	1	5	3	6	44
Magazine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	9	6	6	21	27	25	18	16	12	24	164
II.—Telugu—											
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
III.—Canarese—											
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
IV.—Marathi—											
Law	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grand Total ...	10	6	6	21	29	25	18	16	12	26	169

STATEMENT No II.

Comparative Statement for 1891 and 1901.

Name of Language.	Population speaking the language in 1901.	Population speaking the language in 1891.	Difference + or —	Remarks.
Local Languages.				
Telugu	5,148,056	5,031,069	+116,987	
Marathi	2,895,864	3,493,858	—597,994	
Canarese	1,562,018	1,451,046	+110,972	
Urdu (1,158,490), Hindustani (3,166)	1,161,656	1,198,382	—36,726	
Other Indian Languages.				
Gujrathi	15,064	26,994	—11,930	
Panjabi	2,368	2,439	—71	
Marwari (57,777) Rangri, (1,843), Hindi (28,767) ...	88,387	77,558	+ 10,829	
Oriya (2,530), Jagannathi (35).	2,565	180	+ 2,385	
Tamil (27,475), Yerukala (4,774).	32,249	29,266	+ 2,983	
Korava	2,147	...	...	
Ghondi (59,669), Koya (15,895)	75,564	36,157	+ 39,407	
Bhil (2,836), Gipsy (125,070)..	127,906	156,193	—28,287	
Asiatic Languages.				
Persian	396	815	—419	
Arabic	9,937	12,869	—2,932	
Pashto	1,565	2,919	—1,354	
European Languages.				
English	7,907	8,885	—978	

CHAPTER VII.

INFIRMITIES.

General Remarks.

The infirmities, about which information was obtained at the Census of 1901, were:—

(*a*) Insanity.

(*b*) Deaf-mutism.

(*c*) Blindness.

(*d*) Leprosy.

2. At the outset, we shall reproduce the instructions issued to the Census Officers for the enumeration of the aforesaid infirmities.

"Column 16. Infirmities:—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column: Do not enter those who are blind of only one eye, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only."

The heading of the column in the schedule also runs thus: "If any be blind, insane, deaf-mute, or leper, enter the infirmitybelow."

The enumeration of the infirmities was conducted on the lines of the instructions quoted above, and the result is exhibited in Imperial Table XII, printed in Volume II.

3. In 1871 no census was taken in this State, and this circumstance precludes the possibility of our laying under contribution the figures of that year for purposes of comparison.

As regards the figures of 1881 and 1891, no great reliance could be placed on them, for the reason that the agency, then available, was too ignorant to understand the instructions issued for their guidance, the clearness and the completness of the instructions notwithstanding.

As for instance, though only those blind of both the eyes were desired to be enumerated for inclusion in the column for "blindness"; yet numerous cases were brought to light, where persons blind of one eye also were entered in the column.

The case was just the same with regard to congenital deaf-mutism as well; for persons who were deaf on account of old age, were also returned under this infirmity.

4. These errors were referred to in detail in my Report on the Census of 1891. One satisfactory feature of the 1901 Census was that the experience gained at the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 was fully availed of; the nature of the infirmities regarding which information was wanted, was fully explained; and the mistakes to be avoided were duly pointed out. And as a result of this only such persons were returned in the schedules as were either actually insane, or were deaf and dumb from birth, or were blind of both the eyes, or were leprous, stricken with the black species as distinguished from the white one. The difficulties, which attend the collection of information regarding infirmities, are so well known that it is needless to reiterate them here. The chief difficulty lies in the reluctance on the part of the people, and especially of parents, to acknowledge that their child or other member or members of their family are afflicted with any one of the infirmities above detailed. And this difficulty assumes formidable proportions in such tracts of country as this State, where the Zenana system prevails and the enumerators have to solely depend for their information regarding females and children on the male members of the family. To this reluctance must, therefore, be ascribed the scanty record of people of unsound mind and deaf-mutes in the earlier stages of life.

5. In tabulating the figures of 1891, each infirmity was allotted a distinct Table: People of unsound mind were shown in Table XII; the Deaf-mutes in Table XIII; the Blind in Table XIV; and the Lepers in Table XV; while the distribution of these by Castes and Ages was shown in Tables XII—A, XIII—A, XIV—A, and XV—A. Whereas the figures for these identical infirmities, collected in 1901, are exhibited in Imperial Table XII; for, the "Optional" Table, XII—A, was not compiled for this State. But in his Note on "Infirmities," the Census Commissioner for India suggested the preparation of seven Subsidiary Tables "with a view to bring out any correlations that may exist between particular kind of infirmities and particular tracts of country, religions, sects, castes, occupations, and ages." Of these, all Subsidiary Tables except those that relate to Castes and Occupations, were compiled. They are printed at the end of this Chapter; and to these, references will be made when dealing with each infirmity.

6. The total number of the insane, the deaf-mutes, the blind, and the lepers, found in the State, was 2,635 persons.

This means that one in every 4,228 persons was afflicted with some one of the four infirmities. The 1901 details of each infirmity by

Sex, also those of 1881 and 1891, are exhibited in the subjoined Table:—

At the Census of	Total afflicted.			Insane.			Deaf-mutes.			Blind.			Lepers.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881 ...	20,880	12,482	8,398	2,295	1,510	785	3,873	2,451	1,422	11,723	6,404	5,319	2,989	2,117	872
1891 ...	19,612	11,918	7,694	1,584	1,036	548	4,419	2,729	1,690	10,632	5,892	4,740	2,977	2,261	716
1901 ...	2,635	1,740	895	334	239	95	627	406	221	1,344	859	485	330	236	94

The above figures prove to a demonstration that, during the last two decades, there was a marked decline in the number of persons afflicted with the above infirmities; and this tendency to decline was more striking in the second than in the first decade. This feature was characteristic not only of this State but also of other parts of India. It was, probably, due to the conscientious and intelligent discharge of duties on the part of the enumerators employed in 1901, and the consequent elimination from the account of persons blind of one eye, people either deaf or dumb, and folks afflicted with white leprosy.

7. Of the entire population afflicted, a moiety, or 51 per cent., was contributed by the blind; the insane and the leprous comprised one-eighth each, 12·7 and 12·5 per cent., respectively; while the deaf-mutes formed a fourth of the number, or 23·8 per cent. It may not be out of place to observe here, that these proportions of 1900 were in keeping with those attained by the several infirmities in 1889 and 1891. Nor will it be uninteresting to observe also that, when compared with the figures of 1891, the fall in number, under each infirmity, was not inconsiderable.

STATEMENT No. I.

Comparative Statement of Infirmities for 1891 and 1901.

District.			Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.
1			2	3	4	5
(1)	The Hyderabad City	1891 ...	113	143	263	105
	Do.	1901 ...	145	46	85	15
(2)	*Atraf-i-Balda* ...	1891 ...	83	199	430	105
	Do. ...	1901 ...	3	4	20	1
(3)	Elgandal ...	1891 ...	181	477	601	200
	Do. ...	1901 ...	16	19	42	16
(4)	Nalgonda ...	1891 ...	118	318	530	91
	Do.	1901 ...	...	8	22	2
(5)	Warangal ...	1891 ...	177	485	601	157
	Do. ...	1901 ...	34	55	68	25
(6)	Medak ...	1891 ...	86	254	530	223
	Do. ...	1901 ...	12	16	28	13
(7)	Indur ...	1891 ...	128	136	284	171
	Do. ...	1901 ...	21	28	51	29
(8)	Mahbubnagar ...	1891 ...	82	382	703	106
	Do. ...	1901 ...	8	48	69	29
(9)	Bidar ...	1891 ...	116	337	1,244	213
	Do. ...	1901 ...	5	32	151	23
(10)	Sirpur-Tandur ...	1891 ...	45	72	140	57
	Do. ...	1901 ...	6	15	22	9
(11)	Aurangabad ...	1891 ...	92	272	1,121	306
	Do. ...	1901 ...	13	55	209	27

STATEMENT No. I.—*(Continued).*

Comparative Statement of Infirmities for 1891 and 1901.

District.			Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.
1			2	3	4	5
(12) Birh	... 1891	...	53	222	845	236
Do.	... 1901	...	7	43	96	14
(13) Nander	... 1891	...	63	224	715	92
Do.	... 1901	...	15	47	68	13
(14) Parbhani	... 1891	...	73	216	1,009	112
Do.	... 1901	...	14	37	128	12
(15) Gulbargah	... 1891	...	46	180	445	161
Do.	... 1901	...	14	68	123	46
(16) Oosmanabad (Nuldrug)	1891	...	50	180	670	330
Do.	... 1901	...	7	47	75	21
(17) Raichur	... 1891	...	39	146	222	119
Do.	... 1901	...	...	58	43	17
(18) Lingsugur	... 1891	...	39	175	277	193
Do.	... 1901	...	14	...	42	18
(19) Railways	... 1891	...	...	1	2	...
Do.	... 1901	...	...	1	2	...
Total for	1891	...	1,584	4,419	10,632	2,977
Do.	... 1901	...	334	627	1,344	330

INSANITY.

8. A reference to Imperial Table XII, printed in Volume II, will show that the number of persons of unsound mind, who inhabited the State in 1901, was 334. This number represents 12·7 per cent. of the afflicted population, showing that out of every 33,356 persons, that lived in the territories, one was insane. This figure works out to an average of 0·3 per 10,000, as shown in Subsidiary Table I, and printed along with others at the end of this Chapter. The averages of 1891 and 1881 were 1·4 and 2·3, respectively, showing a fall of 2·0 and 1·1.

9. This fall was not confined to one sex alone, being common to both the sexes. Of 334 insane persons, 239 or 71·6 per cent. were males, the remaining 95 or 28·4 per cent. being females. In other words, the number of insane females was only about two-fifths of the number of insane males, as against one-half in 1881 and 1891. The proportion of insane females to 1,000 males is given in Subsidiary Table VII.

The above state of things goes to prove that, in these Dominions, insanity prevails to a greater extent among males than among females, the only exceptions being the tracts of country covered by the Districts of Nander and Gulbargah.

10. How the insane find themselves distributed over the several districts of the State, is given in Statement No. II, printed at the end of this Chapter. This Statement also contains the figures of 1891. A glance thrown over these brings to light the fact, that there was in all a fall of 1,250 persons, 797 males and 453 females, each District going in for a share of it.

The largest decrease of 165 persons was seen in the Elgandal District, followed, in the order in which they are transcribed here, by the Districts of Warangal, Nalgonda and Bidar with 143, 118 and 111 souls, respectively. The decrease in the remaining Districts was below 100 each, the smallest decrease of 25 being in Lingsugur. There was, however, an increase of 32 in the Hyderabad City, to whose credit must be placed half the total number returned. Of the other Districts, only Warangal (34) and Indur (21) returned above 20, the rest returning a smaller number. It is significant, however, that the Districts of Nalgonda and Raichur returned not a single soul; though in 1891 they returned 118 and 39 persons, respectively.

11. Imperial Table XII shows the extent to which insanity prevails at each age; it also exhibits the age distribution of the insane. A reference to this Table will make it clear, that this mental disease shows itself less in the earlier than in the later stages of life. The malady seldom, if ever, seems to claim as its victims children under 5 years of age. This is, perhaps, due to the difficulty experienced in practical life in drawing a distinct line of demarcation between insanity and idiotcy.

But whether this conjucture is correct or not, the fact remains that the disease is more prevalent after the age of 5 than before it. The reason for this must, perhaps, be sought in the reluctance shown by parents to acknowledge the painful fact of their children being insane, so long, at all events, as there is any hope left for cure. But this consideration need not deter us from hazarding the inference, that lunacy is common to a degree only among persons, who have passed the age of 30. The number of the insane up to the age of 20 is only one-fifth of the number returned; and in Hyderabad the number attains its maximum only between the ages 30 and 45,—which is not less than one-half the aggregate number returned. Like the numerical strength, Subsidiary Table VI also affords proof in support of the statement so advanced, that in a population of 10,000 persons distributed by Age, the highest average is reached between 30 and 45 years of age in the case of males, and between 30 and 35 in the case of females.

DEAF-MUTISM.

12. In 1901, there were here 627 persons who could not both hear and speak. This shows that for every 17,769 persons enumerated, one was a deaf-mute. And if deaf-mutes formed 23·8 per cent. of the afflicted population; they also furnished an average of ·6 for every 10,000 souls counted here. The averages of 1881 and 1891 having been 3·9 and 3·8, respectively, we were confronted, in 1901, with a decrease of 3·3.

13. This decrease was found in the strength of both the males and the females. Because, for every 10,000 persons of each sex, censussed, ·71 were males and ·40 females in 1901 as against 4·6 males and 3·00 females in 1891, and 4·30 males and 2·90 females in 1881. Of 627 deaf-mutes, 406 or 64·8 per cent. were males, and 221 or 35·2 per cent. females. In other words, the number of afflicted females were above one-half the number of afflicted males. But in 1881 they were a little below two-thirds in number. Subsidiary Table VII also bears testimony to the fact, that for every 1,000 males afflicted with congenital deaf-mutism, there were only 554 females of all ages, smitten with a similar affliction. In 1891, however, the number was 619. These figures irresestibly force the conclusion upon us, that this infirmity establishes its sway more among the stronger than among the weaker sex.

14. Statement No. III, printed at the end of this Chapter, shows the distribution of deaf-mutes over the several districts of the State. It also discloses the fact that, in 1901, the number of persons afflicted showed a decrease of 3,792 persons, 2,323 males and 1,469 females. This decrease was visible in each and every one of our districts; the highest being, 458 persons, 385 males and 173 females, in Elgandal, and the lowest 57 persons, 28 males and 29 females, in Sirpur-Tandur.

15. The District of Gulbargah contributed the largest number of deaf-mutes (68). The Raichur District came next (58), followed by the Districts of Aurangabad and Warangal, with 55 persons each. The Districts of Mahbubnagar, Nander, Oosmanabad, the Hyderabad City and Birh returned 48, 47, 47, 46 and 43 persons, respectively, the remaining District, except Lingsugur, which returned no deaf-mutes, supporting less than 40.

16. Imperial Table XII shows the extent to which deaf-mutism prevailed at each age, as well as the distribution of the deaf-mutes over the age-periods. The feature that is characteristic of this Table is, that it brings into relief the fact that deaf-mutism, unilke insanity, affects persons more in the earlier than in the later stages of life. Not a single soul of the age ranging from 0 to 2, was returned as suffering from this malady; and this circumstance testifies, if any testimony is necessary, to the accuracy of the enumeration; for it needs no logic to bring conviction home even to one

sceptically disposed, that it is impossible to say within that age—period, whether a child is really afflicted with congenital deaf-mutism. Later on and up to 5 years of age, 18 children, 10 boys and 8 girls, were returned as deaf-mutes. The maximum number was attained under the period "10—15" (73); though more than a two-thirds of the number afflicted were returned under the period "0—35". This fact is supported by the statistics of 1891, which also show that the maximum number was attained in the period 10—15, and that more than a two-thirds of the total returned were found between the ages 0 and 35. After 35, the decline in the number begins, the fall keeping pace with advancing age. Subsidiary Tables V and VI also unfold the same tale.

BLINDNESS.

17. In 1901, the total number of the blind was 1,344. This means that out of every 8,290 persons, that lived in the Dominions, one was a blind man. Taken by themselves, the blind constituted 51·0 per cent. of the sum of the totals of the afflicted under all the four heads of infirmities. The average number of the blind for 10,000 persons of each sex, as shown in Subsidiary Table I, was 1·2 in 1901; while the averages of 1891 and 1881 were 9·2 and 11·9, respectively. There was thus, during the last two decades, a fall of 10·7.

18. This fall occured both among the males and the females. In every 10,000 persons of each sex, the fall in 1901 was 1·5 for males and ·89 for females as against 10·0 for males and 8·4 for females in 1891, and 12·8 for males and 11·0 for females in 1881. Of 1,344 blind persons, 859 or 63·9 per cent. were males, and 485 or 36·1 per cent. females. In other words, the number of blind females was only about one-half that of blind males; though in 1881 and 1891 the former averaged more than five-sixths of the latter. Subsidiary Table VII further shows that the proportion of blind females to 1,000 blind males, at all ages, was 565 as against 104 in 1891. This affords some justification for the inference that, unlike the other infirmities of insanity, deaf-mutism and leprosy, blindness is more common among females than among males.

19. Statement No. IV, printed at the end of this Chapter, shows the distribution of the blind in 1901 over the several districts as compared with that in 1891. From this it will be seen, that there was a decrease of 9,288 persons; of whom 5,033 were males and 4,255 females. In short, the number of people returned as blind in 1901 formed about one-eighth of what it was in 1891. This decrease was found to be common to all the Districts of the State, the largest (1093) being in Bidar and the smallest in Sirpur-Tandur (118). It may not, however, be out of place to remark here, that this decrease was not peculiar to the Census of 1901 alone, nor only to this State either; for, this tendency to diminish in numbers was observed even at the Census of 1891, not only here but also in other parts of India. The cause for this must, perhaps, be sought in the improved methods of sanitation that are now being enforced everywhere, and in the expert medical aid that is now being placed almost within the easy reach of all who care to have it.

20. Taking by Districts, we find that Aurangabad, having shown the largest number (209), took the lead, followed by Bidar, Parbhani and Gulburgah with 151, 128 and 123, respectively. The *Atraf-i-balda* (without the Hyderabad City) and Sirpur-Tandur brought up the rear, having returned only 20 and 22 persons, respectively. The Mahratwari Districts, as a whole, made a better show in 1901, even as they did in 1891, when Bidar instead of Aurangabad occupied the place of honour. From this it will be seen, that blindness prevails

more in dry areas than in districts with a copious rain-fall; but whether this circumstance alone will justify our advancing any theory on the subject, is a matter on which opinions must to be divided.

21. Imperial Table XII exhibits the number of the blind found at each age-period, as also the distribution of that number by age. The highest number was found in the period 5-10; this was just the case even in 1891, as will appear from Subsidiary Tables V and VI. Between the ages 0 and 24 alone, one-half the number was recorded; and this was also the case in 1891. The number of the blind was less in the later five age-periods than in the earlier ones. And this was also the case after 45; though, according to Subsidiary Tables V and VI, the proportion after 40 years of age was greater for females than for males. At 60 and over, the number (397) returned in 1901 was only a tenth part of what it was in 1891. And this goes a long way in supporting the statement made in my last Report, that in 1891 a mess was made by the enumerators in differenciating between congenital blindness and weakness of sight consequent on old age, with the result that the number of people returned as blind exceeded that actually afflicted with that sight-impairing infirmity.

LEPROSY.

22. In 1901, the total number of lepers in the Dominions was 330. This indicates the fact, that lepers constituted 12·5 per cent. of the sum total of the population afflicted with all the four infirmities, and that one in every 33,761 persons was a leper. The average number of lepers per 10,000 persons of each sex, as exhibited in Subsidiary Table 1, was 0·3 in 1901 as against 3·0 and 2·6 in 1881 and 1891, respectively. There was thus a fall, during the last two decades, of 2·7.

23. This fall occured in the number of both males and females, the averages for whom, as shown in Subsidiary Table 1, were 0·42 and 0·17, respectively, in 1901, as against 3·9 and 1·2, respectively, in 1891, and 4·2 and 1·1, respectively, in 1881. Of 330 Lepers, 236 or 71·5 per cent. were males, and 94 or 28·5 per cent. females. In other words, the number of females was two-fifths of the number of males, though in 1891 it was below one-third. Subsidiary Table VII also shows that for every 1,000 leprous males, there were here 398 leprous females; thus showing that the malady has a greater tendency to attack males than females.

24. Statement No. V, printed at the end of this Chapter, not only shows how we find the lepers distributed over the several districts, but also tells us how they stood geographically disposed of in 1891. A reference to this Statement will disclose the fact that, during the last decade, there was a decrease of 2,547 lepers, 2,025 males and 622 females. This decrease was not confined to any one particular part of the country; it was found in each and every district, the largest (309) being in Oosmanabad, and the smallest in Sirpur-Tandur (48). What this decrease was due to, is not easy to say; it may be that it was due to the havoc, which the late famine wrought with the lives of the weak. Gulbargah, having retured 46 lepers, headed the list, followed by Indur and Mahbubnagar with 29 each. *Atraf-i-balda*, Nalgonda and Sirpur-Tandur showed the smallest numbers, the numbers being 1, 2 and 9, respectively. That which merits here more than ordinary attention is the fact, that the Districts of *Atraf-i-Balda*, Elgandal, Nalgonda, Medak and Parbhani, returned no female lepers. In the Indur and the Raichur Districts, female lepers predominated; but, in the remaining Districts, the case was quite the reverse.

So far as the Natural Divisions went, the Maharatwadi Districts harboured more lepers; and this circumstance warrants the drawing of the inference, that dry areas are more congenial to the growth of this disease than tracts of country, where the rain-fall is plentiful.

25. Imperial Table XII shows the distribution of the leper-population over the several age-periods. In 1901, the maximum number of persons was found under the age-period 40—45, even as it was found there in 1891. But that period passed, a decrease in the number was discerned; though increase in the number became the rule from 5th to

40th year. This means that people are more prone to be attacked by the malady between 5 and 45 years of age, and specially between 40 and 45.

As in 1891 so also in 1901, one half of the unfortunates, afflicted with this loath-some malady, was made of those who were under 40.

There is one point more that presses itself on our attention: it is that the proportion between the males and the females gets considerably thinned after 20. This point also derives support from the figures shown in Subsidiary Tables V and VI.

SUBSIDIARY

Average number of the afflicted per 1,000 persons of each

District.	Total afflicted.						Insane.					
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TELINGANA.												
1. The Hyderabad City...	8·86	18·31	...	3·79	11·45	...	4·9	4·25	...	1·3	1·05	...
2. *Atraf-i-Balda* ...	·87	14·66	...	·43	17·12	...	·09	2·47	...	·04	1·78	...
3. Elgandal ...	1·08	16·13	...	·68	10·34	...	·18	1·97	...	·12	1·32	...
4. Nalgonda ...	·42	19·80	...	·49	13·55	...	...	2·4	...	...	1·38	...
5. Warangal ...	2·52	19·57	...	1·06	13·56	...	·50	2·42	...	·01	1·71	...
6. Medak ...	2·67	37·57	...	1·04	22·23	...	·32	3·15	...	·33	1·55	...
7. Indur	2·05	14·05	...	2·01	8·43	...	·35	2·44	...	·31	1·56	...
8. Mahbubnagar ...	2·94	21·23	...	1·40	16·45	...	·11	1·26	...	·11	1·17	...
Total ...	1·79	21·91	...	1·01	14·52	...	·22	2·3	...	·13	1·49	...
MAHRATWARA.												
9. Bidar	3·42	25·00	...	1·88	17·23	...	·10	1·64	...	·03	·92	...
10. Sirpur-Tandur ...	2·66	15·98	...	1·08	11·05	...	·21	2·48	...	·22	1·39	...
11. Aurangabad ...	4·74	26·46	...	2·65	15·81	...	·24	1·71	...	·11	·49	...
12. Birh	2·82	24 82	...	2·64	17·19	...	·16	·97	...	·12	·69	...
13. Nander	3·68	12·05	...	1·93	8·48	...	·27	1·28	...	·31	·70	...
14. Parbhani ...	4·10	19·95	...	1·79	14·96	...	·40	1·34	...	·03	·45	...
15. Gulbargah ...	4·24	15·60	...	2·44	9·91	...	·16	·87	...	·21	·53	...
16. Oosmanabad (Naldrug)	3·42	25·43	...	1·76	13·44	...	·22	2·38	...	·03	·37	...
17. Raichur	2·13	12·24	...	2·48	8·20	...	...	·96	...	...	·55	...
18. Lingsugur ...	1·76	13·72	...	·40	8·30	...	·38	·87	...	·02	·39	...
Total ...	5·22	19·13	...	1·93	12·46	...	2·14	1·45	...	·11	·65	...
19. Railways ...	4·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Average ...	3·06	20·30	24·90	1·63	13·6	17·3	·42	1·8	3·0	·17	1·0	1·6

TABLE I.

Sex by Districts in 1881, 1891 and 1901.

Deaf-mutes.						Blind.						Lepers.					
Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901.	1891.	1881.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1·42	3·84	...	·60	3·01	...	2·07	6·89	...	1·71	5·73	...	·47	3·33	...	·18	1·66	...
·04	6·15	...	·15	4·02	...	·70	11·55	...	·24	10·49	...	·04	4·49	...	...	·83	...
·15	5·19	...	·22	3·47	...	·46	6·31	...	·34	4·61	...	·29	2·66	...	...	·94	...
·10	6·35	...	·12	3·77	...	·27	9·31	...	·37	7·81	...	·05	2·28	...	...	·59	...
·69	7·05	...	·46	4·25	...	·95	7·71	...	·46	6·35	...	·38	2·39	...	·13	1·25	...
·61	7·83	...	·22	6·08	...	1·02	16·64	...	·49	12·39	...	·69	9·95	...	...	2·21	...
·44	2·69	...	·44	1·56	...	·82	5·07	...	·79	3·81	...	·44	3·65	...	·47	1·50	...
1·15	6·88	...	·20	4·41	...	1·06	10·92	...	·89	9·91	...	·62	2·17	...	·20	·96	...
·46	6·02	...	·26	3·94	..	·75	9·62	...	·51	7·91	...	·36	3·97	...	·11	1·18	...
·52	4·94	...	·30	2·19	...	2·31	14·85	...	1·36	12·70	...	·49	3·57	...	·10	1·12	...
·79	3·33	...	·28	2·87	...	1·23	6·41	...	·36	5·66	...	·43	3·76	...	·22	1·13	...
·08	4·23	...	·44	2·30	...	3·76	15·13	...	2·02	11·86	...	·66	5·39	...	·08	1·16	...
·09	4·32	...	·65	2·54	...	2·25	13·96	...	1·63	12·28	...	·32	5·57	...	·24	1·68	...
1·19	3·99	...	·64	3·07	...	1·99	4·59	...	·71	4·01	...	·23	2·19	...	·27	·70	...
·71	3·17	...	·43	2·18	...	2·62	13·42	...	1·33	11·60	...	·37	2·02	...	...	·73	...
1·32	3·36	...	·49	2·16	...	2·01	7·76	...	1·28	5·91	...	·74	3·61	...	·46	1·31	...
1·29	3·34	...	·45	2·17	...	1·40	11·72	...	1·02	8·85	...	·51	7·99	...	·26	2·05	...
·89	3·30	...	1·38	2·38	...	1·01	4·49	...	·67	4·16	...	·23	3·49	...	·43	1·11	...
...	3·28	...	...	2·37	...	·97	4·85	...	·27	4·08	...	·41	4·72	...	·11	1·49	...
·69	3·73	...	·54	2·45	...	1·95	9·72	...	1·06	8·11	...	·44	4·23	...	·22	1·25	...
1·35	...	...	...	...	...	2·70	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
·71	4·66	4·9	·40	3·0	2·9	1·51	10·(	12·8	·89	8·4	11·0	·42	3·9	4·2	·17	1·2	1·8

SUBSIDIARY

Average number of the afflicted per 10,000 persons of

Religion.	Proportion of the afflicted								
	Insane.						Deaf-		
	1901.			1891.			1901.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu ...	·3	·2	·1	1·3	·8	·5	·5	·3	·2
Sikh ...	4·6	4·6	...	...	...	...	2·3	2·3	...
Jain ...	...	...	...	·6	·3	·3	·5	·5	...
Zoroastrian ...	6·9	...	6·9	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	...
Musalman ...	·8	·6	·2	1·7	1·3	·4	1·3	·9	·4
Christian ...	4·0	2·7	1·3	·5	·5	...	11·4	8·7	2·7
For the Total Population ...	·3	·2	·1	1·4	·9	·5	·6	·4	·2

TABLE II.

each Sex by Religion in 1891 and 1901.

for a population of 10,000 persons.

mutes.			Blind.						Lepers.					
1891.			1901.			1891.			1901.			1891.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3·8	2·4	1·4	1·0	·7	·3	9·4	5·2	4·2	·3	·2	·1	2·3	1·9	·6
4·4	2·2	2·2	2·3	2·3	...	10·9	8·7	2·2	2·3	2·3	...	...	...	...
4·8	2·6	2·2	...	...	...	11·2	7·6	3·6	...	...	...	2·1	2·1	...
28·3	28·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3·3	2·1	1·2	2·7	1·6	1·1	7·3	4·2	3·1	·5	·3	·2	2·3	1·9	·6
2·4	1·5	·9	13·0	7·8	5·2	3·9	3·9	...	1·8	1·8	·0	·5	·5	...
3·9	2·4	1·5	1·2	·8	·4	9·2	5·1	4·1	·3	·2	·1	2·3	1·9	·6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution by the Age-Period of 10,000 persons of each sex for each Infirmity.

Age-Period.	Males.					Females.				
	Total afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.	Total afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0— 5	1,260	293	246	594	127	1,262	316	362	971	213
5—10	2,690	251	1,010	1,048	381	2,680	737	995	848	...
10—15	3,126	628	1,231	1,013	254	3,769	1,158	1,041	825	745
15—20	2,870	544	1,059	855	382	3,311	632	1,086	742	851
20—25	3,517	920	961	873	763	4,021	1,579	1,041	763	638
25—30	3,787	878	1,034	943	932	3,373	737	1,176	722	638
30—35	4,910	1,590	1,133	873	1,314	5,650	2,421	1,131	928	1,170
35—40	3,282	1,046	690	629	1,017	1,220	105	407	495	218
40—45	5,037	2,134	837	710	1,356	4,538	1,263	905	1,093	1,277
45—50	2,300	544	345	267	1,144	1,946	105	362	309	1,170
50—55	2,368	460	296	722	890	2,429	526	498	660	745
55—60	587	84	148	186	169	1,128	...	181	309	638
60 and over	4,166	628	1,010	1,257	1,271	4,773	421	815	1,835	1,702
Total ...	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Distribution of Infirmities by the Age-Period among 10,000 persons of each sex.

Age-Period.	Males.					Females.				
	Total afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.	Total afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—5 ...	·12	·01	·02	·08	·01	·06	·005	·01	·03	·004
5—10 ...	·26	·01	·07	·16	·02	·14	·01	·04	·08	...
10—15 ...	·28	·03	·09	·15	·01	·15	·02	·04	·08	·01
15—20 ...	·25	·02	·08	·14	·02	·14	·01	·04	·07	·02
20—25 ...	·27	·04	·07	·13	·03	·15	·03	·04	·07	·01
25—30 ...	·29	·04	·07	·14	·04	·14	·01	·04	·07	·01
30—35 ...	·35	·07	·08	·13	·06	·19	·04	·05	·08	·02
35—40 ...	·23	·04	·05	·10	·04	·07	·002	·02	·04	·00
40—45 ...	·31	·09	·06	·11	·05	·17	·02	·04	·09	·02
45—50 ...	·14	·02	·02	·04	·05	·06	·002	·01	·03	·02
50—55 ...	·19	·02	·02	·11	·04	·10	·01	·02	·06	·01
55—60 ...	·05	·003	·01	·03	·007	·05	...	·007	·024	·019
60 and over ...	·34	·03	·07	·19	·05	·23	·007	·03	·16	·03
Total ...	3·07	·42	·72	1·5	·42	1·64	·17	·4	·89	.17

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Proportion of afflicted Females to 1,000 Males under each Age-period.

Age-period.	Population afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf-mutes.	Blind.	Lepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6
0—5 ...	437	429	800	353	667
5—10 ...	514	1,167	537	511	...
10—15 ...	513	733	460	459	1,167
15—20 ...	525	462	558	474	889
20—25 ...	526	682	590	493	333
25—30 ...	446	333	619	432	273
30—35 ...	547	605	543	600	355
35—40 ...	275	40	321	444	83
40—45 ...	545	235	588	869	375
45—50 ...	455	77	571	652	407
50—55 ...	519	455	917	516	333
55—60 ...	893	...	667	938	1,500
60 and over ...	655	267	439	824	533
Mean Total ...	514	397	544	565	398

STATEMENT

Distribution by Disiricts of the total

District.	Census of 1901.			Census of 1891.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. The Hyderabad City ...	145	116	29	113	92	21
2. *Atraf-i-Balda*	3	2	1	83	49	34
3. Elgandal	16	10	6	181	111	70
4. Nalgonda	...	...	...	118	76	42
5. Warangal	34	25	9	177	106	71
6. Medak	5	4	1	116	75	41
7. Indur	21	11	10	120	78	50
8. Mahbubnagar	8	4	4	82	43	39
9. Bidar	12	6	6	86	58	28
10. Sirpur-Tandur	6	3	3	45	29	16
11. Aurangabad	13	9	4	92	72	20
12. Birh	7	4	3	53	32	21
13. Nander	15	7	8	63	41	22
14. Parbhani	14	13	1	73	55	18
15. Gulbargah	14	6	8	46	29	17
16. Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	7	6	1	50	38	12
17. Raichur	...	...	...	39	25	14
18. Lingsugur	14	13	1	39	27	12
19. Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	334	239	95	1,584	1,036	548

No. II.

number of the Insane.

Difference.			Average number in 10,000 persons.				Variation.	
			1901.		1801.			
Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
+23	+24	+ 8	4·9	1·3	4·25	1.05	— ·16	+ ·25
— 80	— 47	— 33	·09	·04	2·47	1·78	— 2·38	— 1·74
— 165	— 101	— 64	·18	·12	1·97	1·32	— 1·79	— 1·2
— 118	— 76	— 42	...	...	2·4	1·38	— 2·4	— 1·48
— 143	— 81	— 62	·50	·01	2·42	1·71	— 1·92	—1·7
— 111	— 71	— 40	·32	·33	3·15	1·55	— 2·83	— 1·22
— 99	— 67	— 40	·35	·31	2·44	1.56	— 2·1	— 1·25
— 74	— 39	— 35	·11	·11	1·26	1·17	— 1·15	— 1·06
— 74	— 52	— 22	·10	·03	1·64	·92	— ·54	— ·89
— 39	— 26	— 13	·21	·22	2·48	1·39	— 2·27	— 1·17
— 79	— 63	— 16	·24	·11	1·71	·49	— 1·47	— ·38
— 46	— 28	— 18	·16	·12	·97	·69	— ·81	— ·57
— 48	— 34	— 14	·27	·31	1·28	·70	— 1·01	— ·39
—59	— 42	— 17	·40	·03	1·34	·45	— ·94	— ·42
— 32	— 23	— 9	·16	·21	.87	·53	— ·71	— ·32
— 43	— 32	— 11	·22	·03	2·38	·37	— 2·16	— ·34
— 39	— 25	— 14	...	...	·96	·55	— ·96	— ·55
— 25	— 14	— 11	·38	·02	·87	·39	— ·49	— ·37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
— 1,250	— 797	— 453	·42	·17	1·8	1·0	— 1·38	— ·83

STATEMENT

Distribution by Districts of the total

District.	Census of 1901.			Census of 1891.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 The Hyderabad City	46	33	13	143	83	60
2 *Atraf-i-Balda*	4	1	3	199	122	77
3 Elgandal	19	8	11	477	293	184
4 Nalgonda	8	4	4	318	203	115
5 Warangal	55	34	21	485	309	176
6 Medak	32	20	12	337	226	111
7 Indur	28	14	14	136	86	50
8 Mahbubnagar	48	41	7	382	235	147
9 Bidar	16	12	4	254	144	110
10 Sirpur-Tandur	15	11	4	72	39	33
11 Aurangabad	55	39	16	272	178	94
12 Birh...	43	27	16	222	142	80
13 Nander	47	30	17	224	128	96
14 Parbhani	37	23	14	216	130	86
15 Gulbargah	68	50	18	180	111	69
16 Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	47	35	12	180	111	69
17 Kaichur	58	23	35	146	86	60
18 Lingsugur	...	...	...	175	102	73
19 Railways	1	1	...	1	1	...
Total ...	627	406	221	4,419	2,729	1,690

No. III.

number of Deaf-mutes.

Difference.			Average number in 10,000 persons.				Variation.	
			1901.		1891.			
Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
— 97	— 50	— 47	1·42	·60	3·84	3·01	— 2·42	— 2·41
195	— 121	— 74	·04	·15	6·15	4·02	— 6·11	— 3·87
— 458	— 285	— 173	·15	·22	5·19	3·47	— 5·04	— 3·25
— 310	— 199	— 111	·10	·12	6·35	3·77	— 6·25	— 3·65
— 430	— 275	— 155	·69	·46	7·05	4·25	— 6·36	— 3·90
— 305	— 206	— 99	·64	·22	7·83	6·08	— 7·19	— 5·86
— 108	— 72	— 36	·44	·44	2·69	1·56	— 2·25	— 1·12
— 334	— 194	— 140	1·15	·20	6·88	4·41	— 5·73	— 4·21
— 238	— 132	— 106	·52	·39	4·94	2·49	— 4·42	— 2·10
— 57	— 28	— 29	·79	·28	3·33	2·87	— 2·54	— 2·59
— 217	— 139	— 78	·08	·44	4·23	2·30	— 4·15	— 1·86
— 179	— 115	— 64	·09	·65	4·32	2·54	— 4·23	— 1·89
— 177	— 98	— 79	1·19	·64	3·99	3·07	— 2·80	— 2·43
— 179	— 107	— 72	·71	·43	3·17	2·18	— 2·46	— 1·75
— 112	— 61	— 51	1·32	·49	3·36	2·16	— 2·04	— 1·67
— 133	— 76	— 57	1·29	·45	3·34	2·17	— 2·05	— 1·72
— 88	— 63	— 25	·89	1·38	3·30	2·38	— 2·41	— 1·00
— 175	— 102	— 73	...	...	3·28	2·37	— 3·28	— 2·37
...	...	...	1·35	...	...	...	— 1·01	...
— 3,792	— 2,323	— 1,469	·71	·40	4·61	3·0	— 3·90	— 2·60

STATEMENT

Distribution by the District of the total

District.	Census of 1901.			Census of 1891.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 The Hyderabad City ...	85	48	37	263	149	114
2 *Atraf-i-Balda*... ...	20	15	5	430	229	201
3 Elgandal	42	25	17	601	356	245
4 Nalgonda	22	10	12	530	292	23
5 Warangal	68	47	81	601	338	263
6 Medak	28	19	9	530	306	224
7 Indur	51	26	25	284	162	122
8 Mahbubnagar	69	38	31	703	373	330
9 Bidar	151	99	52	1,244	679	565
10 Sirpur-Tandur	22	17	5	140	75	65
11 Aurangabad	209	136	73	1,121	637	484
12 Birh	96	56	40	845	459	386
13 Nander	68	50	18	715	371	344
14 Parbhani	128	88	40	1,009	551	458
15 Gulbargah	123	76	47	445	256	189
16 Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	75	48	27	670	389	281
17 Raichur	43	26	17	222	117	105
18 Lingsugur	42	33	9	277	151	126
19 Railways	2	2	...	2	2	...
Total ...	1,344	859	485	10,632	5,892	4,740

No. IV.

number of the Blind.

Difference.			Average number in 10,000 persons.				Variation.	
			1901.		1891.			
Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
–178	–101	–77	2·07	1·71	6 89	5·73	–4·82	–4·02
–410	–214	–196	·70	·24	11·55	10·49	–10·85	–10.25
–559	–331	–228	·46	·34	6·31	4·61	–5·85	–4·27
–508	–282	–226	·27	·37	9·13	7·81	–8·86	–7·44
–533	–291	–242	·95	·46	7·71	6·35	–6·76	–5·89
–502	–287	–215	1·02	·49	16·64	12·39	–15·62	–11·90
–233	–136	–97	·82	·79	5·07	3·81	–4·25	–3·02
–634	–335	–299	1·06	·89	10·92	9·91	–9·86	–9·02
–1,093	–580	–513	2·31	1·36	14·85	12·70	–12·54	–11·34
–118	–58	–60	1·23	·36	6·41	5·66	–5·18	–5·30
–912	–501	–411	3·76	2·02	15·13	11·86	–11·27	–9·84
–749	–403	–346	2·25	1·63	13·96	12·28	–11·71	–10·65
–647	–321	–326	1·99	·71	4·59	4·01	–2·60	–3·30
–881	–463	–418	2·62	1·33	13·42	11·60	–10·89	–10·27
–322	–180	–142	2·01	1·28	7·76	5·91	–5·75	–4·63
–595	–341	–254	1·40	1·02	11·72	8·85	–10·32	–7·83
179	–91	–88	1·01	·67	4·49	4·16	–3·48	–3·49
–235	–118	–117	·97	·27	4·85	4·08	3–·88	–4·81
...	...	...	2·70	...	...	...	...	...
–9,288	–5,033	–4,255	1·51	·89	10· 0	8·40	–8·49	–7·51

STATEMENT

Distribution by the District of the total

District.	Census of 1901.			Census of 1891.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 The Hyderabad City	15	11	4	105	71	33
2 *Atraf-i-Balda*	1	1	...	105	89	16
3 Elgandal	16	16	...	200	150	50
4 Nalgonda	2	2	...	91	73	18
5 Warangal	25	19	6	157	105	52
6 Medak	13	13	...	223	183	40
7 Indur	29	14	15	171	123	48
8 Mahbubnagar	29	22	7	106	74	32
9 Bidar	23	19	4	213	163	50
10 Sirpur-Tandur	9	6	3	57	44	13
11 Aurangabad	27	24	3	306	227	79
12 Birh	14	8	6	236	183	53
13 Nander	13	6	7	92	70	22
14 Parbhani	12	12	...	112	83	29
15 Gulbargah	46	29	17	161	119	42
16 Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	21	14	7	330	265	65
17 Raichur	17	6	11	119	91	28
18 Lingsugur	18	14	4	193	147	46
19 Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	330	236	94	2,977	2,261	716

No. V.

number of Lepers.

Difference.			Average number in 10,000 persons.				Variation.	
			1901.		1891.			
Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
90	61	29	·47	·18	3·33	1·66	–2·86	–1·48
104	88	16	·04	...	4·49	·83	–4·45	·83
184	134	50	·29	...	2·66	·94	–2·37	·94
89	71	18	·05	...	2·28	·59	–2·23	·59
132	86	46	·38	·13	2·39	1·25	–2·01	–1·12
210	170	40	·69	...	9·95	2·21	–9·26	–2·21
142	109	33	·44	·47	3·85	1·50	–3·41	–1·03
77	52	25	·62	·29	2·17	·96	–1·55	–·76
190	144	46	·49	·10	3·57	1·12	–3·08	–1·02
48	38	10	·43	·22	3·76	1·13	–3·33	–·91
279	203	76	·66	·08	5·39	1·16	–4·73	–1·08
222	175	47	·32	·24	5·57	1·68	–5·25	–1·44
79	64	15	·23	·27	2·19	·70	–1·96	–·43
100	71	29	·37	...	2·02	·73	–1·65	–·73
115	90	25	·74	·46	3·61	1·31	–2·87	–·85
309	251	58	·51	·26	7·99	2·05	–7·48	–1·79
102	85	17	·23	·43	3·49	1·11	–3·26	–·68
175	133	42	·41	·11	4·72	1·49	–4·31	–1·38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,647	2,025	622	·42	·17	3·9	1·2	–3·48	–1·03

CHAPTER VIII.

Caste and Tribe.

The difficulties in the way of a satisfactory classification of castes are many and insuperable. No scientific scheme of social precedence exists, such as can be relied upon, in grading them from the highest to the lowest. Even within the limits, within which it may be supposed to exist, it is not absolute, or, in other words, the same for all parts or provinces of this vast Peninsula. One and the same caste is put on a different footing, in different places. The members of the so-called writer-caste in the North are socially placed above the hereditary trader; whereas in Madras, the *Karnam* is treated as a Vysia merely on sufferance. In Northern and Western India, the lower castes appear to be much nearer the highest than they are in the South. In Bombay, the Brahman has not the least objection to take his meals in the same room with a man, belonging to an inferior caste. In Bengal, he takes water from many castes considered to be Sudra. But down South, to the Brahman eating his food, the non-Brahman gaze is pollution. In the second place, the orthodox fourfold division of caste is not, and cannot be, of universal application. The division was, presumably, of Aryan origin, and, if so, the lines of cleavage could be definitely recognised, only in parts, where the Aryans established themselves in any considerable strength. And it is well known, that there was not much of Aryan settlement or immigration this side of the Vyndhia hills. A sanscrit scholar, of considerable repute in Southern India, is of opinion, that the wars of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata represent the desperate, ceaseless struggles, between a highly civilized race and an inferior one, for political supremacy. If it was so—and there is a good deal to commend this view—it is a remarkable fact, that these wars were almost entirely confined to a limited, well-defined area. And this would help us to realise that caste in the South was, so to say, but an imitation and not the original; to put it in another way, it was of the making of those people, inferior doubtless, who were drawn into the eddy of Aryan influence. I am not, however, concerned about questioning the Aryan origin or ancestry of the South Indian Brahman. He may or may not be an Aryan; and the more South you go the darker is his complexion and the less like, in features, his North Indian compeer. For all that, his position is secure as a member of the highest caste, by reason of the lowly homage paid to him by all those around him; nothing has affected it so far. And indeed so much greater is his hold over the other castes here, than in the North, that he very often manages to live in comfort without any means of livelihood, deemed honest or honourable in these days. At any rate, I am certain that the day is far off, when he may feel forced, like some Brahmans of the North, to take to any of the unclean occupations.

2. Begging is a very lucrative profession in the South, and no beggar is so much sought for as a Brahman beggar in a country, where almsgiving, merely as almsgiving, is considered an extremely pious act. So it is clear, that the Brahman represents the top-most rung in the social ladder. But who comes next? Even rejecting the *Parasuramic* legend concerning the extirpation of the whole of the Kshatriya race, we have few on this side, who can be said to be descended from, or to represent, the Rajputs of the North. There are, it is true, many who claim to be Kshatriyas. But a caste, claiming to be of a higher social standing than its own, is no rare spectacle here. If the Kammalas may be believed, they are the only lineal descendants of the Brahmans, and the Brahmans of to-day are all imposters. Why, in the streets of Hyderabad, you have only to remind one of the lowness of one's caste:—and he will show a thousand and one reasons why he should be treated as a high caste Hindu. A Besta he may be, but when the Komatis take water from him, how can those who are admittedly below the Komatis, twit him with being a low caste man? It is also well known, that a class of hunters bear the pretentious title of *Arasamakkalu*, meaning king's sons. Besides, is there the least physical suggestion of a Kashtriya origin about the Bondili or the Raju, who is generally a field labourer in the villages and a menial servant in the Cities? The Komati, as a caste man, is no doubt to be congratulated on his good fortune. His place, in the social scale, cannot admit of much dispute. As the hereditary trader of the community, and the owner of wealth carefully concealed from the public view, he has no fear that any one will dispute his claim to caste supremacy. But if cleanly habits, decent ways of living, and refined features are, to any extent, criterions of social superiority, he has no right to be put above many of those, whom he regards, and is allowed to regard, as his inferiors. Indeed, if a plebiscite were taken among the castes below, it would be found that those, who would like to be Komatis, could be counted on one's fingers' ends.

3. As you go further down the scale, the difficulties in the way of grading accumulate. Water-taking as a test is not any wise helpful. As far as can be ascertained, considerations of convenience mostly determine the eligibility of people to act as water-carriers to the castes above them. In localities where a Komati, Balija, or Reddy cannot command the services of one of his own caste, he takes water from a Munnoor or Mutrasi, ordinarily deemed ineligible for such service, and sometimes even from a Bhoyi or Besta, whose calling stamps him with an inferiority many grades further down the scale. As for the Brahman, unlike his brother of Northern India, he will never take water from any but a Brahman. Nor are these all the difficulties. In respect of castes, Hyderabad may be said to be India in the miniature. Here you find representatives of most Hindu castes. And it is well nigh impossible to group those, which are not of the land, under any locally recognised main-

head. The fact that any of them follow the same occupations as these, we know, is not considered a reason by the people concerned for putting them on the same level. Every caste finds its level, so to say, in the area to which it properly belongs.

4. But out of it, it either claims too much or gives away too much. And it is a truism, that most people are reformers in one sense or other, beyond the reach of their home influences and associations. In circumstances such as these, the best that could be done in the way of grading has been done and the following table is the result:—

No.	Main Group.	Number of Sub caste comprising each Group.	Population.
1	2	3	4
1	Brahman	34	692,780
2	Kshatriya	10	80,517
3	Vysia	28	548,940
4	Velama	16	131,618
5	Golla	43	832,402
6	Kapu	106	2,953,215
7	Sathani	32	97,870
8	Ausala	42	307,409
9	Gandla	8	64,415
10	Kummara	6	247,512
11	Sala	47	424,914
12	Uppara	19	163,327
13	Chakala	7	188,833
14	Mangala	13	117,237
15	Besta	10	124,4686
16	Gowndla	8	294,620
17	Inferior Religious Mendicants ...	46	128,700
18	Katika	5	11,675
19	Korava	49	448,322
20	Erukala	19	50,100
21	Mala	49	1,584,292
22	Others	215	377,655

The figures shown in column 3 may possibly mislead some people. They do not in every case, or even in most cases, represent those castes only, which, by common consent, are entitled to the generic name they are classified under. Census Operators had no authority to refuse to return any one under any caste-head, he claimed to belong to, even when they knew the claim to be absurd or untenable. Even if they had the authority, it should have, in no way, lessened our difficulties in the way of classification. Indeed it would have made confusion worse confounded ; for then we would have had to allow for, instead of, as now, not merely the vanity of the enumerated person, which makes him claim to be of a higher caste than he is actually, but also the narrow prejudices and inconsequent logic of the whole body of enumarators who, considering the scanty education of most, cannot be very reliable as caste-censors. The lesser of the two evils was certainly to let the enumerated person have his way ; and that is responsible for the largeness, in most castes, of the figures returned in column 3 of the above table. Golak and Vidur are not, by reason of their origin, considered to be Brahmans; and, as a matter of fact, many Vidurs have returned themselves merely as Vidurs—a fact very significant in a land, where individuals. representing themselves to be lower than they. are really in the social scale, are never to be met with. Similarly, if we cared to go behind the entries in the Census schedules, it would be found that few of those, who have returned themselves as Rajputs, have any right to their title. Strange as it may seem, the fact remains that, though some of the higher non-Brahman castes take water from Bhoyis, they still treat them as of an inferior social status to a Washerman or Barber. Consequently, they appear in the above table only above Gowndla, the toddy drawing castes. To an ordinary observer, there would seem to be little to choose between the Sathanis—excepting, of course, the Bogam, a caste-mixture of a different sort—and the Inferior Religious Mendicants shown much lower down in the above table. Their religious pretensions are much the same—being temple servants and mendicants—and their practices are equally objectionable in the eyes of decent people. True : yet there is a difference, which operates in favour of the Sathanis. These will not eat food, prepared by any but themselves ; while Bhat, Jogi and Nath are not particular where or what food they eat. More than this, Sathani's social enormities are known only to the initiate, while the inferior religious mendicants wallow in their pollutions in broad day light.

In the Korava group are included all the hill and forest tribes, who profess Hinduism, or, to be more accurate, have returned themselves as Hindus. The last group—Others, comprises all those castes, whose standing in society cannot be defined with any degree of certainty.

Infant marriage is confined to the Brahman and the Vysia castes. And where it is practised by others, it is merely as a matter of choice,

and when the parents happen to be in easy circumstances. It is generally considered a pretty sight to see young children married. Probably, also, a feeling that the adoption of the customs of Brahmans confers caste superiority, has something to do with it. As for widow-marriage, it does not obtain in any of the castes of the first four groups in the Table given above and some of the Kapu castes such as Naickwad, Mudalir, etc. The rest of the castes not only practise widow marriage, but also a kind of divorce.

5. The origin of caste was, it seems to me, partly functional and partly ethnical. If it was the first solely, as some contend, it is unaccountable that we should have a word which means colour, *Varna*, to denote caste distinction, and, what is far more important, that, as a rule, the higher castes should be fairer than the lower and also anthropometrically different from them in regions, which furnish unquestionable proofs of an Aryan conquest and settlement. If, on the other hand, caste was entirely only racial distinction at first, how did it come to take such strong roots among peoples of the same race, and that not Aryan, as those of South of India are in the main? In his *Indian Caste* the Rev. Dr. Wilson of Bombay states, at some length, the results of Professor Lassen's researches on the subject of Aryan settlement in India. From these it appears that, considerable as was the progress in the propogation of Aryan Religion and dominion towards the South in the intervening period between the times of Ramayana and Mahabharata, it did not extend beyond the banks of the Narbada on the one side and the Godavari on the other. "No Aryan Empire is mentioned" says Professor Lassen, "on the West coast to the South of Sumatra. The hermitages, however, of the Brahmans and the seats of the Gods, extend as far as Gokarna; and thus far pilgrimages were undertaken. But no Aryan nation is mentioned, Gokarna is now (*i. e.* at the time of the Mahabharata) the Southern limit of the domain of the Sanskrit tongue." After adducing more evidence of this kind, he concludes "that the South of India was gained over to the Aryan civilization not by forced conversions but by means of peaceable missions of Brahmans"—a conclusion, by the way, which receives additional weight from the fact, that Ptolemy mentions a race of Brahmans in Southernmost India on the Argalic gulf. If so, what could have been the orgin of caste formation in Southern India?

6. Brahman "missions" alone could have accomplished little in this way, if occupational differences had not already divided the people to the advantage of some and prejudice of others. Human nature has been much the same, I fancy, from the beginning of time; and there is no case, on record, of a man in the full enjoyment of his senses allowing himself to be persuaded into accepting an inferior social position for himself and his descendants through eternity. This conceded, it is easy to understand and appreciate the change that is coming over the spirit of the

dream. With the establishment of the rule of a race of people, who, neither by instinct nor by prudential considerations, could be brought to think tenderly of caste distinctions, the system of social division, which, however, satisfactory to the highest castes, must have always been galling to the many lumped together as inferiors, was bound to receive a shock. And the disturbance, that was begun by the mere advent into our midst of the Birtish in a position of supreme political power, is being continued, and in a way perfected, by their justice and education both alike caste-blind. Much of the awe and veneration, in which the highest castes were held by the lower of old, was due partly to all learning being confined to the former and partly to the special political previleges, which hedged them round. The same offence met with different punishments in different orders of society. Now, the advantages of education are open alike to the Brahman and the Dhedh, and both are amenable to the same law. Even Sankaracharya, whose influence with vast sections of the Hindus is undoubted, is not free to issue his bulls of excommunication without sufficient excuse. And the unclean Pariah, particularly in Cities and Towns, knows that he has as much right to walk the King's Highways as the boastful Brahman, who, in the older days, and still in far off village nooks and corners, could not brook his treading the same ground within a measurable distance. More than all, wealth is a very potent factor, both in the way of levelling down caste heights and filling up social depths. A high caste man may have objections to publicly dine with a Pariah, however wealthy; but he realises the latter's importance as a citisen sufficiently clearly to accord him all possible respect. As a matter of fact, a wealthy member of the Dhedh caste is actually the *Dharmakartha* of a Siva temple in Southern India. And the non-descript classes, who hover round the borders, so to say, of the various castes, when they happen to have acquired some wealth, are constantly tempting unwary members of the respectable to form marriage alliances; and when they succeed their respectability advances. Caste pride might protest with all its might, and even out-caste those, who have, in any way, sought to lower it or drag it through the mire. But all this is only for a time. Blood is thicker than water, and, sooner or later, out of such alliances a commingling of castes ensues. This kind of caste obliteration or elevation occurs in another way also. It is said that it takes three generations to make a gentleman. It takes, sometimes, much less time for a man of a dubious social status to become one of a recognised respectability. A Sathani becomes elevated into a Balija often in the course of a few years; so also a Palli into a Mudeliar. Only the man must have enough money to silence caste criticism, or smother caste ridicule. From all this, however, it is not to be supposed, that the destruction of the caste system is impending. On the other hand, it is the opinion of many, who have paid any attention to the subject, that it is likely to have a long lease of life yet. Its bonds may seem very weak often; it may not assert itself often times; it may not be very particular as to which new race or tribe it takes under the shelter of its capacious wings. But in

its seeming weakness, its elasticity, lies its strength. As has already been stated, the Aryanity of the Southern Indian Brahmins is very doubtful. But they out-Aryan the Aryan priesthood in practice. They will not permit the existence amongst them, or beside them, of any castes like the *Navasakha* of Northern India. They will not take water from any one lower than themselves. This spirit of proud, rigorous exclusiveness—characteristic of the renegade, and the man, who is not sure of his own position in society—permeates every caste unit. There is none so loud in protestation against the elevation of inferiors, or so anxious to keep them down, as he, who, after years of struggle, has secured a foot hold in a stratum of society, to which he, in his heart of hearts, feels he does not belong. For instance, in the South of India, those most concerned in denying the *Shanars* the right of entrance into Hindu Temples are the *Marawars*, whose title itself to be called Hindus it is not easy to recognise, and who, in their physique and practices, carry the most conclusive evidence it is possible to adduce of their aboriginal origin. More recently still, when the *Pariahs* of Poonamalee, a village near Madras, put forward a claim to the right of spiritual tonsure, those, who opposed it most vehemently, were the Vaishnava classes, not very far removed from them. Further, those, who sin against caste rules every day of their lives, are often the very persons, who pretend the most rigid adherence to them, and persecute those, who, less prudent than they, offend more openly.

7. It has not been possible to prepare Subsidiary Table II, suggested by the Census Commissioner for India, in his Second Note (Caste, Tribe and Race) on Census Report. Many of the castes, returned this time, are entirely different from those, recorded in 1891. Where the same caste-names occur, the difference in numbers is so great that it is not possible to believe that both the figures represent the strength of the same castes ten years ago and now. Probably, the people returned themselves under different caste-names at the two Censuses. In fact, some names cover so many castes that even a fairly intelligent man may well think that one caste name is as good as another to indicate the section he belongs to. For instance, a Telugu may be a Muthrasi, a Munnooru or even a Balija; a Kapu, a Reddi or a Naik; and a Mahrata Brahman, a *Krishna Pakshi, Gowd, Thri-Gowd* or *Shenvi*. It is true that Mahrata, Telugu and Kapu are not really caste names. The first two are suggestive of linguistic differences and the third occupational. But many of those, who call themselves Telugus or Kapus, know no other name under which they might return themselves. In this circumstance, what is one to do? Apart from this, there is the difficulty of synonymous terms. A Dhobi is not necessarily a Musalman or a Mahrata any more than a Chakala is a Telugu. Talking to a Musalman a Chakala might call himself a Dhobi. Nor is a Musalman enumerator likely to fancy that there is anything wrong in calling a Chakala a Dhobi. Similarly, a Mahrata might very naturally return a Komati as a Vani. Further,

some people bear or affect different caste names in different places. A Bondili is a Kshatriya in some places and a Kapu in others. The best proof of all this is in the caste figures available for purposes of numerical comparisen. Here are a few of them :—

	In 1891.	In 1901.
Brahman Gowd ...	1,529 ...	16,170 persons.
Brahman Mahrata ...	8,327 ...	30,624 ,,
Vani Dikshawanth ...	158,526 ...	23,711 ,,
Vani Silawanth ...	18,429 ...	1,781 ,,
Motati Kapu ...	176,246 ...	47,363 ,,
Pakinati Kapu ...	71,239 ...	2,722 ,,
Reddy	6,528 ...	47,411 ,,
Baramasi	21,887 ...	3,375 ,,
Khadam	9,779 ...	139 ,,
Jadho	24,068 ...	2,493 ,,
Kapu Gone	28,492 ...	3,745 ,,

8. Subsidiary Table III throws light on the extent to which infant marriage is practised and widow re-marriage prohibited among the selected castes—all, it must be said, confined to Mahratwara. The current belief is that the higher the caste the greater is its adherence to the Shastric injunctions, which condemn marriage of females after puberty and widow re-marriage. How far the belief is founded on fact, how far it is indicative of the continuance of the old-world tendency to ignore the changes, that are bound to be introduced by a universal desire for social elevation, one realises by looking at the unmarried, married and widowed percentages exhibited in the above Table. Taking the female percentages, we find that, between the ages 5 and 12, Mahratas show a larger number of married women than any other caste; next come the Wani Lingayeths and Dikshawant Wanis, both of whom belong more or less to the same social stratum, next Komatis and Dhangars, then Brahmans. In fact, the only castes, among the selected ones, which show a smaller percentage than the Brahmans, are the Kunbis and Ghonds. We arrive at similar results, when we study the figures under the next two age-periods. Between 12—15, a period rather high for a Brahman girl to be married in, as current theories go, the Brahman, along with the Komati, Mahrata and Kunbi, claims the highest percentage. And between 15 and 20 the Brahman percentage is the third highest, Komati and Kunbi showing a higher. If these facts make clear one thing more than another it is this. Infant marriage has long ceased to be the monopoly of the Brahman, and the non-Brahman

castes are fast becoming more Brahmanical than Brahmans themselves in this matter. To put it in another way, Brahmans shrewder than their caste inferiors, recognising the exigencies of changed times, have left it all to them to make a boast of their faithfulness to Shastric custom, while they themselves practise a sort of a mild compromise between infant and adult marriage. And this conclusion is, in a great measure, confirmed by the unmarried female figures. If it be true that the Brahman goes in for infant marriage more than any other caste man, the number of unmarried Brahman girls between the ages of 12 and 15 must be smaller than that of unmarried girls of any other caste. But actually, five of the selected castes, Komati, Dikshawant Wani, Dhangar, Kunbi and Ghond, claim a smaller percentage than the Brahman. Between the ages 15 and 20, also, though the Brahman percentage is so low as one, there is at least one caste, Dhangar, which has a smaller percentage. There is not a single unmarried Dhangar woman in this age-period.

In the case of males, too, early marriage does not seem, by any means, to be a mark of caste superiority. Dhangars and Ghonds show a smaller percentage of unmarried males in the age-period 15—20 than Brahmans. Dikshawant Wanis, Mahratas and Kunbis share the honor, with Brahmans, of showing an equally low percentage. And married male figures suggest that early marriage is very much less prevalent among the higher castes than it is ordinarily supposed, and adult marriage is fast growing to be the fashion.

In all probability, the extent of the practical prohibition of widow re-marriage is a more reliable test of caste eminence than infant marriage. 30 per cent. of Mahrata as well as Wani Lingayeth women are widows. Brahmans have 24 widows to 21 of Dikshawant Wanis, 20 of Komatis, 18 of Dhangars, 16 of Kunbis and 14 of Ghonds. There seems no doubt that widow re-marriage prevails largely amongst the aborginal Ghonds and, to a greater or lesser extent, amongst Dhangars and Kunbis.

9. Subsidiary Table IV shows that, in five out of eight Hindu castes, females are in excess; and the three castes, in which they are fewer than males, are by no means the highest. Dikshawant Wanis are inferior, in point of social precedence, to Brahmans; so are also Kunbis and Dhangars. Other remarkable circumstances revealed by this Table are: Among Mahratas, amidst whom the females are considerably in excess, in the age-period 5—12 there are twice as many females as males. Wani Lingayeths also show a similar thing to their credit in the age-period 40 and over; the number of females of advanced ages are nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of males. This is the more remarkable, considering that, at all ages, they are only very slightly in excess of males.

As for Musalmans, both among Shaiks and Syeds in the Mahbubnagar District the females are in excess, while the same sections exhibit fewer females than males in the City of Hyderabad.

Districts return—the more so as they have, both of them, large Kapu or agricultural populations. One or two things about the Mahrata *Dhangars* may be of interest. "The presence of an elder of their own caste is indispensable at a marriage, although the *mantras* are repeated by a Brahman. Eating in a Musalman's house, provided beef was not touched, brings only temporary pollution." The Shepherd castes form nearly 8 per cent. of the total population.

The Kapu group is for the greater part composed of castes engaged in agriculture. For the rest, there are those, like *Munnoor*, *Muthrasi*, etc., who are of an equal social standing with the Kapus, and others, like *Mahrata*, *Lingayeth*, etc., whose social status it is not easy to fix with any degree of definiteness by reason of their incorrect designations, and who are probably not inferior to Kapus Naturally, therefore, this group claims one-fourth of the population of these Dominions. Among the Districts, in nine of them the percentage of the Kapus upon the District population is above 25. Forty per cent. of their populations are Kapus in Parbhani, Birh and Aurangabad, 39 in Oosmanabad, 33 in Nander, 31 in Gulbargah, 30 in Indur, 27 in Sirpur-Tandur and 26 in Lingsugur. In the remaining 7 Districts, the Kapu percentages range from 21 both in Raichur and Elgandal to 16 in Warangal. The most numerous purely agricultural castes are *Koli*, *Kunbi* and *Kapu*. While Kolis and Kunbis are almost wholly confined to Mahratwara, Aurangabad and Indur returning the largest numbers in the one case and Gulbargah in the other, the Kapus have a numerical predominance in Mahbubnagar, *Atraf-i-Balda*, Medak, Nalgonda, Warangal and Elgandal—all of them in Telingana. Wanjaris are not to be confounded with Banjaras as it is sometimes done. In his Report on the Berar Census for 1881, Mr. Kitt's says: "The Wanjaris claim to be of Mahrata origin. They are a race of Kshatriya origin belonging to the east of India, and mentioned by Manu as among those who, by the omission of holy rites and neglect to see Brahmans, had gradually sunk to the lowest of the four classes. They assert that, with other castes, they were allies of Parasurama, when he ravaged the Harihayas and the Vindhya mountains, and that the task of guarding the Vindhya passes was entrusted to them. From their prowess in keeping down the beasts of prey, which infested the ravines under their charge, they became known as the *Vanya Shatru* subsequently contracted into Wanjari. To confound them with the Banjara carrier castes, whose name "*Vanachara*" means "forest wanderers," is to give them great offence. In religion they are often *Bhagavats*. They practise early marriage; and in nearly every point resemble Kunbis. The caste is, in the main, agricultural." We come across the Wanjaris, for the most part, in the Mahratwara Districts.

The Sathani group is composed chiefly of mixed castes. They are mostly temple servants and priests to castes, to which the services of the Brahman are not available, or are *anathema maranatha* as in the case

of Lingayeths. Gosains are attached to spiritual *mutts* mostly confined to Mahratwara, as the members of the next most numerous caste of this group, *Sathani* and *Gondaligam*, are to Telingana. *Bogam's* right to be included in this group is constituted, partly by their mixed origin and partly by their association with the higher castes. On the whole, the Sathani caste-men are, as may be expected from the nature of the service rendered by them, found every where in the Nizam's territory, and are a little less than a lakh or about 9 per mille of the whole population.

The Goldsmith castes (*Ausala*, *Sonar*, etc.), the blacksmiths, the carpenters (*Vadla*, *Silpi*, *Sutar*, etc.), and workers in glass (*Cachar*, *Maniar*, etc.), form the next social group. The reason, however, for all these having been shown together under one main-head, namely, Ausala, should not be misunderstood. I do not think inter-dining is possible among many of them; and I am certain that inter-marriage does not prevail between any two. For that matter, inter-dining may be allowed, within certain limit, among a few castes of each group; inter-marriage, however, never takes place between any two castes of any single group. The grouping of castes, such as has been attempted in these pages, simply means that, in the estimation of those above them, these, by reason of their customs or traditional occupations, occupy a similar or equal social status. This, however, is by the way. Among the goldsmiths themselves, there are several sections, *Sonar*, *Sonar Panchal*, *Sonar Marwadi*, *Lingayeth Sonar*, *Agasalaru* and *Ausala*. The differences, that divide one of these castes from another, are not merely territorial and linguistic. In spiritual matters, the *Sonars* pay homage to Brahman *gurus*; but Sonar Panchals have *gurus* of their own caste. Further, while Sonars eat meat and drink liquors, the Panchals abstain from them as a rule. Similarly, we have Lohars and Lohars and Sutars and Sutars. What Sutar and Lohar are to the Marathi and Canarese Districts, that Vadla and Kummara are to the Telugu. And Ausala and Agasala are merely Telugu and Canarese for Urdu Lohar. The Ausala castes are over 3 lakhs strong; in other words, there are 27 of them in every thousand of the population.

Next come the oil-pressing castes. They are known as *Telis* in Mahratwara and *Gandlas* in Telingana. One extraordinary fact, revealed by the figures in respect to these, is that there are none of them in the Districts of Mahbubnagar and *Atraf-i-Balda*. According to the last Census Report, there were over 1,800 oil-pressers in Mahbubnagar and 2,200 in *Atraf-i-Balda* in 1891. Surely, all these could not have died out within the last decade. Nor is there any reason to suppose that they have, in a body, emigrated from these Districts. It is true that the Hyderabad City returns 600 and odd Gandlas. But that number could hardly be held sufficient to meet the demand for oil of *Atraf-i-Balda* District and the Hyderabad City, whose combined populations amount to 866,168. There is no doubt whatsoever that the figures for these castes

have got mixed up with some other caste figures, so far as these two Districts are concerned. The *Telis* and *Gandlas* are 5 in a thousand of the population.

There are nearly 2½ lakhs of *Kummaras* or potters in these Dominions, over three-fifths of them being appropriated by Lingsugur and Raichur.

The Sala group includes, besides the weaver-castes, *Darzi*, *Simpi* (tailor castes), *Nakkash*, *Chithrakar*, (painters) Nirali, Rangari (dyers), Pinjari (cotton-cleaners), etc., who occupy much the same social level. It claims 38 in every thousand of the population, or in actual numbers, nearly 4¼ lakhs of people. More than half this number are the Telugu-speaking Salas found, for the most part, in Mahbubnagar, *Atraf-i-Balda*, Medak, Nalgonda, Warangal and Elgandal. *Koshtis* are peculiar to the Marathi Districts, but they are only about 40,000 strong. *Patkars* (silk-weavers) and *Pradhans* weave coarse-cloths for the use of the lower orders.

Uppara is the main-head under which the castes, which work in earth, salt and stone, such as *Beldar*, *Uppara*, *Oddar* and *Lonari*, and those like *Dommara*, *Gopal*, etc., (acrobats) are entered. Of the component castes, the most numerous are Oddar and Uppara, which, between themselves, take away nearly seven-eighths of the total Uppara population. Dommara, Gopal, Gondi are, by the very nature of their occupation, very limited in number, securing a percentage, all of them together, of no more than 4 on the total Upparas. Lingsugur returns the largest number of this group, about 31,000, of which only 250 are of the acrobatic castes. Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal follow with between 16 to 18 thousand of Upparas each.

The chief characteristic of the Chakala and Mangala caste divisions is the linguistic difference. Members of both are about equally divided between the Mahratwara and Telingana Districts. Chakalas are 16 and Mangalas 15 per mille of the population.

Bestas are the fishing castes. Some of them, notably Bhois, earn their livelihood also as ferrymen or raftsmen and palki-bearers. Bhois form more than two-thirds of the entire Besta community, and in cities and towns carry water for some of the higher non-Brahman castes. A " Bhoi considers it a pollution to eat or drink at the house of a Lohar, a Sutar, a Bhat, a Dhobi or a Barber; he will not even carry their palanquin at a marriage. But a Bhoi out of caste is received back by his fellows, when he has drunk the water touched by a Brahman's toe and has feasted them with a bout of liquor." Bhadbunjas and Halwais, also, who sell parched grain and sweet-meats, respectively, have, by reason of their calling, acquired a slightly superior status among the Besta castes; but these are numerically very insignificant, being a little over a thous-

The Erukala group is composed of peddling and fortune-telling caste (*Poosala, Erukala,* ete.), mat and basket makers *(Burud, Medar*), beggars and disreputable livers (*Budibudaki, Balisantoshi,* etc.) They are to be found throughout the Dominions.

Malas are the unclean castes. And next to the Kapus, they are the most numerous, and form over one-eigth of the whole population of the State. They are watchmen and agricultural labourers or sweepers or leather-workers. *Mala* and *Madiga* in the Telugu Country correspond to *Mahar* and *Mang* in the Mahrata. Malas are found in very large numbers everywhere, except Sirpur-Tandur and Raichur. Sirpur-Tandur contains only 1 per cent. of the total Malas, and Raichur even less, ·4. *Dakkalas* are Mang priests like Mala Iyawar and Dasari among the Malas.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Caste, Tribe and Race, by Social Precedence.

Group.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Group or Total population.	
					Hindu.	All Religion.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Brahman	692,780	371,099	321,681	7·21	6·32
2	Kshatria	80,517	39,435	41,082	·81	·73
3	Vysia	548,940	276,879	272,061	5·55	4·94
4	Velama	131,618	66,904	64,714	1·32	1·19
5	Golla	832,402	414,800	417,602	8·43	7·49
6	Kapu	2,868,112	1,454,453	1,413,659	29·05	25·95
7	Sathani	97,866	48,814	49,052	·99	·88
8	Ausala	307,409	152,606	154,803	3·10	2·26
9	Gandla	64,415	33,825	30,590	·65	·58
10	Kummara	247,512	127,541	119,971	2·50	2·24
11	Sala	424,914	221,276	203,638	4·30	3·82
12	Uppara	163,327	85,772	77,555	1·65	1·49
13	Chakala	188,833	99,204	89,629	1·91	1·71
14	Mangala	117,237	59,514	57,723	1·19	1·06
15	Besta	124,480	66,544	57,942	1·26	1·12
16	Gowndla	284,617	149,282	145,335	2·88	2·56
17	Inferior Religious Mendicants ...	126,415	64,978	61,437	1·28	1·14
18	Katika	11,675	6,291	5,384	·12	·11
19	Korva	533,555	270,131	263,424	5·40	4·79
20	Yerkala	49,967	25,765	24,202	·50	·45
21	Mala	1,584,292	798,736	785,556	16·05	14·34
22	Others	379,950	190,353	189,597	3·85	3·43

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Percentage of each sex unmarried in													
	Total.		0—5		5—12		12—15		15—20		20—40		40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ghond	47	35	12	14	16	16	4	2	3	1	3	1	9	1
Dikshawant Wani ...	42	27	11	11	16	10	6	1	4	5	4	...	1	...
Kunbi	45	35	21	20	10	10	6	2	4	1	3	1	1	1
Mahrata	35	30	11	13	10	11	7	4	4	1	2	1	1	...
Wani Lingayeth ...	61	33	19	14	12	10	13	4	10	2	6	2	1	1
Brahman	47	33	23	19	10	8	5	3	4	1	4	1	1	1
Komati	37	30	10	19	11	7	6	2	5	1	4	1	1	...
Dhangar	40	27	11	11	18	14	6	1	3	...	2	1	...	...
Total Shaik, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar ...	53	41	17	17	12	14	6	5	7	2	10	2	1	1
Total Shaik Hyderabad...	49	35	9	9	13	15	7	5	7	2	12	3	1	1
Total Shaik Mahbubnagar ...	64	56	42	40	9	8	4	3	4	3	4	1	1	1
Total Syed, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar ...	51	38	12	11	13	16	7	5	8	3	10	2	1	1
Total Syed, Hyderabad...	49	35	10	9	13	15	6	5	9	3	10	2	1	1
Total Syed, Mahbubnagar ...	60	42	25	18	9	15	10	5	8	2	6	1	2	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Percentage of each sex widowed in													
	Total.		0—5.		5—12.		12—15.		15—20.		20—40.		40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Brahman	12	24	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	6	7	15
Komati	14	20	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	6	8	12
Wani Lingayeth ...	20	30	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	8	12	18
Dikshawant Wani ...	6	21	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	4	4	6
Dhangar	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	5	3	11
Mahrata	10	30	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	3	9	7	12
Kunbi	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	6	10
Ghond	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	11
Total Shaik, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar ...	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	13
Total Shaik, Hyderabad...	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	15
Total Shaik, Mahbubnagar	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	4	9
Total Syed, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar ...	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	14
Total Syed, Hyderabad ...	4	19	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	15
Total Syed, Mahbubnagar .	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	11	14

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Proportion of sexes in Selected Castes.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Number of females for thousand males.						
	At all ages.	0—5.	5—12.	12—15.	15—20.	20—40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ghond	1,046	1,231	1,191	1,127	1,455	1,196	675
Jain	1,250	500	...	...	...	...	...
Dikshawant Wani ...	955	1,062	972	802	941	977	968
Kunbi	985	961	1,063	1,031	1,026	1,015	898
Mahrata	1,298	1,642	2,215	1,299	860	1,088	1,352
Wani Lingayeth ...	1,051	908	1,062	545	456	925	2,453
Brahman	1,039	884	1,042	1,217	946	950	1,285
Komati	1,077	1,927	1,084	1,019	1,003	962	771
Dhangar	920	967	923	633	973	978	704
Total Shaik, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar ...	973	1,008	1,142	934	986	925	1,661
Total Shaik, Hyderabad ...	955	1,044	1,142	866	969	917	900
Total Shaik, Mahbubnagar..	1,025	978	1,141	1,175	1,034	979	1,068
Total Syed, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar ...	962	913	1,324	651	859	1,079	898
Total Syed, Hyderabad ...	934	945	1,125	728	810	988	838
Total Syed, Mahbubnagar...	1,095	814	1,750	499	707	776	1,340

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Femlaes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—BRAHMAN.						
Brahman Golak	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Krishnapakshi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanaajya	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarathi	1	...	14	...	...	...
Marwadi	324	107	69	135	13	23
Bhat	227	204	...	...	...	...
Gowd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamboja	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shiva	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeeyar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govardhan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malva	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shenvi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shrimali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrigowd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vidur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matapathi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pardesi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu	39,835	29,341	14,044	14,195	17,080	12,875
Vaishnava	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gowar	...	...	...	...	..	...
Mahrata	2,171	2,817	2,8	2,200	1,636	1,607
Rajput	...	..	..	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
38	11	141	118	95	135	11	6	691	535
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	204
76	...	5,291	4,335	2,932	3,208	...	...	8,299	7,543
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	28	...	1,953	2,337	...	...	1,981	2,337
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	192	...	...	12	5	16	197
9,756	11,925	29,314	16,340	100,597	88,899	458	357	211,084	173,932
289	292	655	332	279	1,193	...	...	1,223	1,817
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
662	308	5,553	4,712	2,333	1,478	509	338	15,677	13,460
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—BRAHMAN—*Concluded.*						
Brahman Thivari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chatri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Are	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joshi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahman	6,107	6,347	3,047	3,073	2,153	1,991
Dravida	..	...	...	...	22	8
Smartha	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahman Parakh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmin Paret	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujargunda Brahman	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shrivaishnava	80	40	...	...	...	...
Kayath	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
4,386	3,553	6,320	5,264	7,619	7,020	718	397	30,350	27,645
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	8
...	...	798	190	...	370	...	...	798	560
...	...	...	...	202	110	...	...	202	110
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	40
...	...	25	12	...	...	...	...	25	12

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahabubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II.—KSHATRIYA.						
Rajput	336	1,125	785	962	837	702
Rathod	21	41	1	1	40	147
Thakur	...	...	15	10	...	...
Bondili	691	564	357	487	192	148
Khathr	1,255	1,191	812	764	...	...
Bhatraju	84	386	346	71	313	402
Kshatriya	42	37	4	13	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
107	128	360	2,899	174	239	100	41	2,699	6,096
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	189
2	...	30	23	...	...	..	...	47	33
143	184	836	647	831	628	...	...	3,050	2,658
268	158	280	395	...	...	48	21	2,663	2,529
609	782	1,312	825	471	923	...	...	3,135	3,389
12	...	133	18	...	27	...	...	191	95

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III.—VYSIA.						
Agarwal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arava Komati	...	...	...	...	...	..
Chafri Poorbia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetty	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagina Komati	...	...	...	...	107	1,125
Gowri Komate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaina Komati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Komati	10,021	10,794	6,330	7,064	6,852	5,474
Nethi Komati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poorbia	...	...	...	...	237	24
Vani	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vani Lingayath	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vani Dikshavanth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vani Rasavanth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vani Silavanth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vani Jangam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vani Panchala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellina Vani	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vysia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karanam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinnawar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agarwal Marwadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agarwal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oswal Bania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aswal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohar Mahrati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayeth Bania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurugodar Bania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dobbula Vani	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	176	172	...	...	7	...	183	172
2,625	1,877	5,679	7,183	2,339	3,411	56	11	10,806	13,607
...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
12,257	9,799	12,257	9,799	16,394	17,409	...	...	64,111	60,339
...	...	239	104	...	...	...	...	239	104
16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	254	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	6	800	7	...	...	...	...	817	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IV.—VELAMA.						
Nayar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prabhu	62	27	271	298	...	...
Racha Velama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vidararu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellalar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eku Velama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erra Balija	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eka Velama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayath	514	544	29	4	15	31
Kacha Velama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gajula	...	...	15	69	...	...
Balija	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayath Bengali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vidur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velama	1,011	1,579	350	237	...	...
Lingayeth Naidu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velama	...	...	...	...	697	664
Manne	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	325
...	...	...	121	17	98	...	...	17	219
...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	7	5
4	6	67	811	176	342	13	12	260	1,221
...	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	188	...
...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	139	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
7	...	...	2	...	...	6	3	571	584
...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	53
...	11	47	9	274	14	...	...	336	103
1	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	24	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,361	1,816
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,840	1,995	2,933	2,432	12,119	8,944	...	...	18,589	14,035
78	112	504	403	793	...	...	...	1,375	515

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Ealda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
V.—GOLLA.						11
Ahir	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittapu Kuruma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhangar	29,533	26,202	10,408	10,834	...	...
Dhangar Bundy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhangar Kotegar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhangar Hatkar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gowli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gollaru	...	...	...	...	8,665	9,690
Hatkar	229	312	56	69	15	37
Kurumba	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govinda	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayeth Gowli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motati Golla	...	...	...	...	...	9
Mushti Golla	...	...	...	...	99	81
Pakinati Golla	...	...	...	...	246	462
Puthi Kankana Kuruma	...	...	...	...	41	41
Puthi Golla	...	...	...	...	59	...
Puja Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarasapu Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voonni Kuruma...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vema Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanja Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yadava Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hati Kankana	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	5	10
...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	202	128	40,143	37,164
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,232	26,336	14,989	19,426	32,365	32,042	4	2	85,255	87,496
...	...	...	355	...	...	...	...	300	773
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	346	94	...	35	...	...	346	138
114	58	3,739	1,188	472	221	...	...	4,424	1498
30	69	766	389	200	817	...	...	1,242	1,737
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41
...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	59	68
1,298	1,641	3,091	20,467	...	...	...	...	4,389	22,108
119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...
49	...	23	3	...	...	...	...	72	3
...	...	21	16	...	11	...	...	21	27
...	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	312	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V.—GOLLA.—*concluded.*						
Hari Karvina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erra Golla	...	...	...	...	2,890	231
Kuruma Golla	...	...	...	...	279	304
Sadanapu Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangi Dhangar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu Dhangar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuruma Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunkuma Kuruma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kare Gollaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuruma	9,258	9,088	5,905	5,676	4,479	5,662
Koormi Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathi Kuruma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathi Kankana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thasanapu Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vani Golla	...	...	...	...	92	155
Mylari	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,598	7,904	14,014	11,462	3,297	3,427	...	...	29,799	23,024
868	124	1,075	1,027	1	193	...	...	1,723	1,648
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,122	4,532	6,886	6,154	10,722	10,899	...	...	44,372	42,011
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
80	...	219	158	...	5	...	...	299	163
...	...	30	18	...	...	...	1	30	19
...	...	373	...	...	...	...	...	373	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	155
...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Ma'es.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI.—KAPU.						
Lingayath Vakkaligar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linga Balija	...	...	...	...	204	597
Lakkamari Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakkamari Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muthrasi	4,257	5,908	7,026	8,044	15,281	13,633
Mettaiwad or Motadiwad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motati Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matinat Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motati Kapu	...	...	...	...	468	1,081
Namda Reddy	-	...	...	...	...	...
Narmal Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pawar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pangool	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakianati Kapu	...	...	...	...	253	642
Piccha Kuntla	838	1,135	729	1,123	181	218
Pakinati Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palegar	...	---	...	...	...	...
Padakanti Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Padakanti Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reddy	419	601	2	...	...	...
Racha Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dasamukulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	29	128	390	...	36	...	2	430	1,054
...	...	2,975	1,297	...	257	...	...	2,975	1,554
...	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	118
16,352	16,704	14,863	16,045	7,671	6,361	58	28	65,508	66,723
...	...	...	...	16,952	10,985	...	...	16,952	10,985
627	251	796	1,102	...	202	...	...	1,423	1,555
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,122	4,937	14,866	6,468	1,317	5,700	...	...	24,773	18,186
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
581	277	...	89	788	92	...	...	1,627	1,100
447	345	740	973	289	123	...	...	3,224	3917
...	997	518	...	...	...	...	...	518	997
...	...	...	...	101	103	...	...	101	103
...	25	2,585	...	...	...	...	...	2,585	25
...	...	287	583	...	...	...	...	287	583
...	...	3,101	7,152	1,306	300	2	...	4,830	8,053
19	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	23	...
2	...	13	...	...	3	...	...	15	3
...	...	...	...	635	580	...	...	635	580

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI.—KAPU—continued.						
Telugu Arey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varela Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vakaligar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vlanati Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baramasi	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bayindla Kamma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittapu Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	225
Lodha	57	13	204	126	18	16
Lingayath Koli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahrata	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Ganeem	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Khadim	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Judhow	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Baramasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Kasid	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Niraly	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Rawole	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahrata Sherker	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahrata Somas	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. Trimaly	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maray	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldar	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	69	62	281	204	...	...	350	266
874	...	...	...	1,177	1,324	...	...	2,051	1,324
...	...	...	93	...	..	...	...	...	93
...	...	668	895	765	...	...	...	1,433	1,120
...	...	113	60	...	...	...	...	422	205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	3	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,030	1,750	2,595	958	2,911	2,603	...	...	7,536	5,311
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Crste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Baldu.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI.—KAPU—*continued.*						
Patwari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thota Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trimooli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koli	11,807	7,870	1,869	1,507	...	...
Appu Lingayat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arya	354	925	...	...	...	...
Dikshavanthulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andcharu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avakuladavaru...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bungigaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilajadaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilegaliavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayath Satarvnath	...	...	...	...	...	...
Konnada	3	2	132	74	24	...
Malli Lingayath	...	...	...	...	...	...
Are	...	...	...	...	78	229
Akramasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chembu Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dompa Kamma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goojer	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goney	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gentu	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	201	175	51	18	...	...	252	193
...	...	...	29	260	...	...	...	260	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	90	8	13,766	9,385
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	925
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	12	13
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	173	76
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
651	602	2,098	3,017	3,361	2,923	...	...	6,188	6,771
...	...	13	7	...	194	...	...	13	201
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	43
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI.—KAPU—*continued.*						
Gudati Kapu	...	...	...	...	429	354
Do. Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gumpa Kamma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hem Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hura Balija	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illuvellani Kamma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jampu do.	....	...	...	...	...	...
Kunbi	35	39	...	...	...	...
Kapu	41,544	40,932	19,707	20,908	11,861	10,528
Kunkuma Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamma Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasi Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adapapa	...	...	..	...	...	...
Begaree	674	812	...	...	...	...
Kadava Kaligari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhamti	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ager Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holawaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lothey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munnooru telugu	5,635	6,562	4,326	5,223	5,466	5,278
Mahrata Sindhey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naick Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayath	224	1,420	1,515	1,141	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1,684	1,841	2,094	136	112	3,819	...	...	4,319	6,150
...	...	450	389	...	...	...	...	450	389
...	...	3,648	1,051	...	...	...	...	3,648	1,051
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	175
...	...	2,373	1,849	...	...	...	...	2,373	1,849
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	3	385	163	420	275
25,983	26,876	10,320	9,359	39,671	32,651	20	1	159,109	141,255
...	...	17	3	...	...	...	...	17	3
1,471	694	6,844	9,307	14	346	..	...	8,329	10,317
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
24	23	7	...	...	8	...	...	705	843
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,853	2,849	6,569	3,104	28,681	25,213	15	6	53,545	48,235
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,244	318	727	3,450	...	...	1,971	3,768
...	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	1,751	2,564

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahabubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI.—KAPU—(*concluded*).						
Pillay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuruma Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Kumbi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chithapu Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naikaru	172	228	...	...	...	...
Reddy Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banajigaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinda Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perike	120	147	...	124	...	...
Theetchavanth	...	...	...	...	79	...
Silbalkivaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahrata Sidha	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gare	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanjara	142	78	1,429	388	1,003	1,141
Bantu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varalakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railway.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	34	20	34
157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	...	135
...	...	3,149	4,318	5,489	...	126	53	8,936	4,599
1,986	1,906	1,803	138	620	668	...	...	4,409	2,712
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...
...	...	287	242	...	...	...	...	287	242
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	121	271
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	4	...	...	39	...	...	37	42
...	...	746	204	923	1,799	...	...	1,689	2,003
538	548	224	541	913	705	...	...	4,249	3,401
607	334	4	12	...	...	...	...	611	346
...	...	54	...	38	99	...	...	92	99

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VII.—SATHANI.						
Iyawar	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bhagavathulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dasari	919	1,511	872	177	219	232
Guru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goswami	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geri Goswami	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayath Guru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mathapati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sathani	497	804	723	700	1,070	583
Sanyasi	...	...	...	...	...	..
Telugu Dasari	..	...	...	...	...	...
Udasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shrivishnava	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sajjanaru	...	...	...	..	...	...
Byragi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bavaji	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogam	899	1,729	780	790	143	341
Gondaligaru	1,230	2,807	1,242	579	...	...
Gosikay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulkachintha Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pujari	5	108	13	3	...	...
Serva Bogam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Bogam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathula Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gosangi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeyararu	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
149	115	399	259	1,177	444	...	...	1,725	818
...	...	3	53	...	...	...	...	3	53
127	138	411	579	676	464	...	...	3,215	3,221
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
881	547	1,560	1,560	1,987	1,701	...	...	6,718	5,909
...	...	401	851	92	111	...	...	493	962
.	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	319	398	...	...	...	...	319	393
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	10	58	7	29	32	7	...	96	49
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
797	591	351	733	784	703	...	...	3,764	4,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,472	3,386
...	...	22	97	...	...	...	...	22	97
...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	47	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	161
...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahabubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VIII.—AUSALA.						
Lohar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohar Panchal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayath Sonar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Lohar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Sutar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhasa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panchal	114	32	...	...	...	..
Panchadaye	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohar Panchal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suthar Panchal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonar Marwadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silpi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarada	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vadla	2,270	2,161	1,413	1,373	2,025	1,883
Asari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ausala	4,235	5,075	3,896	3,747	1,511	2,206
Ghisady ... —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kahar	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kanchara	348	277	464	365	113	106
Kammara	2,188	1,394	1,095	709	520	1,000
Kachari	. .	...	...	...	...	...
Maniari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talvari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamutagaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agasalaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilagasalaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badiga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baligar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Komral	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasarmerial	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lad Sonar	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	11	36	11
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	5	32	...	38	...	...	119	102
25	362	...	...	169	93	...	...	194	455
...	...	...	...	...	...	114	24	114	24
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
30	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	44	9
...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	31	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	15	...	...	...	...	14	15
4,689	3,212	4,530	4,225	4,519	6,531	...	...	19,446	19,385
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,119	3,608	4,309	4,429	859	8,382	...	...	19,929	27,447
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
910	514	885	647	999	886	...	...	3,719	2,795
1,790	2,013	4,597	3,504	4,859	2,615	...	...	15,049	11,235
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahabubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IX.—GANDLA.						
Lingayath Teli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetty Gandla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gandla	...	...	...	...	494	345
Deva Gandla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganigaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu Teli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khata Teli	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railway.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	15	26	15
153	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	336
601	16	513	559	4,557	1,808	...	...	6,165	2,728
33	...	196	331	66	50	...	...	295	381
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste	Mahbubnagar.		Atraf-i-Baida.		Malk	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
X.—KOOMMARA.						
Koombar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koombar Pardesi	...	..	...	...	...	...
Koommara	4,504	4,149	3,570	3,425	2,569	1,7.9
Lingayath Koombar	...	...		...	...	...
Telugu Koombar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chethi Koommara	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahabubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XI.—SALA.						
Lingayath Kosti	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nirali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nakash	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neelgar	170	224	268	40	38	4
Perdiuan	107	151	...	...	...	...
Palkari	987	409	85	20	...	...
Pathmasala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangari	332	465	330	262	113	250
Simpi	104	100	919	412	...	...
Sala	11,947	8,432	7,546	7,255	9,671	9,557
Sala Nanchal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sala Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devangulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darji	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippa	...	...	...	...	640	815
Chimipegaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chithrakar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetty Sala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeengar	56	46	...	...	18	4
Jandra	228	132	140	8	...	...
Kosti	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Malkapur.		Akola.		Mehkar.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XI.—SALA—*(continued).*						
Thoothekula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bukastgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bookka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tombli ...	...	...	...	...	319	333
Lingayath Julahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bindla ...	1,572	306	142	33	22	54
Mallawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mothe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pinjari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avadhuta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhadru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kabbera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagatha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chatawar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pancham Sala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patridvara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwadi Simpi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Razula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kabligara ...	...	...	112	112	...	...
Metha Kani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahabubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IX.—GANDLA.						
Lingayath Teli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetty Gandla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gandla	...	...	...	...	494	345
Deva Gandla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganigaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu Teli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khata Teli	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railway.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	15	26	15
153	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	336
601	16	513	559	4,557	1,808	...	...	6,165	2,728
33	...	196	331	66	50	...	...	295	381
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
X.—KOOMMARA.						
Koombar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koombar Pardesi	...	..	...	...	...	...
Koommara	4,504	4,149	3,570	3,425	2,569	1,769
Lingayath Koombar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Koombar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chethi Koommara	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	2	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,909	6,579	6,083	5,380	5,977	7,534	...	...	29,612	28,776
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	31

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahabubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XI.—SALA.						
Lingayath Kosti	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nirali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nakash	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neelgar	170	224	268	40	38	4
Perdhan	107	151	...	...	...	...
Palkari	987	409	85	20	...	...
Pathmasala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangari	332	465	330	262	113	250
Simpi	104	100	919	412	...	...
Sala	11,947	8,432	7,546	7,255	9,671	9,557
Sala Nanchal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sala Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devangulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darji	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippa	...	...	...	...	640	845
Chimipegaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chithrakar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetty Sala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeengar	56	46	...	...	18	4
Jandra	228	132	140	8	...	...
Kosti	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	15	114	177	2	8	...	...	147	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	263
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	151
...	...	12	10	17	38	...	...	1,103	477
1,645	1,608	8,341	6,716	3,771	1,544	...	...	13,757	9,868
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13
64	66	204	136	285	204	1	...	1,329	1,383
...	...	...	...	...	95	57	...	1,080	607
12,412	12,047	11,159	13,167	41,535	36,209	...	...	94,580	86,667
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	19
...	...	20	...	49	...	...	...	69	...
...	...	782	576	...	...	...	...	782	576
...	...	90	...	...	3	...	39	730	887
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	1	...	...	2	0	5	1
...	...	...	18	6	152	...	...	80	220
...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	368	289
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XI.—SALA—.*(continued)*.						
Thoothekula	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bukkatgar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bookka	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tombdi	...	...	...	...	310	333
Lingayath Julahi	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bindla	1,572	306	142	33	22	54
Mallawar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mothe	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pinjari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avadhuta	...	...	...	...	...	..
Jiadru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kabberu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagathu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chataïwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pancham Sala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patradvaru	...	...	...	...	..	...
Marwadi Simpi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Razula	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kabligars	112	112	...	...	...	...
Metha Kani	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8	4	11	19	13	3	...	...	37	26
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	12	3	9	...	...	7	21
152	186	369	601	644	538	...	...	1,475	1,658
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327	351	671	139	115	82	...	...	2,856	965
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	46
...	...	249	242	...	...	...	...	249	242
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	87	188	222	188	309
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	112
...	...	198	...	1,717	1,257	...	...	1,915	1,257

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XI.—SALA—.*(continued).*						
Thoothekula	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bukkatgar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bookka	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tombli	...	...	...	...	310	3333
Lingayath Julahi	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bindla	1,572	306	142	33	22	54
Mallawar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mothe	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pinjari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avadhuta	...	...	...	...	...	.
Jindru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kabberu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagathu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chataiwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pancham Sala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patradvaru	...	...	...	...	..	...
Marwadi Simpi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Razula	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kabligars	112	112	...	...	...	...
Metha Kani	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8	4	11	19	13	3	...	...	37	26
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	12	3	9	...	...	7	21
152	186	369	601	644	538	...	...	1,475	1,658
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327	351	671	139	115	82	...	...	2,856	965
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	46
...	...	249	242	...	...	...	...	249	242
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	87	188	222	188	309
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	112
...	...	198	...	1,717	1,257	...	...	1,915	1,257

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XII.—UPPARA.						
Beldar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dommara	173	163	29	85	5	8
Kolhadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandivoddaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathrod	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gopaul	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grandi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katipapa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lonari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motati Uppara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Odh...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patherwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawthu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tholu Dommara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uppara	4,293	3.313	742	328	134	486
Oddar	4,025	3,838	2,117	1,644	792	670
Kalvaddaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budibudiki	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kascy	176	72	44	12	5	131
Puthari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaltasi	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	148	479	310	...	...	...	...	761	714
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	17
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	51	63	...	...	51	63
...	...	3	...	71	156	...	...	74	156
437	374	1,933	1,014	392	646	...	...	7,931	6,161
9,793	7,940	7,649	7,101	4,021	2,418	34	21	28,431	23,632
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	65	19	11	35	...	...	76	54
17	122	35	28	155	...	...	...	432	365
...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Malak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIII.—CHAKALA.						
Lingeyath Dhobi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakala	...	...	...	...	4,638	4,869
Telugu Chakala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhobi	9,467	9,688	5,642	5,705	...	...
Agasaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedaragasaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kappagasaru	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	593	526	...	...	593	526
...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	21	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	153
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	919	623

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIV.—MANGALA.						
Lingayath Hajam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangala	...	...	...	...	2,751	2,552
Navi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shiri Mangala	...	...	...	...	89	13
Telugu Hajam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalyana Mangala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Konda Mangala ... — ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hadapadavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varick	4,436	5,564	3,498	3,504	...	...
Agerval Hajam...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahrata Hajam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hajam	...	...	...	—	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
125	174	573	233	350	...	4	...	3,262	2,230
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	47	10	26	141	...	...	84	151
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	39
21	37	6	43	13	103	...	...	53	279
...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XV.—BESTA.						
Besta	...	...	...	...	885	1,407
Chowdari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chouthy Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonti Chowdari	...	...	...	...	..	...
Kahar	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bhoiji	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambigaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gungi Makkalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boodboonji	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	40	27	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Baldu.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XVI—GOWNDLA.						
Chilly Gowndla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ediga	...	...	...	...	9,572	8,197
Kalal	1,012	603	...	...	...	...
Kalwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gavandla	13,817	13,426	12,044	11,425	...	...
Gonuadru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ligaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] Jowar	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
239	201	24	503	14	11	...	...	281	747
10,919	9,253	20,841	19,373	5,188	5,061	...	...	45,572	40,441
...	...	2,261	2,521	...	12	...	...	2,261	2,533
...	...	...	294	...	20	...	...	...	314
...	...	...	13	...	..	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	314	...	...	...	...	...	314	...
...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	101
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	65
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
239	45	277	822	...	27	...	...	703	973
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
...	...	703	...	...	...	...	...	703	...
880	...	21,171	20,420	2,199	1,528	...	...	24,369	22,345
...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XVII.—INFERIOR RELIGIOUS MENDICANTS.						
Ramavti	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramajogi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veera Siva	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarada	312	105	32	...	77	78
Veera Mushti	2,549	2,036	1,343	1,251	112	277
Aghori	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghadsi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanayi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thammala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinna Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sevakulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadaru	...	...	...	...	..	...
Siva Matham	...	...	...	...	...	...
Davutaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aradi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budiga Jangam...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jangam	3,994	3,603	1,090	1,39[illegible]	1,275	1,103
Kalawant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Konkana Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinnaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharthi	...	...	...	...	...	..
Banda Dasari...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	286	...	...	...	286	...
9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10
...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
2	11	346	247	28	8	...	...	1,131	484
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	11	464	...	...	...	464	11
...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	208	224
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	18
267	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,216	926
...	...	208	172	...	...	...	...	208	172
787	704	137	84	789	234	...	...	1,809	1,022
1,425	1,837	2,609	4,016	1,199	1,006	...	...	9,106	11,108
...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	355	410	...	...	...	...	355	410

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XVII.—INFERIOR RELIGIOUS MENDICANTS.						
Jalaguru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hole Dasaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosika	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gothrala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kache Gandhila	...	...	...	-	...	...
Nathi Jogi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namberu	...	...	...	...	15	9
Nithyulu	...	...	...	...	26	153
Panasa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadhu Vaishnava	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somayajulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phular	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bitcha	...	...	...	...	...	...
Besagur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandivandla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jogi	118	35	350	588	451	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	172	92	172	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	448	453	42,772	38,311
31,813	25,427	31,155	26,952	36,166	31,096	19	...	114,063	100,980
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
49,366	46,160	50,673	49,190	...	...	...	...	120,541	115,154
...	...	165	12	...	...	...	...	165	12
...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	11,325
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
11	...	23	116	28	729	...	...	62	852
...	...	778	2,207	...	...	...	...	778	2,207
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	98	...
...	...	...	...	...	635	...	...	...	635
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,967	63,354
20	68	53	71	...	...	...	...	385	284
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda*.		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XVIII.—KATIKA.						
Katika	1,795	1,322	415	501	...	...
Katgaru ... —	..	...	...	...	...	...
Are Katika	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikalgaru	25	39	...	...	...	...
Kasaye	...	...	...	...	13	96
Shigalgar	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	38	15	...	...	...	...	38	15
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	41	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	457	304	457	304
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,206	3,065	7,751	4,821	7,295	8,985	...	...	18,478	17,207
...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	330	2,627
...	...	...	34	..	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIX.—KORAVA.						
Kolhati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanjarl	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korsalaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korwai	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koriselly	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bitharu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banathu Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charwan Lamani	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chathi Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chekoli Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chekku Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	6
Chethi Banjara...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Jangli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangeddulavaru	14	18	...	...	...	...
Gownd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanchi Koravaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karkal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pasiparthi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parthi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singare	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhil	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sungari Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	80

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	40	27	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIX.—KORAVA.—(*concluded*)						
Chenchu	...	...	...	...	4	32
Lambadi	4,490	4,166	2,199	1,334	1,935	1,254
Racha Koya	...	...	...	...	...	...
Racha Gond	...	..	...	...	...	...
Ajmere Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avula Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhattu Lambadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nanaji Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharmamycham Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sopoi Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darvali Banjara ... — ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Arasa Mekkalu...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Konoji Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killi Kiatar	...	...	...	..	...	...
Unni Kasabaru...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valmikaru	...	...	...	...	.	...
Hiucharlu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajavathu Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banjara	...	...	...	...	187	79
Mondi Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharvali Lambadi	...	...	...	...	..	...
Koya	43	56	10	53	66	288
Krishna Chenchu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajavantha Kulam	...	...	...	...	126	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
239	201	24	503	14	11	...	...	281	747
10,919	9,253	20,841	19,373	5,188	5,061	...	...	45,572	40,441
...	...	2,261	2,521	...	12	...	...	2,261	2,533
...	...	...	294	...	20	...	...	...	314
...	...	...	13	...	..	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	314	...	...	...	...	...	314	...
...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	101
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	65
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
239	45	277	822	...	27	...	...	703	973
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
...	...	703	...	...	...	...	...	703	...
880	...	21,171	20,420	2,199	1,528	...	...	24,369	22,345
...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XX.—ERUKALA.						
Kaikali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koona	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koona Poosala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budibudiki	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasanthosh	14	43	664	2	77	173
Mithra Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mithrulu	...	...	...	...	..	...
Pandava	...	...	183	133	25	80
Vipravinda	...	...	272	18	...	...
Medari	...	...	...	...	949	604
Pasi	...	...	...	...	...	..
Poosalavaru	...	...	96	...	...	...
Erukala	2,202	2,772	936	859	735	618
Enadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghat Boorood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhoosagar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poosabarlu	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	286	...	...	...	286	...
9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10
...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
2	11	346	247	28	8	...	...	1,131	484
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	11	464	...	...	...	464	11
...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	208	224
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	18
267	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,216	926
...	...	208	172	...	...	...	...	208	172
787	704	137	84	789	234	...	...	1,809	1,022
1,425	1,837	2,609	4,016	1,199	1,006	...	...	9,106	11,108
...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	355	410	...	...	...	...	355	410

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Hyderabad.		Atraf-i-Balda.		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXI.—MALA.						
Lachmadega Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mang.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Mahar	24,402	26,389	17,922	17,469	...	...
Mala	...	...	...	...	14,910	17,505
Madiga Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madiga Jangam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madiga Mostani	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madiga	...	...	...	...	20,502	19,804
Mala Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madiga Bhogam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mala Iyavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mochi	90	11,059	225	220	25	46
Mala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mala Jangam	...	...	...	...	...	7
Panchama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sankara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Mahar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thoti	...	...	...	...	...	...
Are Mala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chamar	43,097	39,020	24,870	24,334	...	...
Dakkala	3	83	152	46	157	16
Holar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kothuali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhangi	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	172	92	172	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	448	453	42,772	38,311
31,813	25,427	31,155	26,952	36,166	31,096	19	...	114,063	100,980
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
49,366	46,160	50,673	49,190	...	...	...	...	120,541	115,154
..	...	165	12	...	...	...	...	165	12
...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	11,325
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
11	...	23	116	28	729	...	...	62	852
...	...	778	2,207	...	...	...	...	778	2,207
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	98	...
...	...	...	...	...	635	...	...	...	635
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,967	63,354
20	68	53	71	...	...	...	...	385	284
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXI.—Mala.—(*concluded*).						
Etti	...	..	...	...	...	...
Dore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kommula	...	..	...	...	...	...
Malamustini	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mathula Thasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahar Somas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mang	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhe.l Somas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhed	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dom Halalkhore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dohar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahrati Mahar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halalkhore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustani Mochi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khakrobe	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanada Mahar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Humus Mahar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Periki Iyawar	...	...	...	...	226	336
Buthani	14	2,071	157	402	151	150
Jatte Belbegu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangal	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	22	53	34	53	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	33	28	...	...	–	...	...	46	33
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	58
...	...	643	527	415	...	...	...	1,058	527
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OTHERS.						
Alwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Awriat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arekas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahady	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arudha	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athookami	...	...	...	...	...	...
Araju	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgam	4,983	6,624	4,688	4,775	3,847	3,933
Bhatgar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bairal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belharwasa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belharoo	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhumbhole	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhasimar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banwari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahusara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barakeru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellahar		...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS—(*continued*).						
Bainani	...	...	...	...	..	...
Badusoyi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baverakula	...	...	...	...	...	...
Battumurthi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byrapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bobbili	...	...	...	...	26	31
Bathi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byyah	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basakulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinnam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chikbode	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chatry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chafri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinkar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chatamadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chondikaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamoofalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chathugar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chelusavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkabathu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadat	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	81	87	...	...	...	...	81	87
...	...	...	173	...	..	...	...	...	173
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS—*(continued)*.						
Daivoogam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doptari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devadra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dolamas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devali	...	...	...	...	52	292
Dobbula	..	...	...	...	...	...
Dolay	...	...	...	...	...	.
Ellapula	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurumukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gombaru	...	...	...	...	..	...
Ganayam	..	...	445	...	...	...
Gomishtha	1	15	...	...	...	...
Guzerati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntamala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goudrula	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halkadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hikar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harak	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harnoor	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13		15	16	17
...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	4	11	19	18	3	...	...	37	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	11	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	54	22	316	374	177	...	...	547	631
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS—(*continued*).						
Hanigia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harkaligar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hengaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindulal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustani	...	...	...	...	...	...
Havagar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Itar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jushwal	...	...	...	...	..	...
Jawlkawdi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaigir	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jyawar	...	...	...	..	...	...
Jawsaival	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jatilladavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakaleya Wali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jatli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jonda	637	100	11	...	...	...
Khati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kottiwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaiwad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadulihut	...	...	...	...	...	—
Khaary	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
88	56	3,499	528	316	1,626	...	...	4,139	2,269
...	...	...	9	148	...	...	...	148	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	150	...	40	39	190	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS—(*continued*).						
Kastay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kowanri	87	65	...	...	...	...
Karajker	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kubdhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kawnphatay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kawri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalapula	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalyana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kullanapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kawal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lenlru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahieuru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastivi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandoola	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maindhry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mairad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mabholi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Majari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallikhutwan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matiger	56	58	...	...	...	...
Manderu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangitavatru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masaru	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	22	53	34	53	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	33	28	...	...	–	...	...	46	33
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	58
...	...	643	527	415	...	...	...	1,058	527
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Malak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS—(*continued*).						
Masapalaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Molubaluka	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maligaru	...	...	...	...	...	..
Moolthani	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakabsaklu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Molaigar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nirmali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawlger	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nanmdailledevaru	..	...	...	...	...	...
Nizar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panoodi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandliavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pevadarairu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poshiawar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prathamasakha	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattadvandlu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paradesi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fakir	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rathod	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS.—(*continued*).						
Rainad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thsravack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sowar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikkura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silabalrkevaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sannagaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samagaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soutora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saydewaia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siddaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sokhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sabasu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saradaka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarabu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soodra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sangaravandlu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sowar Paradesi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temsamadhairu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tukkaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	81	87	...	...	...	...	81	87
...	...	...	173	...	..	...	...	...	173
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS.—(*continued*)						
Thalakala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thoothekula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirmavar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tafar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thoria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Thamadry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uligaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ullinavaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wenker ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waghay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagnudry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warukmadwady ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilany ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wandali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeritha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Stated ...	8	48	8	14	126	22
Bahumpi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhundaigar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baldar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13		15	16	17
...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	4	11	19	18	3	...	...	37	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Baldu.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS.—(*continued*)						
Bechakakulam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hojara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaligar ...	..	...	...	...	176	59
Nihala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salaku ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tomdi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Mang ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Varalakulam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daivadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilegadaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mittays ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Mather ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhule ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahrata Nathmed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nanda Bansi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gowal Bansi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halkaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holekar Gavaly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakurayin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
88	56	3,499	528	316	1,626	...	...	4,139	2,269
...	...	...	9	148	...	...	...	148	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	150	...	40	39	190	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS.—(*continued*)						
Kokas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karijeswar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kogaljeswar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bukkathi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biyadary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bukkaloo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garavaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mundalwar ...	...	...	...	...	130	166
Nanakshahi ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parthi ...	...	...	...	...	37	...
Rainand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sainaloo ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sankara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindhi ...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Sharwak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikkaru ...	...	...	...	...	87	105
Likha ...	47	13	72	95	...	...
Syedwala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	183	168	...	...	...	...	183	168
...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	238	...	...	...	238
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
...	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	11	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	74	32	74	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...
44	...	14	24	...	...	...	...	8	190
...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	...
...	...	18	348	...	3	...	...	55	351
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	17	1
...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	46
53	45	11	...	...	...	...	...	151	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	108
...	...	...	...	20	10	...	...	20	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	54	26	54	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Mahbubnagar.		*Atraf-i-Balda.*		Medak.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS.—*(concluded)*						
Thandralu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tondi	390	524	493	753	...	...
Varalu	12	229	...	...	...	...
Wadia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orva	...	...	...	...	4	33
Tamil	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sornari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mondi	...	...	...	...	...	33
Paradesi	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Nalgonda.		Warangal.		Elgandal.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	883	1,277
...	...	87	92	...	...	...	...	99	321
...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	164
5	13	11	48	...	...	...	...	20	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	20	26	20
...	...	11	...	...	...	8	...	19	...
...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	38
...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Naldroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—BRAHMAN.						
Brahmin Golak	18	8	...	...	13	42
Do. Krishna Pakshee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Kanouja	93	57	56	69	38	44
Do. Guzarath	1	3	...	...	...	...
Do. Marwadi	...	...	213	121	286	313
Do. Bhat	...	...	190	207	...	...
Do. Gowd	...	...	32	4	104	60
Do. Kamboja	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Shiva	1,200	1,159	...	...	...	...
Do. Jeeyar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Govardhan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Thrigowd	...	...	...	...	171	48
Do. Vidur	...	...	...	...	279	313
Do. Misry	...	...	...	...	178	177
Do. Matapathi	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do. Pardesi	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	34	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
372	286	1	3	11	10	...	...	571	469
49	23	7	17	10	27	...	...	67	70
236	107	3	2	...	...	...	...	738	543
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	207
35	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	1,159
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	313
1,307	1,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,485	1,281
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
255	101	....	...	...	...	...	...	255	101

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bedar.		Naldroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	67	
I.—BRAHMAN—*(continued.)*						
Brahman Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Vaishnava	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Gowar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Mahrata	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Thiwari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Chatri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Ari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Joshi	73	89	28	60	100	133
Do. Brahman	7,879	7,394	7,988	8,015	9,234	8,813
Do Dravida	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Smartha	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Kasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Kayeth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Pareka	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Gujargunda	90	72	...	...	...	...
Do. Shri Vaishnava	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
347	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	203
77	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	45
42	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	7
785	693	...	...	...	...	...	...	785	693
163	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	103
372	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	200
...	...	103	32	103	43	...	...	206	75
250	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	396
7,460	5,773	6,259	6,901	3,425	3,602	...	...	42,245	40,498
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	90	72
...	...	21	15	...	...	...	...	21	15

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Naldroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II.— KSHATHRIYA.						
Rajput ...	2,245	1,866	1,434	1,415	1,012	1,103
Rathod ...	2	3	...	...	24	19
Thakur ...	241	232	62	51	177	273
Bondili ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Khathri ...	19	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatraju ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kshathriya ...	2,039	1,897	1,016	963	173	167
Brahma Kshathriya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rutho ...	53	105	..	...	22	4
Soyya Komo ..	...	...	334	397	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1,130	1,978	1,558	1,101	716	724	...	...	8,095	8,187
196	103	1	...	40	35	...	...	263	160
182	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	734
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	891	962	323	395	...	...	1,233	1,357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,228	3,027
184	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	160
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	109
...	...	12	13	...	...	...	...	346	410

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Naldroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III.—VYSIA.						
Agarwal	3	6	2	2	...	...
Arava Komatee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chafri Poorbhaiya	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetti	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egina Komatee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gowri Komati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Komati	3,141	2,789	3,731	3,785	135	201
Nethi Komti	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poorbhaiya	31	32	47	64	...	...
Vani	1,3910	13,985	32,950	34,990	9,881	9,656
Vani Lingayath	6,028	6,439	11,267	11,642	7,601	6,768
Vani Dikshavanth	1,185	970	8,654	8,265	574	568
Vani Rasawanth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vani Silwanth	270	162	342	343	96	53
Vani Jangam	...	...	...	...	1,533	1,481
Vani Panchala	...	...	...	...	1,589	1,532
Bellina Vani	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vysia	180	103	182	324	40	48
Marwadi	278	293	1,485	1,060	1,933	1,916
Karanam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinnawar	82	10	403	371	6	...
Oswal Bania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayath Bania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgodar Bania	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
596	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	601	595
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	27
...	...	88	101	...	...	...	...	88	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,074	4,292	785	834	2,683	2,201	...	...	13,554	14,102
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
473	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	554	291
917	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,658	59,191
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,896	24,849
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,413	9,803
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	558
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,533	1,481
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,589	1,532
...	...	31	29	...	...	...	...	31	29
131	91	1,138	1,363	76	82	...	...	1,747	2,011
2,529	2,228	116	60	153	71	...	...	6,494	5,628
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	381
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Naldroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IV.—VELAMA.						
Nayar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prabhu	1	3	1	... 4	12	15
Racha Velama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vidaruru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellalar	25	21	...	...	23	21
Eku Velama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erra Balija	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jat	...	...	199	200	...	...
Kayath	45	32	20	20	2	...
Kacha Velama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gajula	..	...	...	...	...	...
Balija	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayesth Bengali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vidur	584	690	656	739	38	56
Velama	...	.A	13,932	16,283	1,447	1,538
Lingayath Naidu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mana	310	326	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
29	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
918	701	...	...	...	...	...	...	966	743
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	5	117	101	...	...	...	...	387	306
1,046	927	2	16	259	252	...	...	1,374	1,247
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,617	1,652	3	2	14	24	...	...	1,634	1,678
6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
407	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,685	1,872
104	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,483	17,897
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	326

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Naldroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V.—GOLLA.						
Ahir	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chithapu Kuruma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhangar	26,210	25,922	25,899	25,762	11,224	10,375
Dhangar Bundy	1,813	1,110	292	215	2,295	2,028
Dhungar Kotagari	3,278	3,105	...	...	...	...
Dhungar Hatgar	...	...	...	...	1,424	1,346
Gowli	356	289	761	676	171	227
Gollaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatkar	772	597	2,602	2,536	222	251
Kurumba	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govinda	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayath Gowli	...	...	...	10	39	39
Motati Golla	...	...	..	...	...	...
Mushti Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakinati Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathi Kankana Kuruma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathi Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
604	405	...	...	52	5	...	...	656	410
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	63,339	62,065
3,851	3,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,251	6,980
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,278	3,105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,424	1,346
2,090	1,976	37	49	119	42	...	...	3,534	3,259
...	...	2,716	3,161	4,821	4,716	...	...	7,537	7,877
...	...	567	503	28	29	...	...	4,191	3,916
...	...	14	27	...	...	...	...	14	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Naldroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V.—GOLA—(*continued*).						
Pooja Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarasapu Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woonni Kuruma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vesma Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaiya Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yadava Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatikankana	...	...	...	...	...	..
Hiri Karvina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erra Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuruma Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadanapu Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangi Dhangar...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu Dhangar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuruma Dasari...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koonkuma Kuruma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurmi Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kare Gollaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gavaligaru	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	8	19	...	...	8	21
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	67	49	...	...	...	...	67	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	37	49	...	...	...	...	37	49

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Naldroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI.—KAPU.						
Laud	92	5,962	984	968	159	182
Lingaath Vakkaligar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linga Palija	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lekkamari Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lekkamari Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moothrasi	1,369	1,161	1,469	1,433	...	15
Metta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motati Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matmato Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namadari Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nairnal Reddy...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pawar	...	...	90	49	...	...
Pangool	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakinati Kapu...	281	201	...	...	...	...
Pitcha Kuntala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakinati Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palegar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Padakanti Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reddy	4,727	4,032	418	466	...	...
Racha Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dasamukhulu	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,235	7,112
...	...	1,380	1,523	68	59	...	...	1,448	1,587
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,669	5,377	...	...	5	2	...	...	7,512	7,988
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	97	76	...	...	...	...	97	76
...	...	56	52	142	130	...	...	198	182
...	...	17	12	..	...	...	..	17	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	201
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	534	555	1,713	2,046	...	...	2,247	2,601
...	...	...	...	21	25	...	...	21	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	45	7,270	7,303	2,157	2,286	...	...	14,633	14,182
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bedar.		Naldroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	67	
VI.—KAPU—(*continued*).						
Telugu Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Are	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varela Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vakkaligar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velanati Reddy...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baramasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byndla Kamma...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittapu Kapu...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lodha	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayath Koli...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Mahrata	22,163	20,044	57,116	55,311	57,317	55,889
Do. Ganeem	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Khadam	...	...	...	...	5	13
Do. Jadhow	...	...	660	699	78	95
Do. Holkar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Baramasi	...	...	...	...	7	2
Do. Kasid	...	..	...	...	5	2
Do. Mirally	...	...	...	...	230	71
Do. Rawale	...	...	...	...	27	58
Do. Sherker	...	...	...	...	33	36

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,620	1,127	9,031	8,556	...	...	10,651	9,683
..	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	3	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	88	82	...	...	88	94
1,347	1,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,347	1,229
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
3,088	3,006	1,714	1,694	585	572	...	...	1,41,983	1,36,516
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	794
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	6

SUSSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Naldroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI.—KAPU—(*continued.*)						
Mahrata Somas	...	...	...	...	27	...
Mahrata Thrimali	...	...	...	...	35	42
Marwy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patwari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thata Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trimooli	61	6	227	221	...	...
Koli	38,774	38,642	15,334	15,660	3,138	3,228
Appa Lingayat	146	146	...	...	...	...
Arya	...	...	...	...	...	..
Dikshawanthulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Audecharu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avakuladavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banajigaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilagadaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilegaliavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veraskara Lingayat	668	600	169	115	...	...
Lingayath Silavant	9	2	...	...	86	11
Kannada	...	...	...	...	..	...
Malli Lingayath	...	...	...	...	650	530
Are	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akramasi	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	227
1,605	1,476	7,927	8,229	5,169	4,799	...	...	71,947	72,034
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	146	146
97	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	72
...	...	29	8	...	...	...	...	29	8
...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	4	5
...	...	3	...	31	2	...	...	34	2
...	...	3,944	3,760	1,802	1,137	...	...	5,746	4,897
...	...	59	36	...	...	...	...	59	36
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	837	715
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	13
...	...	19	28	...	...	...	...	19	28
...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	651	535
..	...	1,182	1,553	1,333	540	...	...	2,515	2,093
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Naldroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI.—KAPU—(*continued*).						
Bhandari	260	209	390	272	...	...
Chembu Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dompa Kamma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gooje	32	22	9	7	133	62
Goney	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gentu	91	93	...	...	...	...
Gudati Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gudati Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gampa Kamma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hema Reddy	...	...	...	..	...	...
Harabalija	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illuvallani Kamma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jampu Kamma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunti	3,617	3,638	1,106	1,525	45,255	46,235
Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kulikuma Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamma Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasi Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arwa	32	65	...	...	...	...
Adipapa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Begari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadava Kaligaru	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
37	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	485
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
389	182	...	...	1	...	...	...	564	237
...	...	26	24	...	3	...	...	26	27
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	91	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	50	37	4	...	...	...	54	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,542	3,209	...	...	19	22	...	...	54,539	54,629
746	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	612
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
261	143	4	...	4	5	...	...	301	213
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,269	4,218	4,632	4,988	...	...	7,901	9,206
...	...	...	4	38	34	...	...	38	38

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Naldreog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI.—KAPU—(*concluded*).						
Bhamti	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lothuy	...	...	...	...	4	8
Munnooru Telugu	1,505	1,655	1,211	1,415	10	11
Mahrata Tinday	...	...	...	...	8	2
Lingayath	40,623	40,191	14,023	14,057	...	...
Pillay	...	...	...	...	..	...
Kuruma Kapu	...	...	...	..	...	...
Telugu Kunbi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naickaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moolali Kapu	...	...	64	61	...	...
Vanjari	...	...	...	...	2,247	2,231
Nagilikaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasry	...	...	...	...	15	4

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	172	175	175	128	...	...	347	303
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
3,384	4,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,110	7,378
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
773	630	60,185	60,513	26,064	27,153	...	...	1,41,668	1,42,544
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	42	41	1,284	1,261	...	...	1,326	1,302
...	...	181	209	985	932	...	...	1,166	1,141
...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	66	65
240	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,487	2,422
...	...	45	52	...	...	...	...	45	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Naldroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VII.—SATHANI.						
Iyawar	21	16	35	28	...	...
Bhagavathulu	...	...	398	392	...	...
Dasari	340	337	572	565	...	...
Gurao	644	528	1,333	1,141	1,830	1,861
Goswami	112	75	1,338	1,311	1,250	1,205
Giri Goswami	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lingayath Gurao	22	30	...	...	...	...
Matapathi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sathani	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sannyasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shri Vaishnava...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sajjanaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vyragi	65	33	143	70	353	323
Bavaji	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gondaligaru	521	575	522	435	213	327
Gosikey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulkachintha Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pujari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarva Bogam	...	...	3	3	...	...
Avadhuta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeyaran	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nambansi	...	...	...	...	51	37
Namdeva	...	...	...	...	36	29
Namdar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rainand	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	44
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	398	392
131	97	868	852	1,156	1,331	...	...	3,067	3,182
14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,821	3,535
529	339	47	43	2	13	...	...	3,278	2,986
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	30
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
98	57	35	32	328	319	...	...	461	408
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	132	124	13	15	...	...	145	139
314	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	443
...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	57	56	157	295	...	...	1,470	1,688
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	37	22	...	...	...	...	37	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	260	253	191	8	...	...	451	261
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	29
...	...	46	44	4	...	...	...	50	44
21	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	22

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		N. Idroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VIII.—AGASALA.						
Lohar	750	781	1,032	1,163	1,005	953
Lohar Panchal	...	...	15	13	29	23
Lingayath Sonar	6	5	...	...	440	358
Lingayath Lohar	5	4	1	...	...	...
Lingayath Suthar	...	...	...	...	5	11
Lakkasa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalgudhr	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panchal	4,378	4,331	3,231	3,202	...	...
Panchadaya	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonar	722	726	1,666	1,545	1,510	1,371
Sonar Panchal	17	12	46	49	29	22
Sonar Marwadi	...	...	...	...	29	22
Silpi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarada	..	...	...	...	...	...
Vadla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ausala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghisady	6	25	182	118	72	54
Kasar	243	187	438	279	618	691
Kanchara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kammara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachari	18	56	...	...	...	...
Maniari	...	...	...	6	...	...
Suthar	1,329	1,720	2,220	2,122	2,135	2,220

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
847	729	...	...	722	1,082	...	...	4,356	4,708
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446	363
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11
45	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	32
...	...	176	220	292	241	...	...	468	461
...	...	4,370	4,384	2,531	2,696	...	...	14,510	14,613
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,300	1,259	179	161	...	...	...	..	5,377	5,062
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	22
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194	113	...	...	..	...	...	...	194	113
239	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	190
...	...	18	14	...	...	...	...	278	211
123	112	43	8	1	1	...	...	1,466	1,276
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	441	333	...	...	...	...	441	333
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1,736	1,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,420	7,605

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Naldroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VIII.—AGASALA.—(*concluded.*)						
Talvari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamatagaru	158	138	33	26	57	53
Agasalaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badiga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baligar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Komral	...	...	44	77	...	...
Lad Sonar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suthar Panchal	32	26	50	21	248	543
Badigaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilagasalaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahady	...	...	...	...	16	21
Hanigiavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uligaru	...	...	...	...	...	..

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	92	97	340	337	...	...	432	434
...	...	76	72	35	12	...	...	359	301
...	...	727	1,065	826	1,045	...	...	1,553	2,110
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	87	80	30	30	...	...	117	110
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	590
...	...	821	901	987	703	...	...	1,808	1,604
356	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	293
...	...	86	80	24	27	...	...	110	107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	21
...	...	23	24	14	11	...	...	37	35
...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...

SUSSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Naldroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IX.—GANDLA.						
Lingayath Teli...	178	16	23	24	514	708
Cheity Gandla...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gandla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deva Gandla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganigaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu Teli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khata Teli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teli	995	704	1,753	1,796	2,450	2,266

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	715	893
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,234	3,797	1,788	1,674	...	...	5,022	5,471
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,523	5,082

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Be lar.		Naldroog.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
X.—KOOMMARA.						
Koombar	1,760	1,759	2,173	2,126	1,667	1,224
Koombar Paradesi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koommara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayath Koombar	44	61	...	...	127	408
Telugu Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chett Koommara	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
929	847	55,608	48,465	24,184	24,335	...	...	86,321	73,7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	469
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XI—SALA.						
Lingayath Kosti	8	7	103	50	102	98
Nirali	4	...	101	153	...	...
Nakash	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neelgar	226	186	5	9	...	...
Pradhan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patkari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathma Sala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangari	1,221	1,152	692	650	289	397
Simpi	525	213	502	549	465	368
Sala	1,475	1,396	522	491	575	425
Sala Panchal	13	...	...	...	...	...
Sala Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devangulu	62	44	4	...	...	...
Darzi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chimpigaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitrakar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetty Sala		...	...	...	...	...
Jeengar	490	388	362	378	82	67
Jandra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosti	5,059	5,188	1,856	1,878	1,418	1,265
Kaikeli	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	213	155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	153
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	127	115	49	6	...	...	407	316
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	290	25?	40	35	...	...	330	290
...	...	157	181	284	304	...	...	441	485
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	124	420	414	487	539	...	...	3,252	3,276
2,028	2,008	133	126	398	365	...	...	4,051	3,629
102	92	...	...	..	...	...	..	2,674	2,405
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,220	3,611	...	...	...	...	2,286	3,655
...	...	49	72	...	...	...	...	49	72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	45	40	9	...	...	...	54	40
...	...	34	41	6	2	...	...	40	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	27	56	54	256	190	...	...	1,299	1,104
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,358	1,296	...	...	425	368	...	...	10,116	9,937
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Oosmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XI.—SALA. (*continued*).						
Attar	313	201	55	52	...	...
Julahi	1,601	1,564	1,719	1,794	...	...
Bukkatgar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bukka	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bukkathi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayath Julahi	...	14	...	...	...	...
Byindla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mulla	19	16	...	...	...	...
Mothey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pinjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jiadru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kabberu	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bagathi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chalaiwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pancham Sala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patradavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwadi Simpi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Simpi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Razula	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sala	...	...	90	56	...	...
Bile Gadaru	...	..	...	...	...	...
Nagri	...	...	2	14	...	...
Tamboli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilyadam	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368	253
...	...	74	63	28	38	...	...	3,422	3,459
...	...	18	25	7	10	...	...	25	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	9	7
...	...	920	957	87	112	...	...	1,007	1,069
...	...	6,104	4,205	5,302	4,302	..	...	11,406	8,507
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,906	2,681	1,222	1,404	...	...	4,128	4,085
...	...	50	62	416	457	...	...	466	519
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
941	923	1,988	1,896	3,399	3,443	...	...	6,418	6,318
...	...	59	36	...	...	...	...	59	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14
140	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	129
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XII.—UPPARA.						
Beldar	569	452	1,510	1,515	672	673
Domara	177	331	12	77	62	81
Kolhadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandi Voddaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathrod	...	...	311	268	129	348
Ocpal	5	...	...	...	...	...
Garodi	80	17	8	9	...	...
Katipapa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lovsari	7	4	...	...	26	43
Motati Uppara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Odh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patharwar	...	...	42	24	...	...
Ruvatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tholu Dommara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uppara	1,529	1,445	171	181	...	...
Oddar	3,843	3,695	1,037	903	635	655
Kal Vaddaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karmi Oddar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porthar	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
128	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,879	2,717
144	106	95	154	52	69	...	...	542	813
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	55	50	...	...	...	...	55	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	616
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
765	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	765	611
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	24
...	...	51	31	3	...	...	...	54	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8,759	8,982	3,975	3,952	...	...	14,434	14,560
918	1,029	5,909	6,969	5,022	4,434	...	...	17,364	17,685
...	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	8	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	9	7

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIII.—CHAKALA.						
Lingayath Dobi	104	120	...	...	...	...
Chakala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Chakala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dobi	2,870	2,466	3,164	3,055	1,496	1,619
Agasaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedaragasaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kappagasaru	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Female
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	43	54	...	...	...	...	147	174
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,678	1,217	...	...	9	14	...	...	9,217	8,371
...	...	3,014	2,453	4,740	2,461	...	...	7,754	4,914
...	...	3	17	...	...	...	...	3	17
...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanbad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIV.—MANGALA.						
Lingayath Hajam	98	46	...	...	...	...
Mangala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Navi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siri Mangala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Hajam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalyana Mangala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Konda Mangala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hadapadwaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varik	3,477	3,464	3,650	2,598	2,655	2,751
Agarwal Hajam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahrata Hajam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hajam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warickmadwady	...	...	...	59	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	280	347	364	378	...	...	742	771
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	10	6	...	...	...	...	10	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2,249	2,092	...	...	1,766	2,136	...	...	13,797	13,041
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,127	1,243	...	...	...	...	1,127	1,243
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XV.—BESTHA.						
Bestha	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowdari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganli Chowdari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kahar	114	192	...	...	...	...
Bhoyi	880	525	608	517	229	309
Ambigaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gungimakkalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhad Boonja	...	...	...	...	139	77
Halvai	72	60	28	12	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
55	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18	27	...	...	...	...	18	27
...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	114	193
4,820	2,985	260	521	9,953	94,54	...	...	16,750	14,311
...	...	122	108	110	27	...	...	232	135
...	...	69	68	372	326	...	...	441	394
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
347	305	...	..	...	...	...	...	486	382
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	72

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XVI.—GOUNDLA.						
Chetty Goundla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idiga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalal	4,034	3,848	1,897	1,889	534	331
Kalwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goundla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gounadaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ligaru	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,798	1,724	237	204	8,713	3,872	...	...	12,263	11,868
275	263	...	...	1	3	...	...	276	266
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	104	137	...	...	...	...	104	137
...	...	458	479	2,157	2,727	...	...	4,339	5,076

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XVII.—INFERIOR RELIGIOUS MENDICANTS.						
Ramavati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramajogi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veera Siva	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarathi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veera Mushti	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aghori	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghadsi	...	...	...	...	15	13
Sanayi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thammali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinna Dasaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sevakulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadhuru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siva Matham	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devataru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devaru	185	150	59	65	148	103
Aradi	...	...	...	2	...	...
Budiga Jangam...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jangam	4,617	4,378	7,778	7,587	...	...
Kalawant	...	...	...	...	13	28
Konkana Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kimaru	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	13	11	...	...	...	...	13	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	940	656	1,390	1,385	...	...	2,330	2,041
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	2	...	...	...	...	27	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	24	...	...	...	...	26	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	9	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	46	...	...	...	...	26	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	318
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
365	296	...	...	...		...	...	12,760	12,261
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XVII.—INFERIOR RELIGIOUS MENDICANTS.—*Concluded.*						
Bharathi	...	...	...	...	4	
Banda Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalagaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hole Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosika	...	...	...	20	...	...
Gothrala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kach gaudhila	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nath Jogi	...	...	7	12	...	...
Nambara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nithyulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panasa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadhu Vaishnava	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somayajulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhat	208	221	28	14	31	34
Phular	195	194	358	308	1,472	1,505
Jimgam Mahrati	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bhatta	7	...	...	...	...	...
Jogi	296	265	150	208	240	215
Vasudeva	...	...	77	45	71	72
Manbhow	...	...	690	689	100	60
Siddharu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tomdi	259	275	7	10	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	207	191	...	...	207	192
...	...	681	887	10	13	...	...	691	900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12
...	...	35	33	31	32	...	...	66	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	83	...	...	3	...	...	...	396	352
400	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,425	2,383
...	...	5,497	6,303	2,339	2,337	...	...	7,836	8,640
39	13	9	4	71	85	...	...	126	102
142	87	135	129	8	7	...	...	971	911
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	790	749
...	...	41	23	...	...	...	...	41	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	283

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XVIII.—KATIKA.						
Katika	429	263	275	241	131	128
Katgaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Are Katika	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikalgaru	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
437	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272	948
...	...	434	442	362	278	...	...	796	720
...	...	62	65	...	...	...	...	62	65
57	54	4	...	...	...	...	...	61	54

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIX.—KORAVA.						
Kolhati	...	...	819	830	1,428	1,594
Kanjari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karsalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korava	731	773	...	...	...	...
Kori Setty	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad	...	...	...	...	659	771
Bitharu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charwam Lamany	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chayathi Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	..
Chequlay Banjara	..	..	...	...	...	...
Chethi Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jangli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangeddulavandlu	...	...	...	...	...	..
Gound	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanchi Koravaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karkal	579	599	13	18	...	...
Bedar	1,596	1,435	665	636	...	...
Pasi Partli	20	17	39	15	2,206	381
Parthi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingarai	...	...	59	64	...	...
Bhil	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sangari Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cenchuwandlu	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Mal.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
50	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,297	2,441
29	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	45
...	...	519	575	283	101	...	...	802	676
...	...	3,237	3,201	1,428	1,375	...	...	5,396	5,349
...	...	89	81	...	...	...	...	89	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	659	771
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	51	96	...	...	...	...	51	96
190	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	782	762
2,910	1,910	36,013	36,007	35,529	37,120	...	..	76,713	77,108
593	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,858	931
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIX.—KORAVA.—(*concluded.*)						
Lambadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Racha Koya	...	...	...	...	...	...
Racha Gond	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avula Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banvathu Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhathu Lambadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nanaji Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karmamycham Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sopoy Banjara...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharvati Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arasa Makkalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Konaji Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lamani	9,759	9,346	3,930	4,008	535	684
Bajawanth Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killikiatar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uenni Kasabaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valmikaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hincharulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajavathu Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koya	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banjara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sorvani	...	...	3	8	212	306

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
183	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,319	4,320	2,789	2,947	...	...	22,332	21,305
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	89	103	2	3	...	...	91	106
...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
...	...	236	237	6	5	...	...	242	242
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	39	43	...	...	...	...	39	43
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	215	314

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Oosmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XX.—ERUKALA.						
Kaikadi	667	685	652	643	470	596
Kcona	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koona Poosala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burood	2,198	2,069	566	419	253	128
Budibudiki	65	54	55	71	...	...
Bhosayer	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasanthoshi	...	...	...	...	...	..
Methrathsari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mithrulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pardava	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vipravinda	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pusalavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erukala	...	...	108	294	...	...
Enadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghat Burood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badamawar	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
47	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,836	1,947
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,080	1,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,097	3,622
...	...	69	99	88	49	...	...	277	273
177	76	...	...	24	12	...	...	201	88
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
714	973	...	...	...	...	...	...	822	1,267
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	107	165	...	...	...	...	107	165

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldrcog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXI.—MALA.						
Lachmadiga Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mang	17,827	16,928	26,933	25,764	12,234	12,457
Mahar	35,084	32,531	35,293	33,194	25,043	25,299
Mala...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madiga Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madiga Jangam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madiga Mostan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madiga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mala Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madiga Bogam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mala Iyavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mochi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mala Jangam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pancham	2,979	2,126	...	...	...	...
Sankara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Mahar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thoti	...	...	...	...	...	...
Are Mala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chamar	2,226	2,106	2,711	2,648	4,678	4,602
Dakkla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kothavali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhangi	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
4,263	5,265	7,184	7,172	153	161	...	...	68,594	67,747
16,435	16,264	...	...	47	44	...	...	111,902	107,332
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	48	39	15	12	...	...	63	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	57
...	...	504	1,158	3,355	2,897	...	...	3,859	4,055
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,979	2,126
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3	...	..	2	3
...	...	214	235	157	128	...	...	371	363
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,145	3,409	145	127	2	25	...	...	12,907	12,917
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	7,283	8,619	...	...	...	...	7,283	8,619
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	22	20	...	...	22	20

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXI.—MALA—(*continued*).						
Etti Kulam	..	...	...	...	...	...
Dore	751	616	923	857	880	1,081
Kommula	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malamastim Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mathula Thasu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahar Somas	418	315	...	...	...	...
Dhed Somas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhed	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dom Halalkor s	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dohar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahrati Mahar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halal Kore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustani Mochi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khakrobe	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kainada Mahar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Humus Maha	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samagaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kongaru	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
									381
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,720	2,701
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	12	19	...	...	...	...	12	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	42	13	...	...	...	...	42	23
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Oosmanabad (Naldrog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII—OTHERS.						
Adhar	...	...	...	...	...	..
Awriat	...	...	36	28	...	...
Arakas	23	...	...	...	...	...
Angri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arudha	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athookami	...	...	..	...	...	...
Belgamvaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batgar	96	71	...	...	360	396
Bairal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belharvasa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beharool	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhambole	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengauli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhasimar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhanvari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajoor	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahusara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barakeri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellahar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bainani	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bytcha	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	36	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
223	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	179
...	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	91	81	10	...	...	...	557	548
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	14
23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	15
16	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	16	5
132	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	119
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	37	43	40	30	...	...	77	73
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Oosmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS—(*continued*).						
Badusayi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bavera	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bat murtri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byrapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boppili	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaiya	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basakulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinnam	11	3	9	...	...	...
Chikbode	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaty	83	72	107	110	13	...
Chafri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinkarvaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chatwadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandikari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamoofalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chathugar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chelusavari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakabattu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chukkara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadatwar	...	...	26	87	...	...
Davoogam	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	39	71	...	...	...	...	39	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	182
3,568	3,327	...	...	1	2	...	...	3,569	3,329
...	...	388	260	...	...	...	...	388	260
...	...	165	139	18	27	...	...	183	166
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII—OTHERS—(*continued*).						
Daftari ...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Davadra ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Dolamas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dobbalavaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dolay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellapula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groodvaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godulvaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garavaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gombaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganayam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwishtha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guzerati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntamala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gudula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heerali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkadi ...	...	...	...	3	234	80
Hikar ...	...	...	331	355	...	...
Harakvandlu ...	59	479	...	...	...	...
Haravar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horkaligar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	16	8
96	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	7	16	...	...	7	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	17	...	...	...	...	7	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7,282	8,619	2,010	2,343	...	...	9,526	11,045
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	355
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	479
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldrog.)	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS - *(continued)*.						
Hasari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hengaru ...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Hindulal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Havagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Itar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jatvaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jashwal ...	2	53	...	...	...	...
Jauitkavdi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaigir ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Jyamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janisavial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jatilladavaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakaliya Vali ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jatti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kctavaru ...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Kaivandlu ...	...	...	38	...	...	...
Kadaihat ...	403	495	7	11	...	...
Khairy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kastay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	140	105	...	...	...	...	140	105
...	...	102	104	...	...	...	...	102	104
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
746	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	527
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	47	37	...	...	...	...	47	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	9	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	506
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS.—(*continued*)						
Kowanri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karajkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kubdhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kawuphatay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kawri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadap Kuladisaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karakuladavaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalyana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kullanapu ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Kangal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kawal ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Kofalu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lendru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohilaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maseeni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mashtivi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandoola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandhoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mairad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahboli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Majari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malikhatwan	...	...	...	...	65	61
Matiger	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	84
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	469	424	...	...	...	...	469	424
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	111	155	...	...	...	...	111	155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	111
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS—(*continued*).						
Manderu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangitavatru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masapaluru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melubaluku	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mabgaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moolthani	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalalisaklu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaigar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mushtigaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nirmali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawlger	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawadi	88	100	...	...	...	...
Naumdalle Devaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nezar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panoadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandliyavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pevadarairu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poshiamar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prathama Shakha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattadavandlu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paradesi ..	...	...	...	...	31	3

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	66	60	...	7	...	...	66	67
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	12	27	...	...	...	...	12	27
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	12	3
...	...	8	14	...	...	...	...	8	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	70	95	63	59	...	...	133	154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	100
...	...	36	52	...	...	...	...	36	52
...	...	1	1	79	80	...	...	80	81
19	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	56	36	...	...	...	..	56	36
...	...	28	8	326	332	...	...	354	340
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141	57	3	...	...	...	...	...	175	60

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS—*(continued)*.						
Kalal Jeswar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fakir ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravood ...	501	274	4	2	...	...
Sharavack ...	178	121	...	...	...	...
Sawger ...	...	...	136	166	...	...
Serwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutival ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikhuru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silabalikevaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sannagaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikha ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santaru ...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Saydiwala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Synulu ...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Sokhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shabash ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarlaka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sharabha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukari ...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Soodru ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugaravande ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sowar Paradesi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	395	276
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	121
...	...	11	22	...	...	...	...	147	188
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	3	47	40	...	...	49	43
...	...	10	22	12	17	...	...	22	39
...	...	7	13	...	...	...	...	7	13
...	...	...	7	13	...	...	...	7	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Oosmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS—(*continued*).						
Temsamadhairu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Takkara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu ...	6,398	6,362	1,735	1,624	...	...
Timmaiwaru ...	...	...	37	63	4	...
Tafar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thoria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ullinavaru ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watari ...	13	14	113	104	13	41
Winker ...	...	...	12	7	...	...
Wasair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waghay ...	...	...	111	120	32	22
Wilany ...	...	...	55	80	...	...
Wandale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wadia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wichar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeretha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhimdaigar ...	...	...	298	229	..	...
Beldoud ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bichaka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hajora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	3	10	142	136	...	...	145	146
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,087	10,800	741	756	6,579	7,612	...	...	25,490	27,154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	15
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	159
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	142
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	229
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Gulbargah.		Bidar.		Osmanabad (Naldroog).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
X XII.—OTHERS—(*continued*).						
Kachi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kcligar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nihalâ	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagmodey	...	...	...	...	...	9
Salaku	...	..	...	...	-	...
Dalvadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali	1,241	969	2,208	2,115	6,021	3,999
Loya	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitavi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madavu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misiri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahrata Nalhonel	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gowal Bensi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halkaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakurayia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kokas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerijeswar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kogaljeswar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaisthmabhur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nanak Shahi	...	...	4	5	...	...
Baboo	...	...	45	50	...	...
Tamil	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

The Hyderabad City, including the Suburbs.		Lingsugoor.		Raichoor.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	76	85	105	152	...	...	181	237
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	..	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,470	7,083
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13,691	14,130	25,107	24,407	...	...	38,798	38,537
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	567	503	...	...	...	...	567	503
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	63	194	380	255	..	...	443	449
...	...	68	57	...	...	...	...	68	57
42	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	19
37	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
77	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		46

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—BRAHMAN.						
Brahman Golak ...	39	55	...	...	1	5
Krishna Pakshee ...	23	...	462	564	2	11
Brahman Kanauja ...	19	7	...	...	10	10
Do. Gujarati ...	6	15	...	...	48	32
Do. Bhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Gowd ...	...	...	...	...	50	24
Do. Kamboja ...	...	...	...	...	20	16
Do. Shaiva ...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Do. Jiyar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Govardhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Malwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Shenvi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Srimali ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Do. Trigoud ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do, Vidur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Misri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Matapathi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Paradesi ...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Do. Telugu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Vaishnava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Gowar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Marata ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Do. Rajaput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4	6	5	4	...	...	...	...	49	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	575
86	58	109	113	...	...	...	...	224	188
...	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	60	50
...	...	...	44	8	...	...	...	8	44
21	10	49	7	...	...	...	...	120	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	...	186	157	...	...	...	...	186	157
...	...	79	87	...	...	...	...	79	87
...	...	30	28	...	...	...	...	30	28
...	...	24	18	...	...	...	...	24	18
2	...	13	6	35	23	...	...	51	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—BRAHMIN—(continued).						
Brahman Thivari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Chalti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Are ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Joshi ...	54	46	37	...	96	63
Brahman ...	5,569	4,348	1,186	1,050	9,877	9,732
Do. Dravida ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Do. Smartha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Kasi ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Parekh ...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Gujargunda Brahman ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Marwadi Brahman ...	38	9	...	...	311	196

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	110	90	189	27	25	...	...	448	433
10,737	9,932	14,353	13,537	5,155	5,064	...	...	46,877	43,063
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
397	288	316	306	675	422	...	...	1,737	1,221

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II.—KSHATRIYA.						
Rajput	1,267	1,260	782	730	1,466	1,095
Rathod	4	1	...	...	45	54
Thakur	190	243	23	14	332	369
Bondili	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khathri	...	...	...	...	403	503
Bhatraju	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arazu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roithod	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kshetri	196	213	841	375	782	553
Brahman Kayeth	...	...	-	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
783	739	3,829	3,437	890	585	...	...	9,017	7,846
25	24	44	33	...	...	...	...	118	112
156	161	409	402	10	...	...	...	1,120	1,189
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	21	22	...	...	...	...	427	525
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
162	222	605	532	226	380	...	...	2,812	2,275
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III.—VYSIA.						
Agarwal	36	38	175	105	153	211
Arava Komati	...	...	...	...	..	...
Chafri Poorbhiah	...	...	...	..	...	...
Chetti	7	26	...	...	4	...
Egina Komati	...	...	...	...	...	17
Gowri Komati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jain Komati	...	...	...	..	...	...
Komati	5,787	5,775	2,035	2,656	1,762	1,544
Nethi Komati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poorbiah	11	14	...	...	...	..
Vani	12,700	13,345	70	16	10,903	11,491
Vani Lingayeth	1,638	1,434	1,011	1,080	161	134
Vani Dikshavanth	1,578	1,699	...	...	9	...
Vani Rasavanth	1,183	1,143	...	...	...	...
Vani Silvanth	100	97	...	...	...	...
Vani Jangam	...	...	...	...	...	..
Vani Panchala	...	...	...	...	3	3
Bellina Vani	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vysia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwadi	1,147	1,004	830	383	4,270	3,326
Karanam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinnawar	1,617	1,459	105	71	769	573
Agarwala Marwadi	...	...	⋮	...	75	51
Agirgawal	...	...	...	...	25	18
Oswal Bania	...	...	...	...	3	2
Lingayeth Bania	...	...	...	...	5	7
Gurugodar Bania	...	...	...	...	1	...
Marwadi Misrey...	12	5	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19	27	316	328	...	...	...	...	699	709
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	14	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
508	488	115	306	6,938	6,797	...	...	17,145	17,566
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	72	196	216	43	64	...	...	297	366
3,377	3,582	2,307	2,287	6,631	6,418	...	...	35,984	37,139
307	211	181	259	966	649	...	...	4,264	3,767
83	103	...	...	5	18	...	...	1,675	1,820
34	77	...	...	864	660	...	...	2,081	1,820
50	6	137	125	...	...	...	...	287	228
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,341	2,763	4,447	3,342	158	109	...	...	14,193	10,927
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	16	4	5	86	232	...	...	2,609	2,356
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
32	16	187	126	...	...	...	...	231	147

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IV.—VELAMA.						
Nayar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prabhu	...	...	...	...	72	80
Racha Velama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viduraru	...	...	...	...	4	6
Vellalar	...	...	...	...	2	23
Eku Velama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erra Balija	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jat	...	...	6	101	215	5
Kayeth	7	16	...	...	...	...
Kacha Velama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gajula	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balija	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boodboonji	...	...	...	...	6	8
Halwai	...	...	...	...	3	2
Kayeth Mabhoor...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayeth Bengali...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Vidur	777	755	585	431	572	582
Velama	866	782	1,237	1,490	278	297
Lingayeth Naidu...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Manne	...	...	2,750	2,787	5	1

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	11	...	...	...	...	81	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	3	127	105	3,858	4,210	...	...	4,220	4,424
32	9	66	100	381	320	...	...	486	445
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	3	4
...	...	9	1	2	8	...	...	17	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
335	342	282	280	181	489	...	...	2,732	2,879
978	1,049	65	53	951	568	...	...	4,375	4,239
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	14	...	6,837	6,833	...	...	9,606	9,621

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V.—GOLLA.						
Ahir	11	21	...	...	52	22
Chittapu Kuruma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhangar	17,407	17,326	6,118	5,590	16,528	16,343
Dhangar Bundy...	...	107	...	...	44	31
Dhangar Kotegar	22	...	...	...	42	53
Dhangar Hatkar	...	...	...	...	15	11
Gowli	890	929	1,766	1,804	628	690
Gollari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harkar	4,295	4,049	...	...	6,649	6,714
Govinda	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayeth Gowli	...	..	51	13	...	...
Motati Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mushti Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakanati Golla	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pathi Kankana Kuruma	...	...	...	...	3	2
Puthi Golla	...	...	...	...	3	4
Puja Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarasapu Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voonni Kuruma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vema Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vana Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yadava Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatikaukana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hire Karvina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erra Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuruma Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadanapu Golla...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Hindu Dhangar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuruma Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunkuma Kuruma...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koormi Golla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kari Gollaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godalawaru	...	...	...	..	5	...
Nanda Bansi	...	...	...	...	11	15
Holeker Gowli	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indr.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	1	135	106	...	...	...	...	198	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,160	12,883	14,642	15,556	10,718	10,755	...	...	78,573	78,453
3	...	50	34	2,888	3,501	...	...	2,985	3,673
251	20	27	41	4,093	4,114	...	...	4,435	4,228
372	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	173
272	312	820	783	1,603	1,755	...	...	5,979	6,273
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
460	1,418	378	385	158	269	...	...	11,940	12,835
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	13
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI.—KAPU.						
Lingayeth Vakkliga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linga Balija	...	...	—	...	...	...
Lakimari Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. Reddy...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muthrasi	...	...	...	...	94	102
Mittawandlu	...	...	...	...	15	...
Motati Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matumata Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motati Kapu	1	28	...	...	...	2
Namadari Reddy...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narmal Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nathakani	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pawar	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pungool	...	...	...	...	158	123
Pakanati Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Picchakuntala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paknati Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palegar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pedakanti Kapu...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Pedakanty Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reddy	7	2	970	961	...	...
Sadha Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	53	62	1,698	1,971	...	...	1,845	2,135
...	...	...	...	124	130	...	...	139	130
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,102	2,146	...	...	2,103	2,176
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	40	79	...	...	...	...	40	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	123
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,827	1,946	...	...	2,804	2,909
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nanded.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI.—KAPU.—(continued).						
Dasamukhulu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	2
Telugu Are	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varela Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vakkaligar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velanati Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baramasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baindla Kamma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittapu Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamati	...	...	286	453	210	233
Lotha	2	10	...	...	10	...
Lingayeth Koloi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maratta	61,489	59,922	4,896	4,789	1,18.459	1,18,080
Maratta Ganeem	22	34	...	...	...	...
Maratta Khadieem	32	89	...	...	...	...
Maratta Jadhow	489	450	...	...	...	...
Maratta Holkar	82	16	...	...	...	...
Maratta Baramasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maratta Kasid	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maratta Nirali	...	...	...	...	90	88
Maratta Ravole	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maratta Therkar	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	454	475	...	...	950	1,161
...	4	202	219	114	114	...	...	328	347
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96,667	95,219	77,029	81,414	13,424	12,959	...	...	3,71,964	3,72,383
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	89
...	...	13	7	...	...	...	...	502	457
...	...	2,862	2,926	1,415	1,528	...	...	4,359	4,470
...	...	337	321	...	...	...	...	337	321
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	88
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI.—KAPU—(continued).						
Malatta Somas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maratta Trimali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maray	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patwari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thota Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirmcoli	27	13	...	...	49	31
Koli	7,876	7,649	1,566	2,653	2,111	1,672
Appa Lingayet	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arya	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dikshavanthuloo...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andcharu	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ava Kuladavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banajigaru	...	...	...	...	4	1
Bilajadaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bile Galiavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veerashaiva Lingayeth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayet Seelawant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kannada	...	...	...	...	19	22
Malli Lingayet	...	...	...	...	1	...
Are	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akramasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandari	208	104	107	127	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	99	38	32	...	...	...	...	223	175
1,277	1,273	3,330	3,708	14,470	15,881	...	...	30,630	32,836
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	752	674	...	...	752	674
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	9	6	8	1,559	1,546	...	...	1,882	1,794

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI.—KAPU—(continued).						
Chembu Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dompa Kamma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goojer	6	12	1	1	3	...
Gone	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gentu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gudati Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gudati Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gampa Kamma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hema Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harra Balija	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illu Vallani Kamma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jampu Kamma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunbi	3,413	3,707	12,416	14,750	2,065	2,248
Kapu	...	...	2,349	2,979	...	...
Kunkuma Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Konda Reddy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamma Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasi Telugu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adapapa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Begari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kudavakkaliga ru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phamati	...	...	...	...	320	347
Asar Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
367	282	495	426	29	39	...	...	901	760
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,256	1,868	50,998	48,357	27,122	26,961	...	...	98,270	97,891
...	5	45	46	540	421	...	...	2,934	3,451
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	15	...	...	...	...	329	362
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI—KAPU—(continued).						
Helwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lothey	...	...	...	...	10	17
Munnuru Telugu...	6,818	7,719	2,873	2,400	48	17
Maratta Sinday	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naik Kapu	545	1,076	2,242	1,952	...	...
Lingayet	1,176	913	561	512	1,025	1,306
Pillay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuruma Kapu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Kunbi	...	...	...	...	6	13
Parike	572	789	...	...	4	5
Vanjara	3,361	3,356	1,348	1,320	6,893	6,793
Kasid	7	10	...	...	141	102
Nagari	...	...	...	...	14	4

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10	17
...	...	16	17	18,082	22,060	...	...	27,887	32,213
...	...	8,561	7,364	428	410	...	...	8,989	7,774
4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,791	3,044
498	482	261	260	708	772	...	...	4,229	4,245
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13
...	...	...	...	1,044	1,240	...	...	1,620	2,034
18,560	18,198	4,367	4,503	1,947	1,898	...	...	36,476	36,068
263	218	12	9	18	14	...	...	441	353
...	...	37	28	82	76	...	...	133	108

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VII.—SATHANI.						
Aiyawar	168	85	1,531	2,301	1	...
Bhagavathulu	...	...	..	...	...	...
Dasari	44	56	...	...	18	17
Gurao	573	492	493	449	885	1,025
Gosain	1,462	1,258	135	119	2,614	2,419
Girigosain	...	...	...	...	5	...
Lingayeth Gurao	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matapathi	...	...	...	...	..	...
Ramanuja Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sathani	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanyasin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Dasari	...	...	...	...	1	5
Udasi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Vaishnava	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sajjanaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byragi	15	78	26	7	115	108
Bhogamu	...	...	...	...	9	38
Gondlotigaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gosike	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golakchintha Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pujari	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sarva Bhogamu	...	...	...	...	...	2
Alwar	...	...	148	666	...	...
Rainond	...	...	...	...	1	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bbir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	1,371	1,192	...	...	3,071	3,578
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	179	150	...	...	241	223
659	632	550	611	290	324	...	...	3,450	3,533
1,622	1,576	1,626	1,511	224	231	...	...	7,683	7,111
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	37	615	340	3	...	...	...	905	570
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	38
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	666
53	7	...	...	...	...	...	..	54	7

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VIII.—AUSALA.						
Lohar	552	635	486	513	1,016	1,008
Lohar Panchal	119	48	...	...	...	...
Lingayeth Sonar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayeth Lohar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayeth Suthar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhasa	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lalgandar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panchal	1,310	1,113	3,852	3,606	11	21
Panchadaya	...	..	...	...	...	...
Sonar	1,658	1,847	568	805	2,977	3,030
Sonar Panchal	...	...	111	105	...	...
Suthar	1,969	2,108	1,368	1,076	3,502	3,224
Suthar Panchal	114	83	...	...	...	...
Sonar Marwadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silpi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sorada	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vadla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ausala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghisady	85	70	...	...	1,559	1,998
Kasar	306	310	251	214	871	873
Kanchara	...	...	...	...	...	19
Kammara	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1,240	1,178	1,884	1,765	2,093	1,926	...	...	7,271	7,025
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	29	45	62	1,758	1,191	...	...	7,020	6,052
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,758	2,897	4,026	3,943	2,192	1,851	...	...	14,179	14,373
...	...	...	...	440	597	...	...	551	702
2,767	2,741	3,423	3,271	2,899	2,261	...	...	15,928	14,681
...	...	...	...	429	688	...	...	543	771
6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	50	95	184	1	6	...	...	1,805	2,308
926	802	1,403	1,344	182	204	...	...	3,989	3,747
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VIII. AUSALA.—(continued).						
Kachari	...	...	...	...	9	21
Maniari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalvari	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tamatigaru	5	...	...	...	46	48
Agasalaru	..	...	...	...	..	...
Bile Akkasaaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badiga	...	...	...	...	...	2
Baligar	...	...	...	...	...	4
Komval	...	...	169	200	...	...
Kasar Merial	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lad Sonar	...	...	...	...	3	...
Puthasi Lohar	...	...	...	...	12	...
Lohar Juarbat	...	...	...	...	...	2
Arakai	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kulkatgi	777	1,702	...	...	...	...
Nakashgar	...	...	...	...	1	1

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14	20	20	29	22	23	...	...	65	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
54	32	52	52	16	11	...	...	173	143
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	643	528	...	...	812	728
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	48	31	...	...	825	1,733
...	...	15	21	...	...	...	...	16	22

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IX.—GANDLA.						
Lingayet Teli	...	...	...	...	43	76
... ...	43	87	...	...	...	...
Chetti Gandla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gandla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deva Gandla	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teli	1,776	1,867	1,020	919	4,550	4,419
Ganigaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu Teli	...	...	...	...	...	1
Khata Teli	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,165	2,302	5,234	5,017	1,113	1,045	...	...	15,858	15,569
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nanded.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
X.—KOOMMARA.						
Koombahr ...	1,938	2,180	1,004	909	2,253	2,265
Koombar Paradesi ...	...	...	...	...	23	27
Koommara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayeth Kcombhar ...	16	28	...	...	13	...
Telugu Koombhar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chetti Koommara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1,695	1,628	2,751	2,924	1,740	1,936	...	...	11,381	11,842
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	29	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XI.—SALA.						
Lingayet Kceti	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nirali	940	999	...	...	...	...
Nakash	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neelgar	...	...	...	...	4	2
Pradhan	...	...	1,586	1,246	...	...
Patkari	...	...	...	...	7	59
Pathma Sala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangari	735	820	751	689	1,271	1,257
Simpi	938	1,016	390	417	361	413
Sala	1,607	1,768	1,389	1,551	398	462
Sala Panchal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sala Dasari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devangula	...	...	...	...	40	30
Darji	...	...	...	...	...	11
Chippa	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chimpigaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitrakar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetty Sala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeengar	87	71	150	99	378	374
Jandra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koshti	1,007	1,212	12	48	2,253	2,322
Kai Koli	420	261	180	98	237	374

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
53	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	34
38	22	33	28	699	753	...	...	1,710	1,802
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,586	1,246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
751	794	638	635	610	572	...	...	4,756	4,767
400	395	957	870	1,819	1,724	...	...	4,865	4,835
476	636	1,215	1,036	6,060	5,968	...	...	11,147	11,431
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	510	462	...	...	511	462
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	40	37	47	143	1,610	...	...	864	2,241
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,486	1,301	1,392	1,401	2,545	2,551	...	...	9,697	8,835
293	299	201	293	167	202	...	...	1,498	1,527

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XI.—SALA.—(continued).						
Attar ..	55	143	...	...	9	1
Julahi ...	254	219	1,273	1,363	13	16
Bukkatgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bookka ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bukkathi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingayet Julahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byindla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaivaru ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mathay ...	...	...	...	...	35	130
Pinjara ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kabberu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagathi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanaiwaru ...	36	40	...	...	43	33
Panchama Sala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patradavaru ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Tharjy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwadi Simpi ...	...	...	...	...	7	12
Telugu Simpi ...	...	...	...	..	33	38
Razula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tamboli ...	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
42	36	164	162	42	23	...	...	312	365
...	...	71	61	6,776	6,851	...	...	8,387	8,510
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	267	99	...	...	269	99
...	...	...	...	685	500	...	...	720	630
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	267	146	...	...	346	219
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XII.—UPPARA.						
Beldar ...	72	19	1,215	765	66	84
Kolhadi Dommara ...	64	122	...	...	1,116	1,142
Bandi Voddara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathrod ...	30	21	...	...	...	...
Gopal ...	244	84	...	...	136	161
Garudi ...	12	8	...	...	29	25
Kalipapa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lorari ...	...	...	..	...	40	46
Motati Uppara ...	83	136	...	...	...	...
Odh ...	137	223	...	...	1	1
Patherwaru ...	...	...	...	...	24	14
Ravalu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tholu Dommara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uppara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oddar ...	1,312	1,079	728	390	503	558
Kal Vaddaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karmi Oddar ...	...	...	...	...	2	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
130	94	243	164	445	408	...	...	2,165	1,534
5	45	54	27	4	8	...	...	1,243	1,344
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	49	...	...	39	60	...	...	148	130
161	118	294	277	15	...	...	...	850	640
99	28	46	33	...	...	...	...	186	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	73	65	71	242	200	...	...	388	390
...	...	...	...	212	200	...	...	295	336
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	138	224
...	...	86	57	...	...	...	...	110	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
493	443	451	419	2,304	1,563	...	...	5,791	4,452
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIII.—CHAKALA.						
Lingayeth Dhobi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Chakala ...	...	...	...	...	7	8
Dhobi ...	3,524	3,592	2,630	2,566	1,502	1,396
Agasaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedaragasaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kappagasaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
1,283	1,327	1,857	2,020	4,986	5,572	...	...	15,782	16,473
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,570	2,981	...	...	2,570	2,981

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIV.—MANGALA.						
Lingayeth Hajam ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Mangala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Navi ...	...	...	...	-	...	21
Siri Mangala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Hajam ..	...	...	...	...	46	18
Kalyana Mangala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Konda Mangala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hadapadavaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varick ...	2,728	2,609	1,025	1,038	3,360	3,340
Agerwal Hajam ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Marata Hajam ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Varick Marwadi	...	...	...	...	5	8

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,551	2,508	3,499	3,583	3,409	3,537	...	...	16,572	16,586
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XV.—BESTHA.						
Bestha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowdari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kahar ...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Bhoyi ...	8,408	9,097	3,399	2,798	860	1,124
Ambigara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangimakalu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	76
526	425	931	887	8,365	8,569	...	...	22,489	22,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XVI.—GOUNDLA.						
Ediga ..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Kalal ...	1,036	880	1,464	1,117	328	292
Goundla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Itigara ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kalal Jeswar ...	...	...	...	...	2	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	124	648	720	6,027	5,941	...	...	9,606	9,074
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XVII.—INFERIOR RELIGIOUS *Mendicants.*						
Ramavati ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ramajogi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veerasaiva ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarathi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veeramusthi ...	...	12	...	77	...	...
Aghori ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ghadsi ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sannyasi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thammali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinna Dasari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savakulu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sivamathmu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devataru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devaru ...	...	...	279	253	19	13
Aradi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budigu Jangam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jangam ...	2,665	2,463	3,451	2,183	836	780
Kalavant ...	...	...	...	...	11	20
Barthi ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bandat Dhasari ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	27	...	...	16	21	...	...	331	314
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
534	487	143	167	2,459	2,212	...	...	10,088	8,292
...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	15	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XVII.—INFERIOR RELIGIOUS *Mendicants*.—(continued).						
Jalagara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hole Dasaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosika ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gothurala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachay Gandhila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matti Jogi ...	...	...	...	...	68	75
Nambera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nithyula ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panasa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadhu Vaishnava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somayajula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhat ...	...	...	...	...	41	19
Pular ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jogi ...	61	79	...	...	349	360
Vasudev ...	24	57	...	...	39	48
Jangam Marati ...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Pulari or Mali Phool ...	141	181	...	...	962	1,191
Mambow * ...	139	75	...	....	254	194
Telugu Thandy ...	...	...	...	..	1	2
Tamili ...	2	...	10	2	...	3

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	39	25	...	...	...	...	107	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	17	267	240	72	116	...	...	413	392
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
167	147	440	94	6	7	...	...	1,023	687
33	14	45	32	...	...	...	...	141	151
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
954	665	3,385	3,360	11	...	..	...	5,453	5,397
113	72	341	228	47	166	...	...	894	735
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
51	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	17

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nanded.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XVIII.—KATIKA.						
Katika ...	47	88	7	4	21	3
Katgaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Are Katika ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikalgaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
27	13	180	283	368	507	...	...	630	803
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIX.—KORAVA.						
Kolhati ...	77	11	209	282	39	36
Kanjari ...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Kersalara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korava ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Koribetty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad ...	14	38	...	...	155	145
Bitharu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banathu Banjara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gharwan Lammany ...	...	...	...	..	92	85
Chayati i Banjara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chekole Banjara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chekku Banjara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetti Banjara ...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Jangili ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangeddlavaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gownd ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanchi Koravaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karkal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedar ...	...	...	...	...	56	48
Phasiparthi ...	39	21	69	79	168	178
Parthi ...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Singari ...	82	49	19	3	...	...
Bhile ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sungari Kulam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
117	112	146	239	...	1	...	...	588	681
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	563	995	...	...	...	...	565	995
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	6	83	129	31	13	...	...	285	331
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	260	247	24	...	...	...	340	295
30	8	186	112	114	151	...	...	606	549
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	258	254	...	...	359	306
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nanded.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIX.—KORAVA—(continued).						
Chenchu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lambadi ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Racha Koya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Racha Gond ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere Banjara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avula Banjara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panavathu Banjara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhattu Lambadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nanaji Banjara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharmamycham Banjara ...	...	...	...	...	5	10
Sopoy Banjara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arasamakkalu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanouji Banjara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lammani ...	2,156	1,919	1,874	1,941	5,993	5,827
Bajawanth Banjara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killi Kiatar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unni Karsaleru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valmikaru ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hinchurulu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajawathu Banjara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharvate Banjara ...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Lawd ...	248	211	...	...	533	872
Andh ...	2,130	2,250	4,644	3,273	4,258	4,621
Sovvani ...	570	575	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	114	108	...	...	114	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
839	761	4,829	4,303	6,487	5,564	...	...	22,178	20,315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
122	78	238	225	49	45	...	...	1,190	1,441
...	...	5	16	353	313	...	...	11,390	10,473
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	575

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XX.—ERUKALA.						
Kaikadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kocna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koona Poosala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishna Chenchu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burood ...	287	277	1,232	339	136	210
Budibudiki ...	24	7	...	...	...	...
Bhusagar ...	8	3	...	...	...	...
Balasanthcshi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitra Dasari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mithrulu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandava ...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Vipra Vinda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pusalwaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erakala ...	14	...	...	...	...	...
Yenadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghat Burood ...	...	...	...	...	1	18
Pusahorla ...	...	...	...	...	1	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	79	90	97	972	822	...	...	2,811	1,824
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	24	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	467	458	...	...	481	458
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXI.—MALA.						
Latch Madiga Kapu ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Mang ...	14,730	15,758	2,310	1,969	8,651	9,367
Mahar ...	18,057	18,646	3,881	3,428	33,511	33,867
Mala ...	...	...	344	359	1	...
Madiga Dasari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madiga Jangam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madiga Moshtany ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Madiga ...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Mala Dasari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madiga Bogam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mala Iyawaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mochi ...	...	...	...	...	103	112
Mala Jangam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pancham ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sankara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telugu Mahar ...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Thoti ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Aray Mala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chamar ...	1,180	1,072	1,574	1,414	2,735	2,362
Dakkala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,053	9,819	10,539	10,960	14,850	14,621	...	...	60,133	62,494
19,629	21,619	32,531	34,292	22,181	21,861	...	...	1,29,790	1,33,713
...	...	...	...	10,370	9,774	...	...	10,715	10,133
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,029	3,426	4,713	4,740	918	847	...	...	14,149	13,861
...	...	...	...	639	634	...	...	639	634

SUBSIDIARY

Distribut

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
MALA.—(continued).						
Kolar	...	...	...	..	200	215
Kothwali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhangi	...	...	...	...	3	2
Itti Kulam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dore	186	130	504	200	455	459
Kommulawaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malamashtine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mathula Thasu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahar Somas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mang Madas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhed Somas	...	...	...	...	1	41
Dhed	...	...	...	...	20	219
Dom Halalkore	...	...	...	...	1	3
Dohar	...	...	...	...	36	34
Mahratti Mahar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halalkore	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hindustani Mochi	...	...	...	...	2	3
Khakiral	...	...	...	...	15	...
Kanada Mahar	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hamas Mahar	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bhangi Dhangar	...	...	...	...	1	...
Telugu Mang	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	122	192	...	...	...	...	322	412
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
841	656	803	702	631	701	...	...	3,180	2,848
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	29	108	69	...	...	...	...	182	98
...	...	...	...	890	960	...	...	890	960
...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	219
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	34
...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	15	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	15
24	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	21

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS.						
Adhar	...	...	...	...	15	4
Awwat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahady	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arudha	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athookarin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgeumar	...	...	173	301	...	...
Batgar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bairal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beharwasa	...	...	...	...	4	...
Beharool	...	...	...	...	53	38
Bamboli	...	...	...	...	2	14
Benguli	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatimara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banwari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajcor	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badamawar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahusara	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banno	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barakeru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellahar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bainani	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bytcha	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	301
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	10	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS— (continued).						
Badusayee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bavirakula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Battumurth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byrapi ...	...	...	...	...	8	18
Bobbili ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buthu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaiyah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bawakula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinnam ...	...	...	...	...	7	3
Chickbode ...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Chaty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinna Kcrawaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chatamadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandikaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamoopalu ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Gunta Mala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chathugar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chelusavaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkabathu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadatwaru ...	3	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	90

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS.—(continued).						
Daivocgam ..	86	19	...	...	...	...
Daftari ...	...	...	594	741	...	...
Devadra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dolamas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devali ..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Dobbalavara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dolay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellapula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Groodwaru ..	616	658	...	...	..	...
Guramukhi ...	...	...	17	19	...	...
Goravaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gombaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganayam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwishtha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guzarati ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gondrulu ...	219	138	8	67	309	248
Heerali ...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Hal Kadi ...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Hikar ...	...	...	...	...	36	10
Harakwaru ...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Haraoor ...	...	...	913	814	...	...
Hanabaligar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	741
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,861	6,025	...	...	6,477	6,683
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
298	344	436	379	114	211	...	...	1,384	1,387
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	50	52	...	...	...	...	54	52
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	36	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	913	814
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS.—(continued).						
Hasarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hengaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindulal ...	...	...	...	...	5	10
Hindustani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huvagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Itar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jat ...	...	...	...	...	3	12
Jashwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Jatkawdi ...	...	...	...	...	42	42
Jaigir ...	...	...	...	..	2	...
Jaimar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jainsaival ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jatilladavaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kakaliya Wali ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jairaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jonda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khati ...	33	27	331	318	...	...
Kotaiwaru ...	...	...	987	558	...	...
Kaiwaru ...	..	...	1,269	1,286	...	...
Kadaibut ...	...	...	166	415	...	...
Khairy ...	...	...	180	124	...	...
Kastay ...	...	...	...	...	8	5
Kowanri ...	...	...	...	...	10	1

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	9	...	...	369	354
...	...	...	...	765	768	...	...	1,752	1,326
1	2	...	...	482	331	...	...	1,752	1,619
...	...	...	...	365	408	...	...	522	823
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	124
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS.—(continued).						
Karajker ...	...	...	...	...	40	36
Kubdhar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kawnphatay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kawri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karo Kuladavaru ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Kalyana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kullanapu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kawal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kofalu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandi ...	...	...	90	89	...	...
Kasi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lendru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohilaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mgseeni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mashtivi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahindry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mairad ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mahboli ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Majari ...	...	...	...	...	18	6
Mallikhutwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mutlgar ...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Manderu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	46	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	8	17	...	...	...	...	8	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	140	120	117	...		...	...	322	346
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	895	850	...	...	895	850
18	21	...	...	66	6	...	...	85	27
...	...	...	...	917	790	...	...	918	790
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII—OTHERS—(continued).						
Mangitavatru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masapaleru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melubaluku	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahgaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moolthani	...	...	...	..	...	...
Kama	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kakalisaklu	...	...	...	...	1	...
Malaigar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nirmali	...	...	...	...	92	55
Naulgar	...	...	...	...	1	3
Nawadi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namadelli Devaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nezar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pancedi	...	...	...	...	45	6
Pandliavaru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pevadareru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poshiamar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prathama Sakha	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattedavandlu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paradesi	...	26	19	2	5	39	24
Palal Jeswar	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	735	645	...	...	735	645
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	309	141	338	530	...	...	739	726
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	16	6,906	6,446	322	51	...	...	7,319	6,551
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS.—(continued.)						
Fakir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravood ...	...	...	...	...	31	30
Sharavack ...	8	9	3	...	...	...
Sowgar ...	21	8	...	...	...	...
Serwan ...	58	2	...	...	...	...
Satwal ...	...	...	...	...	7	5
Sorowani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikhuru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silabalikevacu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sannagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santuns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saydivala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Synalu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sekhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sabash ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saradaka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sondru ...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Sugara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somar Patadesi ...	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	18	64	73	...	...	...	...	123	121
...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	25	9
...	...	5	20	...	...	...	...	56	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

SUBIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS—(continued).						
Temsamadhera ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Takkera ...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Thala Kalal ...	...	...	...	...	2	7
Telugu ...	173	365	91	150	272	146
Timmaivaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tafur ...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Thoria ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ullinavaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watari ...	51	65	7	8	63	55
Winker ...	6	57	528	419	7	6
Wasayi ...	...	...	1,041	1,091	1	...
Waghay ...	...	...	...	...	10	14
Wagmaday ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wiloo ...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Wandale ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wadia ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wichar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeritha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhimdaigar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balathari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
99	147	658	613	8,143	7,959	...	...	9,426	9,720
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	52	20	20	17	...	...	...	195	200
..	...	...	...	216	217	...	...	757	699
29	25	68	35	35	93	...	...	1,174	1,244
13	68	1	9	...	...	...	...	24	91
...	...	24	37	...	...	...	...	24	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY

Distribution of

Name of Caste.	Nander.		Sirpur-Tandur.		Parbhani.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XXII.—OTHERS—(continued).						
Bichaka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaligar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salaku ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daivadi ...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Malli ...	989	1,110	1,181	1,148	8,436	8,826
Ambigaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Audicharu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luya ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mitaye ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mather ...	...	...	...	...	18	6
Mahulli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misiri ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Maratta Nulbund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gowal Bansi ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Halkaru ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kakurayin ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kokas ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Kori Jeswar ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kogal Jeswar ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Arava ...	...	...	262	616	18	13
Babu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Castes by Districts.

Bhir.		Aurangabad.		Indur.		Railways.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	81	81	...	...	...	...	81	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
6,396	6,322	8,748	9,879	430	306	...	...	26,183	27,591
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6
6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	629
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...

CHAPTER IX.

Occupation.

Though the last Chapter of the Report, this is by no means the least in importance. Indeed, to the practical Statesman it is of greater value than most of the others. To him, it matters little what faith a man professes, or language he speaks. Not so inconsequential is the occupational means, whereby he earns his bread, and sometimes not only lives in comfort but in luxury. It is a measure of the material progress he has attained, and a speaking testimony to the conditions, under which that progress has been possible.

The procedure, adopted to collect information on this point, at the time of taking Census, has not always been the same. In 1881, the Means of Livelihood was ascertained and recorded only, in the case of Actual workers. In 1891, Dependents and Actual workers were lumped together as following an Occupation, so that every man, woman and child got the credit for being an Actual worker. Consequently, at either Censuses, the information gathered by the Enumerators left a good deal to be desired. While in 1881, it was not possible to find out how many were dependent on an occupation for their maintenance without being actually engaged in it, in 1891 no one could say, with any degree of certitude, how many were Actual workers and how many, Dependents. With a view to remedy these defects, specific instructions were issued to the Enumerators, this time, to note in the schedules, with regard to each individual, not only what occupation supported him but whether he or she was an actual worker for her livelihood, or dependent upon an actual worker or workers for it. More than this, they were directed to record, in column 10, where a person happened to be engaged in more than one occupation, his Subsidiary Occupation or occupations, *i. e.*, those which added to his income, derived from his chief occupation. A mass of information on the head was collected. But, unfortunately, we have not been able to make any practical use of this, except in cases in which Agriculture formed the Subsidiary Occupation.

Before proceeding to discuss the statistics for occupation, it seems desirable to point out the apparent inaccuracies, I have detected in them. Either our Enumerators misunderstood the instructions given to them, or the people did not catch the drift of the questions put to them on this point, a very large number of entries has been misplaced so to say. At the Census of 1891, about 45 lakhs of people were returned as Landholders and Tenants. The number has fallen this time to 35 lakhs. In striking contrast to this, Agricultural labourers have risen from about 5½ lakhs to 10 lakhs, and Growers of special Products from nearly 7,000 to 532,000. I am not aware of any special circumstances, which could have made so many as a million of Landholders and Tenants seek their livelihood as Agricultural labourers and Growers of special

Products. The Indians are an extremely sensitive people, and few could be found among them, who would, except from sheer necessity, make up their minds to labour on the fields, of which they were, at one time, the owners. So, I feel almost sure that, through misapprehension, a large number of persons, who should have been entered as Landholders and Tenants, were returned under the next two sub-orders. Nor is it understandable that those, engaged in Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests, could have increased, within the last ten years, from 20 to 63 thousand, and General Merchants from 47 thousand to 3 lakhs and 12 thousand. There is every reason to suspect that a very large proportion of these figures really belong to some other sub-orders. There are doubtless several more doubtful returns of this kind in Imperial Table XV. But the instances, I have quoted, are enough as a warning, that a great amount of caution is necessary for basing any conclusions on the Occupation figures.

Subsidiary Table I shows the general distribution of the population by Occupation. Agriculture supports 46 per cent., General Labour 13, Personal, Household and Sanitary Services 6, Administration, Textile Fabrics and Dress, and Food, Drink and Stimulants 4 each, Provision and Care of Animals, Leather, and Metals and Precious Stones, 2 each; and the remaining 6 per cent. are distributed equally between Defence, Buildings, Glass, Earthen and Stoneware, Wood, Cane and Leaves, Transport and Storage, and Learned and Artistic Professions.

Comparing the positions of the various occupational orders in 1901 with those of 1891, we light upon some instructive economic changes, not very appreciable though it may be in many cases, which have taken place within the last 10 years.

		1891.		1901.
I.	Administration ...	5	...	5
II.	Defence	1	...	1
III.	Service of Native and Foreign States ...	...	...	...
IV.	Provision and Care of Animals	2	...	2
V.	Agriculture ...	45	...	46
VI.	Personal, Household and Sanitary Services ...	6	...	6
VII.	Food, Drink and Stimulants	6	...	5
VIII.	Light, Firing and Forage.	...	...	...
IX.	Buildings	1	...	1
X.	Vehicles and Vessels ...	...	...	...
XI.	Supplementary requirements	...	...	...

		1891.		1901.
XII.	Textile Fabrics and Dress	6	...	5
XIII.	Metals and Precious Stones	1	...	2
XIV.	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ...	1	...	1
XV.	Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc.	1	...	1
XVI.	Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.	...	...	...
XVII.	Leather, etc. ...	1	...	1
XVIII.	Commerce	2	...	4
XIX.	Transport and Storage.	1	...	1
XX.	Learned and Artistic Professions ...	1	...	1
XXI.	Sport	...	...	...
XXII.	Earthwork and General labour	13	...	13
XXIII.	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations ...	4	...	...
XXIV.	Independent ...	3	...	4

From the above it will be seen, that several orders have the same percentages for 1891 and 1901, and where they happen to reveal a variation, it is slight except in three cases, Food, Drink and Stimulants, Commerce, and Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations. The variation in regard to Food, Drink and Stimulants is really greater than it appears to be. Oil pressers and sellers, who were shown under *Light, Firing and Forage* in 1890, have this time been tabulated under Food, Drink and Stimulants. So, if we take away 33,000 Oil pressers and sellers, included in the latter order, the percentage will be proportionately reduced. Roughly speaking, there are twice as many engaged in commerce now as there were ten years ago. This means, in actual figures, that there are about 4,27,000 people supported by Commerce as against 1,76,000 in 1891. The increase is entirely accounted for by the great rise there has been in the numbers returned in the sub-order "General Merchants." There are about 250,000 more of them now than in 1890. If it is really so, and one can't be quite sure that there has been no confounding of occupations here, it means a very remarkably rapid growth of internal commercial activity in the country. The fall, in the *Indefinite* percentage, would seem to show that this time the Enumerators have been more careful and discriminative in gleaning information in regard to the occupations of people.

Out of the total population, in these Dominions, of 11,141,142, 5,132,902 or 46 per cent., are dependent on Agriculture for their support.

Of these 32 per cent. are Landholders and Tenants, 9 Agricultural labourers, and 5 Growers of special Products. This is excluding the partial agriculturists, of whom we have over 250,000. If we add these also to the number of those, whose chief occupation is Agriculture, the agricultural percentage is still further increased to 48.

Subsidiary Table II exhibits the distribution of the agricultural population by Districts. According to this, Lingsugur and Nander are the most agricultural districts, so to say, and Mahbub Nagar the least. In the first two, 66 and 65 per cent., respectively, of the district population, are supported by Agriculture; and in the last 29 per cent. or less than half of the Lingsugur and Nander proportions. Yet, curiously enough, in 1891, the lowest proportion was 36 per cent. and Mahbub Nagar itself returned 41 per cent. of its population under Agriculture, while in Nander only 51 per cent. professed to follow this occupation. For that matter, comparing the District proportions for the two Censuses together, we find that except in two cases, excluding, of course, the Hyderabad City, namely, Lingsugur and Parbhani, where they have remained constant, the variations displayed are considerable, not one of them being less than 4 per cent. The extreme cases are noted below:—

	1891.	1901.
Mahbub Nagar ...	... 41	... 29
Indur ...	... 40	... 51
Gulbargah ...	... 46	... 60

Subsidiary Table III shows the distribution of the Industrial population by Districts. The Industrial population means the people, who have been returned as following the class of occupations designated, in Census phraseology, as the Preparation and Supply of Material Substances, or those whose occupations fall under orders VII to XII. There are, in round numbers, 19 lakhs of them in the Nizam's Dominions; and of these more than half are found in Elgandal, Nalgonda, Warangal, Mahbub Nagar and the Hyderabad City. But, proportionately to their populations, Nalgonda has the largest percentage 33, Elgandal has 30, the Hyderabad City 27, Warangal and Mahbub Nagar 24 each. Other District percentages vary from 20 in Medak to 8 in Birh as well as Osmanabad (Naldrug). The particular orders which account for high proportions are, in the case of all the four districts mentioned above, VII-Food, Drink and Stimulants, XII-Textile Fabrics and Dress, and XVII-Leather, etc. In the Hyderabad City, the highest proportions are borne by the orders VII, XII, and Buildings.

A glance here, at the show the districts make numerically, in respect of the various Industrial Orders, may not be out of place. The total number of people, supported by the order VII, is about 536 thousand. Of these about a lakh are claimed by Elgandal, and over a lakh and a

quarter by Warangal and Nalgonda together. Bidar has about 4,000 dependent on this Order for their subsistence, Birh and Oosmanabad (Naldrug) about 7,000 each. Light, Firing and Forage helps to feed some 16 thousand and odd people on the whole. One-fourth of this number live in Parbhani, another fifth in the Hyderabad City ; Bidar and Sirpur-Tandur have none of this class, and Nander only 8. Over 89,000 live by Buildings. Of these 20,000 are in the Hyderabad City, and another 11,000 in Nalgonda. They seem to be the least paying in Sirpur-Tandur—there are only 420 supported by this Order there. More than one-third of the number supported by Vehicles and Vessels belong to the Hyderabad City. The rest are to be found mainly in the Raichur, Parbhani, Warangal and Gulburgah. Supplementary requirements find bread for about 46 thousand of the population, and the Hyderabad City returns the largest number of these, about 12 thousand. Textile Fabrics and Dress maintain about 51½ lakhs; and, judged by numerical strength, Elgandal, Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahbub Nagar and Gulbargah appear to be centres of the weaving industry. Metals and Precious Stones support about a lakh and 80 thousand, Glass, Earthen and Stoneware, 90 thousand, Wood, Cane and Leaves, a lakh and a half and Drugs, Gums and Dyes, 25,000. In all these occupational orders, excepting the last, Elgandal takes the lead in point of numbers and, Warangal comes an easy second. Leather, etc., furnishes the means of livelihood to over 2½ lakhs. Of these more than a lakh are found in Elgandal and Nalgonda. And Warangal and Mahbub Nagar return the next largest numbers.

The relative positions occupied by some of the districts, in this respect, at the last Census and the present one, are indicated below.

		1891.		1901.
The Hyderabad City	...	19	...	27
Warangal	...	21	...	24
Elgandal	...	29	...	30
Sirpur-Tandur	...	20	...	10

While in the City of Hyderabad the Industrial population has increased considerably within the last 10 years, in Sirpur-Tandur it has fallen to half its strength in 1891.

Subsidiary Table V exhibits the distribution of the Commercial population by Districts. But the progress it indicates appears to me to be too great to be true. Whereas in 1891 the proportion of those, who returned Commerce as their occupation, was 1 per cent. in as many as 12 out of 17 districts, and the highest district proportion was 2, this time only two districts, Aurangabad and Nander, show a proportion of 1 per cent. and the highest district proportion is so high as 7 per cent. I suspect, as I have already mentioned at the beginning of the Chapter, there has been a large misplacement of entries. I must, also, say that

the record under Commerce in 1891 must have left a good deal to be desired. The proportion for 1891 and 1901 are given below for the edification of the curious :—

	1891.	1901.
The Hyderabad City	... 5	... 3
Atraf-i-Balda	... 2	... 7
Elgandal	... 1	... 4
Nalgonda	... 1	... 5
Warangal	... 1	... 6
Mehdak	... 2	... 4
Indur	... 1	... 4
Mahbub Nagar	... 1	... 5
Bidar	... 1	... 5
Sirpur-Tandur	... 1	... 4
Aurangabad	... 2	... 1
Bhir	... 2	... 4
Nander	... 1	... 1
Parbhani	... 1	... 4
Gulburgah	... 2	... 3
Oosmanabad (Naldrug)	... 1	... 3
Raichur	... 1	... 3
Lingsugur	... 1	... 3

Subsidiary Table VI indicates the distribution of the Professional population among the districts, the professions concerned being the Learned and Artistic Professions. As was to be expected, the Hyderabad City has the highest proportion, namely 5, Birh follows with 3. Nine of the remaining districts have 1 each, and the rest nothing at all, which means that the numbers following, and supported by, the above professions are very inciguificant there. This is, taking all the professions referred to together. But the Learned, like the Artistic Profesions are several; and it is worth while to ascertain how these are individually represented in the various districts. Under the head of Religion, Birh returns the highest number, over 13,000. The next biggest numbers are found in Lingsugur, Elgandal, Parbhani, Warangal, Oosmanabad (Naldrug), the Hyderabad City standing seventh, and the least religious district in this sense being Sirpur-Tandur, which returns only 53 as supported by this occupation. But the large numbers in the above seven districts are not due to the same cause in each case. In Birh, Parbhani and Lingsugur, Religious Mendicants flourish, as do Astrologers, Diviners, Horoscope-makers, etc. in Elgandal and Warangal. In the Hyderabad City alone, the population is distributed pretty evenly among the various occupations, grouped under Religion. In Education, Law, Medicine and Engineering, the Hyderabad City takes the lead, followed, at a distance, by Nalgonda in all, except the last, of these professions. In Literature, Lingsugur stands first with a population supported by it of about 7,500, Aurangabad, Raichur and the Hyderabad City come next. Literates (unspecified) and private Writers preponderate in all these except Aurangabad, where service in Libraries and Literary Institutions accounts for more than nine-tenth of the whole number returned under Literature. Pictorial Art and Sculpture is not represented at all in 12 out of 17 districts; and Tatooers are every where females except in Parbhani, where 4 males follow the occupation.

Subsidiary Table VII, which shows occupations by orders in 1891 and 1901, is in great part merely a repetition of the facts already commented upon. I have alluded to the enormous increase that the figures for the present Census point to as having taken place in the number of people returned under Commerce since 1891. This increase

is actually 143 per cent. Other notable increases are under Leather, etc. (65 per cent.), Supplementary requirements (43), Buildings (39), and Independent (27). Among the decreases, that under the head of Service of Native and Foreign States, stands foremost with 96 per cent. In other words, there were 4,349 more shown as supported by this order ten years ago than now. The next largest is under Indefinite and Disreputable, 91 per cent. And this, as has already been remarked, is perhaps a testimony to the greater care employed, this time, in locating the various occupations. Perhaps also, something of the loss revealed here has been to the gain of the Commercial Order. In round numbers, the gain in the one case is 4 lakhs, while the loss in the other is 2½ lakhs. Other big decreases are under Light, Firing and Forage (82 per cent.), Sport (53), and Textile Fabrics and Dress (27).

In this place it may be well to point out, that the Orders XXII and XXIII have not meant the same Occupational Groups at the last two Censuses. In 1891, XXII meant Complex Occupations, though not a single entry was made under that head, and XXIII, Indefinite with two sub-orders, Unskilled Labour and Undefined and Disreputable Occupations. This time, while Earthwork and General labour (which is the same thing as *Unskilled labour* of the 1891 Census) form the order XXII, Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations by themselves constitute a separate order XXIII. So, for purposes of Subsidiary Table VII, Complex Occupations were omitted altogether, and the figures for the sub-orders of XXIII of 1891 were separated and grouped under orders XXII and XXIII.

Subsidiary Table IX is interesting as showing the relative positions occupied by males and females as Actual workers. The two occupational Orders, in which more women find their Means of Livelihood than men, are XXII—Earthwork and General labour, and XXIII—Indefinite and Disreputable. The latter supports 55 per cent. and the former 12 per cent. more women workers than men. And this fact hardly needs any explanation. Women have not the professional skill nor the enduring power of men.

Naturally, therefore, they flock to these Means of Livelihood, in which neither is in any great demand. Such are the Occupations included in the orders XXII and XXIII. Under all other Orders, more men are returned than women. But women take to some of these much more readily than to others. While under Light, Firing and Forage we find 65 women to every hundred men, and under Agriculture 60, under Sport we find only 20, under Drugs, Gums and Dyes, etc. 16, and under Service of Foreign Native and States much less, 2. Textile Fabrics and Dress, Food Drink and Stimulants, Commerce, and Glass, Earthen and Stoneware also attract a pretty large number of women, 52, 47, 43 and 42, respectively, for every hundred men.

Subsidiary Table XI, Occupations Combined with Agriculture, reveals the rather remarkable fact, that those, who follow the Occupations grouped under Administration, are more largely engaged in Agriculture than any other class of people, 5 per cent. of them having returned themselves as partial agriculturists. Next to this, the Orders that seem to afford the best facilities for taking to Agriculture as a Subsidiary Occupation are Provision and Care of Animals, Food, Drink and Stimulants, Glass, Earthen and Stoneware, and Commerce. Four per cent. of these supported by each of these Orders are also Agriculturists. Orders VI, VIII, XIII, XV, XVI, XVII, XIX, XX, XXI and XXII follow, with 3 per cent. each: then IX, XI, XII and XIV. The order that, with the exception of II, III and X, returns the least number as partial agriculturists, is the one comprising the Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General Distribution by Occupation.

Order and Sub-order.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage in each order and sub-order of	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
I.—Administration	**5**	**2**	**39**	**61**
1. Civil Service of the State ...	...	...	32	68
1-A. The Hyderabad State ...	1	1	39	61
2. Service of Local and Municipal Bodies	1	...	43	57
3. Village Service	3	1	38	62
II.—Defence	1	...	43	57
4. Army (Imperial)... ...	...	...	48	52
4-A. Army (The Hyderabad State)	...	...	41	59
III.—Service of Native and Foreign States	...	...	33	67
6. Civil Officers	...	...	24	76
7. Military	...	...	37	63
IV.—Provision and Care of Animals ...	2	1	47	53
8. Stock Breeding and Dealing ...	2	1	47	53
9. Training and Care of Animals...	...	...	50	50
V.—Agriculture	46	19	40	60
10. Land-holders and Tenants ...	32	12	37	63
11. Agricultural Labourers ...	9	5	56	44
12. Growers of special Products...	5	2	36	64
13. Agricultural Training and Supervision and Forests	1	...	42	58

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(*continued*).

Order and Sub-order.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage in each order and sub-order of	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
VI.—Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	6	3	46	54
14. Personal and Domestic Services	6	3	46	54
15. Non-domestic Entertainment.	...	...	54	46
16. Sanitation	...	...	42	58
VII.—Food, Drink and Stimulants ...	5	2	45	55
17. Provision of Animal Food ...	1	...	45	55
18. Provision of Vegetable Food..	1	1	44	56
19. Provision of Drink, Condiments and Stimulants	2	1	46	54
VIII.—Light, Firing and Forage ...	...	...	49	61
20. Lighting	...	...	42	58
21. Fuel and Forage ...	...	...	51	49
IX.—Buildings	1	...	38	62
22. Building Materials ...	...	...	47	53
23. Artificers in Building ...	1	...	34	66
X.—Vehicles and Vessels	...	...	42	58
24. Railway and Tramway Plant.	...	...	46	54
25. Carts, Carriages, etc. ...	...	...	40	60
26. Ships and Boats ...	...	...	40	60
XI.—Supplementary Requirements ...	...	...	44	56
27. Paper	...	...	30	70
28. Books and Prints ...	...	...	40	06

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(*continued*).

Order and Sub-order.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage in each order and sub-order of	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
29. Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments	...	...	38	62
30. Carving and Engraving ...	...	...	31	69
31. Toys and Curiosities ...	...	...	40	60
32. Music and Musical Instruments	...	...	40	60
33. Bangles, Necklaces, Beads, Sacred Threads, &c.	...	...	46	54
34. Furniture	...	...	35	65
35. Harness	...	...	38	62
36. Tools and Machinery ...	...	...	47	53
37. Arms and Ammunition ...	...	...	37	63
XII.—Textile Fabrics and Dress ...	5	2	43	57
38. Wool and Fur	1	1	48	52
39. Silk	...	...	51	49
40. Cotton	3	1	40	60
41. Jute, Hemp, Flax, Coir, etc.	...	...	45	55
42. Dress	1	...	46	54
XIII.—Metals and Precious Stones ...	2	1	38	62
43. Gold, Silver and Precious Stones	1	...	37	63
44. Brass, Copper and Bell-metal	...	...	42	58
45. Tin, Zinc, Quicksilver and Lead	...	...	40	60
46. Iron and Steel	1	...	39	61

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—(*continued*).

Order and Sub-order.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage in each order and sub-order of	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
XIV.—Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ...	1	...	45	55
47. Glass and Chinaware ...	...	...	46	54
48. Earthen and Stoneware ...	1	...	45	55
XV.—Wood, Cane and Leaves, etc. ...	1	1	42	58
49. Wood and Bamboos ...	1	...	39	61
50. Canework, Matting and Leaves, etc.	...	..	49	51
XVI.—Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc. ...	...	...	33	67
51. Gums, Wax, Resins and similar Forest Produce	...	...	36	64
52. Drugs, Dyes, Pigments, etc..	...	...	50	50
XVII.—Leather, etc.	2	1	42	58
53. Leather, Horn and Bones.	2	1	42	58
XVIII.—Commerce	4	2	40	60
54. Money and Securities ...	...	...	37	63
55. General Merchandise ...	3	1	41	59
56. Dealing, unspecified ...	1	...	39	61
57. Middlemen, Brokers and Agents	...	...	41	59
XIX.—Transport and Storage ...	1	...	45	55
58. Railway	...	...	42	58
59. Road	...	...	45	55
60. Water	...	...	51	49
61. Messages	...	...	41	59
62. Storage and Weighing ...	...	...	43	57

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Order and Sub-order.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage in each order and sub-order of	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
XX.—Learned and Artistic Professions...	1	1	41	59
63. Religion	...	...	40	60
64. Education	...	...	38	...
65. Literature	...	...	41	59
66. Law	...	...	35	65
67. Medicine	...	...	39	61
68. Engineering and Survey ...	...	...	30	70
69. Natural Science ...	...	...	...	...
70. Pictorial Art and Sculpture. ...	...	...	45	55
71. Music, Acting, Dancing, etc. ...	...	...	44	56
XXI.—Sport	...	...	40	60
72. Sport	...	...	40	60
73. Games and Exhibitions ...	...	...	40	60
XXII.—Earthwork and General labour....	13	7	53	47
74. Earthwork, etc. ...	...	...	38	62
75. General labour ...	13	7	54	46
XXIII.—Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	...	...	53	47
76. Indefinite	...	...	54	46
77. Disreputable ...	...	...	50	50
XXIV.—Independent	4	...	48	52
78. Property and Alms ...	3	2	48	52
79. At the State Expense...	...	...	46	54

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the Agricultural Population by Natural Divisions and Districts.

No.	Districts.	Population supported by Agriculture.	Percentage of Agricultural population to District population.	Percentage on Agricultural population of	
				Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	The Hyderabad City	14,217	3·17	37·12	62·88
2	*Atraf-i-Balda*	137,515	32·68	46·53	53·47
3	Elgandal	364,570	35·20	43·59	56·41
4	Nalgonda	254,308	36·34	50 92	49·08
5	Warangal	366,911	38·51	50·91	49·09
6	Medak	151,713	41·37	50·18	49·82
7	Indur	324,209	51·09	37·12	62·88
8	Mahbub Nagar	204,834	29·02	43·32	56·68
9	Bedar	417,158	54·45	45·77	54·23
10	Sirpur-Tandur	156,209	57·26	47·02	52·98
11	Aurangabad	331,647	45·97	25·42	74·58
12	Birh	265,188	53·87	39·91	60·09
13	Nander	327,431	65·01	46·62	53·38
14	Parbhani	342,472	53·03	41·21	58·79
15	Gulbargah	432,814	59·62	38·63	61·37
16	Oosmanabad (Naldrug)	310,089	57·96	31·84	68·16
17	Raichur	286,419	56·24	32·53	67·47
18	Lingsugur	444,832	65·84	29·58	70·42
19	Railways	371	3·08	64·69	36·31
	Total ...	5,132,902	46·06	40·31	59·69

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of the Industrial Population by Natural Divisions and Districts.

No.	Districts.	Population supported by Industry.	Percentage of Industrial population to District population	Percentage of Industrial population of	
				Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	The Hyderabad City	120,590	26·8	40·8	59·2
2	*Atraf-i-Balda*	77,508	18·4	47·7	52·3
3	Elgandal	315,038	30·4	41·2	58·8
4	Nalgonda	229,034	32·7	47·7	52·3
5	Warangal	224,608	23·5	50·4	49·6
6	Medak	74,539	20·3	49·8	50·2
7	Indur	84,597	13·3	40·8	59·2
8	Mahbub Nagar	167,306	23·7	49·6	50·4
9	Bidar	64,898	8·4	40·4	59·6
10	Sirpur-Tandur	27,583	10·1	44·5	55·5
11	Aurangabad	95,548	13·2	36·4	63·6
12	Birh	41,023	8·3	36·9	63·1
13	Nander	47,214	9·3	46·2	53·8
14	Parbhani	71,118	11·0	47·1	52·9
15	Gulbargah	98,514	13·2	27·8	72·2
16	Oosmanabad (Naldrug)	45,057	8·4	37·5	62·5
17	Raichur	60,516	11·8	42·8	57·2
18	Lingsugur	63,231	9·3	36·3	63·7
19	Railways	656	5·4	58·9	41·1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution of the Commercial Population by Natural Divisions and Districts.

No.	Natural Divisions and Districts.	Population supported by Commerce.	Percentage of Commercial population to District population.	Percentage of Commercial population of	
				Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	The Hyderabad City ...	14,208	3·17	36·9	63·1
2	*Atraf-i-Balda*	28,096	6·68	43·7	56·3
3	Elgandal	41,927	4·05	39·8	60·2
4	Nalgonda	35,809	5·12	45·0	55·0
5	Warangal	56,144	5·89	45·6	54·4
6	Medak	13,081	3·57	36·1	63·9
7	Indur	24,003	3·78	38·4	61·6
8	Mahbub Nagar	33,006	4·68	44·5	55·5
9	Bedar	40,260	5·25	37·1	62·9
10	Sirpur-Tandur	10,399	3·81	40·9	59·1
11	Aurangabad	6,574	·91	26·7	73·3
12	Birh	22,116	4·49	36·6	63·4
13	Nander	6,541	1·30	33·6	66·4
14	Parbhani	25,289	3·92	51·9	48·1
15	Gulbargah	19,995	2·69	31·2	68·8
16	Oosman Abad (Naldrug) ...	16,907	3·16	33·0	67·0
17	Raichur	15,421	3·03	38·0	62·0
18	Lingsugur	17,381	2·57	39·8	60·2
19	Railways	817	6·78	68·7	31·3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Distribution of the Professional Population by Natural Divisions and Districts.

No.	District.	Population supported by Professions.	Percentage of Professional population to District population.	Percentage of Professional population of	
				Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	The Hyderabad City ...	21,941	4·8	34·7	65·3
2	*Atraf-i-Balda*	2,505	0·5	46·3	53·7
3	Elgandal	13,219	1·2	49·5	50·5
4	Nalgonda	11,383	1·6	41·2	58·8
5	Warangal	8,680	0·9	43·2	56·8
6	Medak	1,981	0·5	51·3	48·7
7	Indur	2,703	0·4	28·9	71·1
8	Mahbub Nagar	5,077	0·4	55·2	44·8
9	Bidar	5,077	0·6	42·6	57·4
10	Sirpur-Tandur	483	0·1	45·3	54·7
11	Aurangabad	8,994	1·2	40·2	59·8
12	Birh	14,096	2·8	43·5	56·5
13	Nander	1,549	0·3	44·6	55·4
14	Parbhani	8,541	1·3	39·3	60·7
15	Gulbargah	4,834	0·6	33·3	66·7
16	Oosmanabad (Naldrug) ...	4,949	0·9	37·4	62·6
17	Raichur	9,037	1·7	45·5	54·5
18	Lingsugur	17,510	2·5	34·4	65·6
19	Railways	238	1·9	54·6	45·4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Occupations by Orders 1901 and 1891.

Orders.	Population supported in 1901.	Population supported in 1891.	Percentage of variation (+) or (—).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
I.—Administration	547,280	541,110	+ 1·10	
II.—Defence	64,905	63,299	+ 2·54	
III.—Service of Native and Foreign States.	160	4,509	— 96·00	
IV.—Provision and Care of Animals..	284,304	283,906	+ ·14	
V.—Agriculture	5,132,902	5,178,329	+ ·88	
VI.—Personal, Household and Sanitary Servces	655,870	651,629	+ ·65	
VII.—Food, Drink and Stimulants ...	536,016	657,671	— 18·49	
VIII.—Light, Firing and Forage ...	16,253	92,689	— 82·46	
IX.—Buildings	84,833	60,859	— 39·39	
X.—Vehicles and Vessels ...	3,247	3,549	— 8·50	
XI.—Supplementary Requirements...	46,231	32,260	+ 43·31	
XII.—Textile Fabrics and Dress ...	527,630	724,338	— 27·15	
XIII.—Metal and Precious Stones ...	182,165	172,205	+ 5·77	
XIV.—Glass, Earthen and Stoneware..	89,293	93,981	— 4·98	
XV.—Wood, Cane and Leaves, &c. ...	156,981	163,545	— 4·01	
XVI.—Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c. ...	25,453	19,717	+ 29·09	
XVII.—Leather, &c.	260,476	157,674	+ 65·19	
XVIII.—Commerce	427,974	176,229	+ 142·85	
XIX.—Transport and Storage ...	67,217	82,790	— 18·81	
XX.—Learned and Artistic Professions	142,790	136,905	+ 4·30	
XXI.—Sport	5,595	11,689	— 52·78	
XXII.—Earthwork and General Labour	1,434,259	1,464,327	— 2·05	
XXIII.—Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	38,914	441,280	— 91·18	
XXIV.—Independent	410,894	322,600	+ 27·21	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

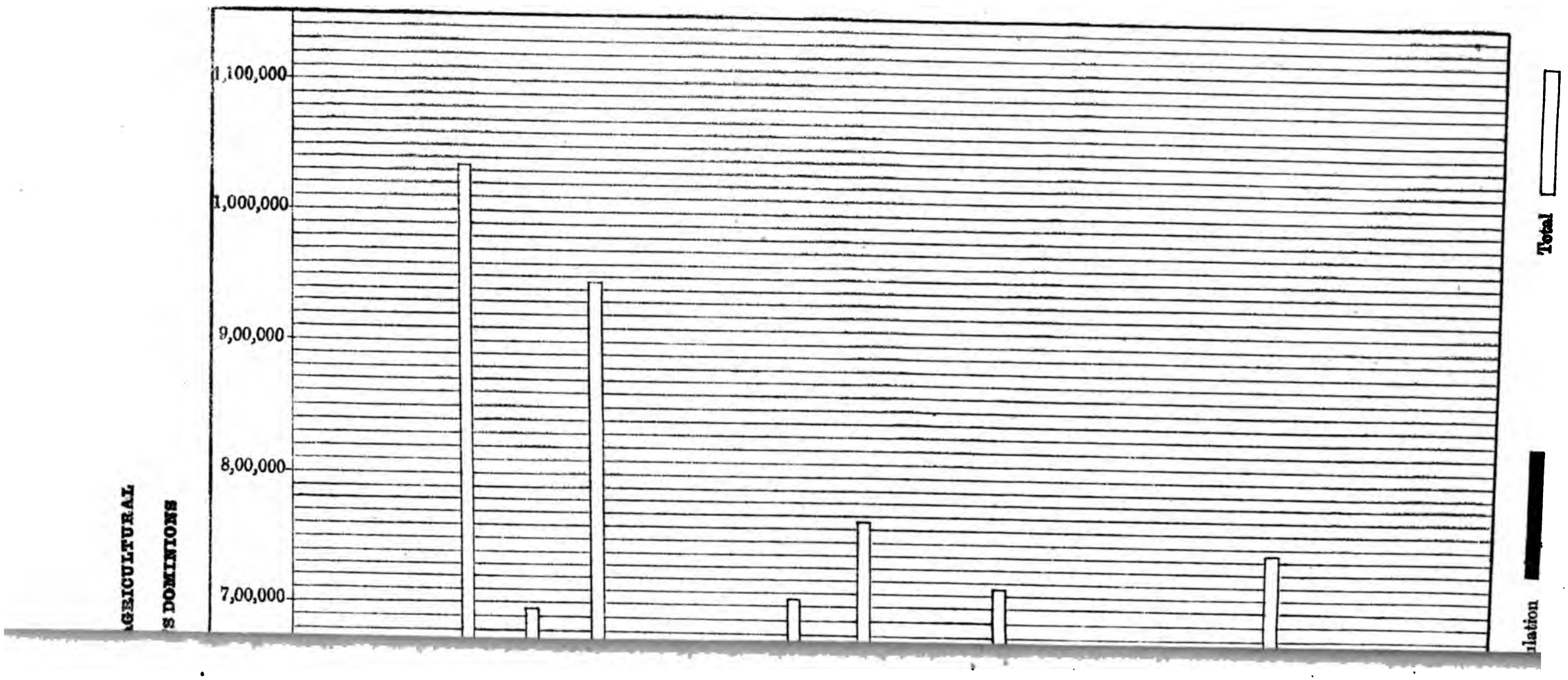
Occupations of Females by Orders.

Order.	Actual workers.		Percentage of Females to Males.
	Males.	Females	
1	2	3	4
I.—Administration	164,987	46,134	27·10
II.—Defence	28,067	...	...
III.—Service of Native and Foreign States ...	52	1	1·9
IV.—Provision and Care of Animals ...	108,566	25,018	23·0
V.—Agriculture	1,292,388	776,493	60·1
VI.—Personal, Household and Sanitary Services.	218,247	83,828	38·4
VII.—Food, Drink and Stimulants	164,722	77,799	47·2
VIII.—Light, Firing and Forage ...	4,847	3,156	65·1
IX.—Buildings	23,227	8,727	37·6
X.—Vehicles and Vessels	1,123	224	19·9
XI.—Supplementary Requirements ...	15,259	4,901	32·1
XII.—Textile Fabrics and Dress ...	149,081	76,820	51·7
XIII.—Metal and Precious Stones ...	58,858	16,154	29·10
XIV.—Glass, Earthen and Stoneware ...	28,448	11,833	41·6
XV.—Wood, Cane and Leaves, &c. ...	48,606	17,748	36·5
XVI.—Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c.	10,791	1,779	16·5
XVII.—Leather, &c.	85,688	26,297	30·7
XVIII.—Commerce	120,625	51,502	42·6
XIX.—Transport and Storage	26,011	3,914	15·0
XX.—Learned and Artistic Professions ...	45,685	12,852	28·1
XXI.—Sport	1,879	380	20·2
XXII.—Earthwork and General Labour ...	358,574	406,145	113·2
XXIII.—Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations.	8,764	11,825	134·9
XXIV.—Independent	125,660	69,423	55·2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.

Occupations combined with Agriculture.

Order.		Percentage returned as agriculturists.
I.	Administration	4·6
II.	Defence	·1
III.	Service of Native and Foreign States	...
IV.	Provision and Care of Animals	3·6
V.	Agriculture	...
VI.	Personal, Household and Sanitary Services	2·9
VII.	Food, Drink and Stimulants	3·7
VIII.	Light, Firing and Forage	3·0
IX.	Buildings	1·9
X.	Vehicles and Vessels	·8
XI.	Supplementary requirements	1·7
XII.	Textile Fabrics and Dress	2·4
XIII.	Metals and Precious Stones	3·1
XIV.	Glass, Earthen and Stoneware	3·7
XV.	Wood, Cane and Leaves, &c.	3·4
XVI.	Drugs, Gums, Dyes, &c.	2·5
XVII.	Leather, &c.	3·0
XVIII.	Commerce	4·2
XIX.	Transport and Storage	3·2
XX.	Learned and Artistic Professions	3·1
XXI.	Sport	3·0
XXII.	Earthwork and General Labour	2·5
XXIII.	Indefinite and Disreputable Occupations	1·2
XXIV.	Independent	2·4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